

S/S
PAYNE'S

RECEIVED
14JA85
LAGOS

Lagos and West African
ALMANACK

AND

DIARY FOR 1885,

*Being the First after Bissextile or Leap Year, and the Forty-eighth of the
Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.*

A BOOK OF GENERAL REFERENCE AND INFORMATION.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE TWELFTH YEAR OF ISSUE.

London:

PRINTED BY T. G. JOHNSON, 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE



COUGH, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. C. BROWNE late Army Medical Staff discovered a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and, as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne must be false. This Caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was UNDOUBTEDLY the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 15th, 1894.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY. GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient. Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "2 DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

From SYMES & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Simla, Jan. 5, 1880. To J. T. DAVENPORT, London. DEAR SIR.—We congratulate you upon the widespread reputation this justly-esteemed medicine has earned for itself all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and, judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of **DR. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE** in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. J. T. DAVENPORT, 336, Russell St., W.C.

We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's, from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a deliberate breach of faith on the part of the chemist to prescriber and patient alike. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, SYMES & CO., Members of the Victoria Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA. IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

The "African Times"

(ESTABLISHED 1860)

AFRICAN MINING, RAILWAY AND TRADING CHRONICLE.

Representing the West Coast, the Congo Districts, South Africa, Zanzibar, Madagascar, Mauritius, Egypt, &c., &c.

PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH

THE PROPRIETORS, in directing attention to the recent enlargement of the "AFRICAN TIMES," beg to say they are using every effort to render it the best representative paper, dealing exclusively with the affairs in Africa, now engrossing so large a share of public interest over the whole of Europe.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—The Subscription, including postage, is 5s. per annum, which may be sent per Post Office Order to T. G. JOHNSON, 121, Fleet Street, London, E.C.; or, if more convenient, to either of our Agents: T. J. SAWYER, Esq., 162, Rawdon Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone; JAMES J. THOMAS, Esq., Lagos.

Present Subscribers would confer a favour if they could induce a friend to subscribe.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The influential and large circulation the "AFRICAN TIMES" enjoys renders it one of the best mediums for Advertisements. Terms for a Series, and all information, will be forwarded on Application.

Governments Office
Lagos

LAMPLOUGH'S EFFERVESCENT

PYRETIC SALINE,

THE REAL PREVENTIVE OF AFRICAN FEVER,

Is found pre-eminent beneficial in preventing and curing SMALL-POX, by purifying, Invigorating, and Vitalising the Blood. Any person who already has this complaint should take this remedy, and be kept in a cool and darkened room, to prevent any trace being left on the features.

IT IS THE

GREAT REMEDY

For HEADACHE, SEA or BILIOUS SICKNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, LASSITUDE, LOW SPIRITS, HEARTBURN, and FEVERISH COLDS. Prevents and Quickly Relieves or Cures the worst form of TYPHUS, SCARLET, JUNGLE, and other FEVERS, PRICKLY HEAT, SMALL-POX, MEASLES, ERUPTIVE or SKIN COMPLAINTS, and various other altered CONDITIONS of the BLOOD.

"IT SAVED MY LIFE,"

for the fever had obtained a strong hold on me. In a few days I was quite well. I always have it with me. — Extract from letter of C. Fitzgerald, Esq., formerly Correspondent of the MANCHESTER GUARDIAN in Albania, referring to

LAMPLOUGH'S
PYRETIC SALINE.

It is Effervescent and Tasteless.

J. S. PERDY, Esq., writes: "I would rather go short of anything than be without a good supply of this never-failing Traveller's Friend."

Capt. STEWART STEPHENS, of the Gold Coast House Force, in ordering a supply of Pyretic Saline, writes: "I have used your Saline with undoubtedly good effect in India, Zululand, Natal, also in Lagos and on the Gold Coast, where I have found its constant use as nearly as possible the only preventive against the malarious Fever that is the distinguishing and most fatal characteristic of the West African climate—proverbially the worst in the world."

See abundant Medical Testimony, such as no other Saline or Salt can show.

May be obtained of all Chemists, and of the Proprietor, H. LAMPLOUGH, 113, Holborn, London, E.C.

THOS. E. TOMLINSON & CO.,

WEST AFRICAN, GENERAL COMMISSION, AND HARDWARE

MERCHANTS,

39, SOUTH CASTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL,

AND

8, SOUTH PARADE, DEANSGATE, MANCHESTER,

Are prepared to execute Indents for all descriptions of Goods suitable for the West African Markets at manufacturers' prices, such Indents being accompanied by remittances in Produce, Specie, or approved bills. Shipments are made without any delay otherwise than that caused by manufacturers.

The African business is conducted by Mr. THOS. E. TOMLINSON, who has had upwards of twenty-two years' practical experience in the trade, and is thoroughly conversant with all its requirements.

Special facilities for the sale of Produce, such as Palm Oil, Kernels, Rubber, Gum Copal, Ivory, Ebony, &c., &c., and highest market prices obtained.

Floating Policies always open, but intended shipments should, if possible, be advised by preceding mail.

TERMS FOR BUYING AND SELLING STRICTLY MODERATE.

Having Agencies for Hoop and Bar Iron, Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets, Gas and Steam Tubes, Butcher and Spear-point Knives of all descriptions, Portable Light Tramway Materials, &c., &c., such goods can be supplied on exceptionally favourable terms.

JOHN WALKDEN & CO.,

WEST AFRICAN COMMISSION AGENTS,
71, CANNON STREET, MANCHESTER.

AGENCIES AT
LIVERPOOL & HAMBURG.

Are prepared to Execute Orders for every description of Goods suitable for the West African Markets, against Remittances in Produce, Specie, or Approved Bills.

All Indents are executed with care and despatched without any delay beyond such as may sometimes be caused by Manufacturers.

Manufacturers' prices charged, and Trade Discounts allowed.

Special attention is given to the Sale of all Produce, and highest Market Prices obtained.

The business is conducted by Mr. WALKDEN, who has had thirty years' practical experience in executing orders for all parts of the world, and during the past fifteen years, his special attention has been directed to the West African trade alone, so that he is thoroughly acquainted with all its requirements, and his connection with all the best manufacturers enables us to transact business on the best basis.

Policies of Insurance always open for Produce shipped by Mail Steamers, but intended Shipments should be advised before-hand.

TERMS FOR BUYING AND SELLING,
STRICTLY MODERATE.


REFERENCES IN LAGOS:—

J. W. COLE, Esq.,

T. G. HOARE, Esq., AND

JAMES J. THOMAS, Esq.,

Z. A. WILLIAMS, Esq.

 Also references to some of the Principal Firms in Liverpool and Manchester.

PAYNE'S Lagos and West African ALMANACK

AND

DIARY FOR 1885,

*Being the First after Bissextile or Leap Year, and the Forty-eighth of the
Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.*

A BOOK OF GENERAL REFERENCE AND INFORMATION.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE TWELFTH YEAR OF ISSUE.

London:

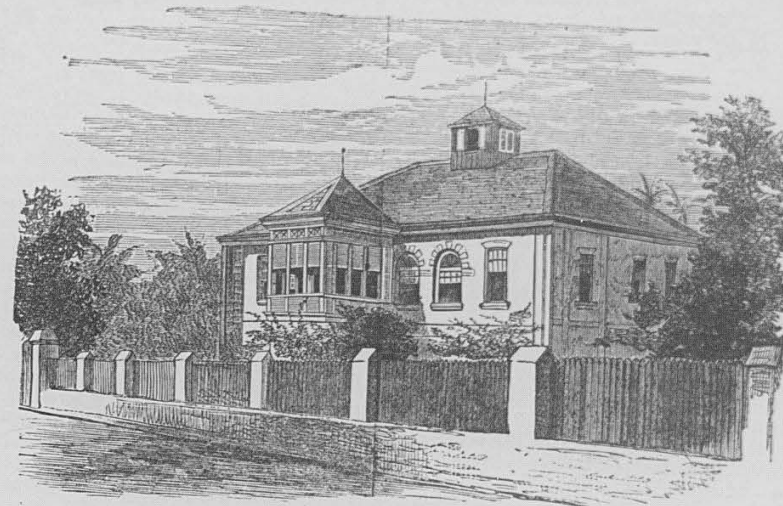
PRINTED BY T. G. JOHNSON, 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PREFACE	PAGE	POST OFFICE	PAGE
Prefaces	4 to 14	Post Office	28
Testimonials	15 to 20	Postal Notices	28
Calendar for the Year 1885	21 to 26	Principal Commercial Houses in Lagos, Whydah, Godomey, Porto Novo, and Niger	33, 34
Proper Lessons for the Year 1885	21, 22	Principal Native Traders in Lagos	34
Anglo-African Steamship Company, Limited	25	Printing Office, Bookbinders, Medicine, Auctioneers, Brickmakers, Music Repairer, Photographers, Fashionable Tailors, Mail Packet Agents, Lloyd's Agents, &c.	32, 33
Annual Raids on the Dahomians	86	Public Offices	29
British Colonies	132	Public Offices, &c., in the Yoruba Tongue	34
Census of Lagos and its Dependencies, 1881	69	Public Works Department	28
Chief Justices of Gold Coast Colony	45	Puisne Judges of Lagos	31
Chief Magistrates of Lagos, &c.	31	Rates for Passages and Freights	84
Chronological Table of C.M. Society's Missions	53	Rates of Freight	84
Colonial Ministers	24	Registrar's Department	28
Colonial Office	26	Native Kings, Chiefs, &c.	67
Colonial Secretaries	26	Religious Population	54
Consuls, Governors, and Administrators of Lagos and its Dependencies	25	Remarkable Occurrences, 1883-84	133 to 140
Commercial Houses in Palma, Leckie, Quittah, and Little Popo	34	Religious Statistics, &c.	51 to 60
Courtes Table and Value in Gold and Silver Coins	41	Returns of Births, Marriages, and Deaths	42 to 44
Court Notices	29	Royal British Naval Squadron	83
Crown Agency, London	25	Royal Family of Great Britain	83
Custody of Seamen	26	Royal Imperial German Naval Squadron	83
Customs and Treasury	25	Royal Mail Steamers	83
Deputy-Governor	54 to 50	Medical Rules for Lagos	47 to 49
Educational	24	Scale of Courtes and Rate of Exchange	41
Executive Council (Accra)	41	Shipping Intelligence	70 to 72
Fishing Tax Ordinance	60	Slave Stations, Lagos	76
Flower of Lagos Club	25	Slave Trade Suppression Tables	121 to 125
Foreign Consuls	83	Solicitors of the Supreme Court	32
French Naval Squadron	32	Sovereigns of Europe	24
Gaul Department and Licenses	24	Steamers in Lagos	83
Gold Coast Colony	88	Steamers from Liverpool for West Coast of Africa	84
Government Notices	125 to 132	Treaty with Dahomey	132
Government Ordinances	86	Water Supply of Lagos	58, 59
Government Vessels' Department	27	GOLD COAST SETTLEMENTS :-	
Governors-in-Chief, &c.	24	Abolition of Slavery on the Gold Coast	149
Harbour-Master's Department	27	Chiefs of Cape Coast and Elmina	144
Harbour Regulations	76 to 80	Commercial Houses at Accra and Anamaboe	144
Headmen of Companies holding the Rank of Giwa	67	Gold Coast and Elmina	141
Headmen of the J-bus	67	Gold Coast Revenue and Expenditure	141
Holidays kept in Public Offices	34	Her Majesty's Order in Council	147
Houssa Armed and Civil Police	32	Members of Council	141
Imports, Exports, and Shipping	70 to 72	Military Staff and Freemasons' Lodge, No. 773	143, 144
Information for Insurance Companies	46	Native Merchants and Foreign Consul at Elmina	146
Independent Order of Good Templars—Charity Lodge No. 1	35	Official, Judicial, Surveyor's, Customs, and Medical Departments	141, 142
Judicial Establishment	29	Out-stations	143
Jurors for the Settlement of Lagos, Badagry, Palma, and Leckie	35 to 38	Post Office and Money Order Office	144
Lagos Batchelors' Cricket Club	60	Principal Commercial Houses at Cape Coast	144
Lagos Mutual Improvement Society	60	Proclamations and Ordinances	155
Lagos Pilotage and Harbour Ordinance	74 to 80	Religious Statistics	145 to 147
Lagos Races and Regatta	61	Slavery on the Gold Coast	149 to 152
Lagos Treaties	90 to 121	Summary of Ordinances of the Gold Coast Colony	154
Late Kings of Lagos	67	Time Table of the Overland Mail Service	153
Legislative Council (Lagos)	25	SIERRA LEONE :-	
List of Pilots	27	Colleges, Schools, Religious Societies, &c.	166 to 171
Manufactures by Natives	40	Governors of Sierra Leone and its Dependencies	166
Markets, Butchers' Stalls, &c.	38, 39	Post Office Information, &c.	168
Market Days for Produce in 1885	38	Post Office Statistics	173
Medical Department	27	Province of Sherbro	168
Ministers and Officers of State	23	Religious Statistics	166
Money Table	172	Treasury Savings Bank	166
Mortality in 1869 to 1875	42 to 44	West Africa Settlements—Official, Customs, Judicial and Medical Establishments	166, 167
Names of Places in the Gold Coast Protectorate	67	GAMBIA :-	
Names of Places adjacent to Gold Coast Territory	68	Official, Judicial, and Medical Establishments	174
Names of Public Offices, Officers, &c.	34	LIBERIA :-	
Names of Streets	34	Official, Judicial, and Military Establishments	174, 175
Notices to Mariners, &c.	72, 73	FERNANDO PO :-	
Notice to Shipmasters	73	Official, Consulate, Missionaries, Commercial Houses, Photographer	175
Notices to Pilots	75	Table of Interest	175
Official Gazette	40	Directory of African Merchants in Europe	176
Pensioners on Retired Allowances	29	Directory of Manufacturers, Exporters, &c., to Africa	177
Police Regulations and Standing Rules of Order	90	DIARY	179
Post Office Arrangements, Rates, &c., Lagos	62, 66		

ILLUSTRATIONS.

ILLUSTRATIONS.	PAGE
ORANGE HOUSE, TINUBU SQUARE, LAGOS	3
SUPREME COURT HOUSE	29
CHRIST CHURCH, LAGOS	52
WESLEYAN CHAPEL, LAGOS	52



ORANGE HOUSE, TINUBU SQUARE, LAGOS, WEST AFRICA.



Orange House, Tinubu Square,
Lagos, West Africa.

I have the honour of submitting to my Friends and the Public generally, PAYNE'S LAGOS ALMANACK for 1885, and feel confident that my untiring efforts to ensure the greatest possible accuracy will be fully appreciated by all those who have known and valued this useful publication.

The present work is much enlarged beyond that of its predecessors; for a considerable number of Articles are added each year—such as Remarkable Occurrences, Table of Ordinances, Slave Trade Suppression Tables, Table of Market Days for Produce, &c.

I must continue to urge upon all who are interested in this publication to give me notice of any changes which may occur, as it is otherwise impossible, in a compilation of such magnitude, to prevent inaccuracies; and, with my cordial thanks to those gentlemen who have kindly given me certain information, and aided me in the work,

I am, your obedient, humble Servant,

August 27, 1884.

JOHN A. PAYNE.

FIRST PREFACE.

LAGOS is an island and important sea-port town, in the Bight of Benin, on the West Coast of Africa. It lies between the 1st and 10th parallels of E. long., and south of the 10th parallel of N. lat. It is called by the natives Eko, and by the Portuguese Lagos. It is bounded on the north by the Egba country, on the south by the sea, on the east by Jebu country, and on the west by Dahomey. It has an opening capable of admitting vessels into the river or harbour. On either side of the opening there is a safe communication for boats and canoes, built after the native style on the Gold Coast—also for steamers of light draught, which could be employed in towing sailing vessels in and out of the harbour. From January to May the Bar is generally good; from June to September the Bar is at times impassable for boats; from October to December it is fine. There is a kind of backwater called by the Europeans the "Lagoon," and by the natives "ossa." It varies very much in breadth, now spreading out into a lake, and now contracted to half a mile across, but always so gentle, smooth, and clear, and so adorned on either side with trees of luxuriant foliage, that the "beautiful ossa" has become its frequent epithet, even among the European residents. The space between the Lagoon and the sea is of various breadths, and in some parts thickly studded with towns and villages, and adorned with trees.

The position of Lagos made it formerly the headquarters of the slave trade, and up to 1851 many slaves were sold from here. Lagos is the key to all the interior countries until you come to the Niger, and is, therefore, the seat of a considerable trade in palm oil, palm kernels, cotton, ivory, etc., etc. After the death of King Oluwole (who was killed by lightning at his palace), Akitoye, by right, became King of Lagos. In 1845 Kosoko succeeded in driving away Akitoye from the throne. In 1851 Lord Palmerston's Government sent an English Consul to desire Kosoko to sign a treaty with England for putting down the slave trade. He refused. Subsequently it became known to Lord Palmerston that Akitoye was the rightful King of Lagos, and that he had been deposed by Kosoko, who offered insults and defiance to the British cruisers. Akitoye asked for help of the English Government to regain his throne, and promised to put down slavery. On the 20th December, 1851, Akitoye was brought from his exile by an English ship of war. Kosoko resisted his claim. On the 21st some steamers and boats entered the river. On the 26th and 27th the town was attacked successfully,

which resulted in the flight of Kosoko to Epe. On January 1st, 1852, Akitoye was put on the throne of Lagos. He made a treaty with the British Government forbidding the slave trade and human sacrifices; to open the port to legitimate trade; to open liberty to missionaries or ministers of the Gospel of any nation to enter Lagos, and follow their vocation of spreading the knowledge and doctrines of Christianity, and extending the benefits of civilization.

A Consul was appointed for the protection of British interests, and the presence of a man-of-war assisted in preserving order, and in supporting the King against the efforts of Kosoko to displace him. Subsequently Kosoko made several attempts, but failed. On the 7th August, 1853, there was a civil war between Akitoye and his chiefs, through the intrigues of Kosoko. The King felt disheartened, and on the 21st August, 1853, Akitoye died suddenly; it is said that he was poisoned. The British Government, by their Consul, placed Docemo, his son, on the throne. There was steady progress made with Christianity, civilization, and commerce; but the slave trade was secretly carried on by some of the foreigners then resident in Lagos. There was no effective protection for property, no proper mode of enforcing the payment of debts. These matters were respectively brought to the notice of Her Majesty's Government by Consuls Campbell, Brand, and Foote. Docemo did his best, but his power was not felt. Lord John Russell, the Foreign Secretary in 1861, then wrote to Consul Foote that "No injustice will be inflicted on Docemo by changing his anomalous protectorate into an avowed occupation, provided his material rights are secured." On the 6th August, 1861, a treaty was accordingly signed, by which King Docemo ceded to Her Majesty the Island and Port of Lagos, with all rights and territories appertaining to it, in order that the Queen might be the better able to assist, defend, and protect the inhabitants, and put an end to the slave trade. In return for this Docemo receives a pension of £1,000 per annum, which is equal to the net revenue annually received by him.

In 1865 a Committee of the House of Commons, which was sat over by the Right Honourable Sir C. B. Adderley, M.P., to enquire into the state of West Africa, decided that a Central Government of the British Settlements on the West Coast should be established under one Government-in-Chief at Sierra Leone. Lagos, including Gambia and the Gold Coast, was accordingly placed under its jurisdiction in February, 1866. The officers administering the

PREFACE.

subordinate governments are styled Administrators. The Governor-in-Chief resides at Sierra Leone: he is to visit annually each of the Settlements, to accomplish which a steam yacht is placed at his disposal. In 1873 the King of Ashanti sent his army to invade the Gold Coast Protectorate, and he succeeded in destroying several villages, plundering all their wealth, and carrying away several prisoners.

Sir Garnet Wolseley was sent out in October by Her Majesty's Government to prosecute the war. After several successful battles with the enemy in the protectorate and in his own territory, Coomassie, the capital, was captured and taken by Sir Garnet Wolseley on the 4th of February, 1874. Writing to the King on that day, the victorious General and conquering hero said, "I am in Coomassie, and my only wish is to make a lasting peace with you. I have shown you the power of England, and now I will be merciful." Sir Garnet also in a letter to the Secretary of State, dated Cape Coast, October 13, 1873, said, "That to ensure a lasting peace with the Ashanti kingdom could only be fulfilled in one way, by defeating the Ashanti army, by pursuing it to the

capital of the Ashanti kingdom, and so showing to the king and all the chiefs who urged him on to war, that the arm of Her Majesty is powerful to punish her enemies, even in the very heart of their own country." And on the 7th February, 1874, from Agemum he said, "That mission I conceive I have now fulfilled, by the aid of the troops which Her Majesty's Government confided to me for its accomplishment." A treaty of peace was made and ratified by the king called the "Fommanah Treaty." Subsequently in the House of Lords, May 12, Earl Carnarvon proposed to consolidate Lagos and the Gold Coast into one colony, with the seat of administration at Accra or Elmina, where healthy stations could be found. The officer to administer the Government of Lagos is styled Lieut.-Governor under the Governor of the Gold Coast. Since the cession of Lagos up to the present time, Lagos has been blessed (with some exceptions) with unbroken prosperity. By proper management, however, Lagos bids fair to become the Liverpool of Western Africa.

JOHN A. PAYNE.

Orange House, Tinubu Square, Lagos,
August 1, 1874.

SECOND PREFACE.

THE current year of 1874 and 1875 will long be remembered on the Gold Coast in the annals of history. Coomassie, the capital of the once powerful monarchy of Ashanti, was taken by Sir Garnet Wolseley on February 4th, 1874. Governor Strahan prohibited the importation of arms and munitions of war into the Gold Coast. Captain Lees had to settle matters (*palavers*) between the King of Ashanti and his tributaries at Coomassie, in August.

The Gold Coast Protectorate has, by the Queen's letters patent, been constituted with Lagos into "The Gold Coast Colony."

The haughty Kofi Kalcalli was deposed by his people, and King Menoah succeeded to the throne of Ashanti, to see Coomassie fall to pieces, or stand alone without any tributaries, all having revolted against the capital.

To crown all, Slavery, with all its concomitant evils, was abolished for ever on the Gold Coast by the Earl of Carnarvon, K.G., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Captain Strahan, R.A., C.M.G., the first Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the new Gold Coast Colony, on the 3rd day of November, 1874, when the following message from the Queen was delivered at the Castle of Cape Coast, in the Palaver Hall, by Captain Strahan, to all the kings and chiefs of the Western and Central districts of the Gold Coast—viz.: "That the Queen is determined to put a stop at once to the buying and selling of slaves, either within or without the Protectorate, in any shape,

degree, or form, and she will allow no person to be taken as a pawn for debt."

On the opening of Parliament on Feb. 5, 1875, the Gold Coast had the honour of a paragraph in the Queen's Speech, thus: "A steady advance has been made in the establishment of civil government. Peace has been maintained, and I have procured the assent of the protected tribes to the abolition of slavery. Henceforward I trust freedom will exist there, as in every part of my dominions."

All praise to Great Britain for what she has done, and is still doing, in the cause of oppressed humanity both on the West, East, North, and South Coasts of Africa!

The names of Lord Carnarvon and Captain Strahan, for their bold and uncompromising measure of emancipation, deserve to be ranked on the muster-roll of worthies, with Wilberforce, Granville Sharp, Clarkson, Sir T. Fowell Buxton, Brougham, Venn, and their descendants, who devoted their unremitting efforts to the abolition of slavery and the slave trade.

We congratulate our Gold Coast brethren on entering upon their new era, and wish them prosperity and peace, both social and commercial. May they truly join in the universal prayer, "God save the Queen!" who hopes to make them happy in many ways, as happy as those in (Lagos and) her other dominions.

JOHN A. PAYNE.

Orange House, Tinubu Square, Lagos,
August 31, 1875.

THIRD PREFACE.

MANY events have combined to make the year 1875-6 a remarkable one.

His Honour Judge Marshall went up to Porto Novo with a message from the Government to the King against the human sacrifices he had offered on account of Kings Messer and Mesi, his predecessors. He was told plainly that there must not be any more human sacrifices on any pretext whatever.

His Excellency Governor Strahan, R.A., C.M.G., took three Houssas with him to England, and they had the honour of being brought before Her Majesty—really a most gracious act of Queen Victoria.

The Earl of Carnarvon found it necessary to abandon the negotiations which had been for some time carried on with the French Government for the cession of the Gambia to the latter, because, said his lordship, the French Government were not prepared to abandon to Great Britain that exclusive control of an extensive portion of the seaboard of Western Africa which was indispensable for realizing the objects it had in view, and which alone could justify the British Crown in relinquishing its rights in so important a river as the GAMBIA.

Doctor Gouldsbury, C.M.G., opened the way to SALAGHA, nine days' journey beyond Coomassie; and Captain Baker astonished the Ashantees by a four days' march to Coomassie from the Coast.

A remonstrance of Her Majesty Queen Victoria to the King of Dahomey against his annual excursions and depredations in the villages and farms of Abeokuta, was transmitted by Lieut.-Governor Lees, C.M., to the King, through the Yavogan of Whydah. By the operations of Commodore Sir William Hewett, V.C., K.C.B., piracy has been effectually checked in the River Congo, and a Treaty of Peace was procured which promises well for trade.

An outrage on Mr. Turnbull, at Whydah, was promptly resented by Sir W. Hewett, who inflicted a fine on the King of Dahomey. He was informed by Sir William, and this was confirmed by the British Government, that "pay he must, or his coast would be blockaded by a competent force." He did not pay, and his coast has been blockaded. Some years ago one of his predecessors set his people to fill up the mouth of the Lagoon at Lagos, that he might cross over; but after a fruitless attempt, as the sea

would not obey him, he went away. Perhaps the present King will employ his Amazons to make a sandway for him to board Sir William Hewett's ship; nevertheless it is to be hoped that his cup of iniquity is quite full.

Sir Wm. Hewett had further to punish the people in the lower part of the River Niger, because they fired upon him when he asked them to make a treaty for peaceful trade.

Administrator Dumaresq is rooting out the evils of human sacrifices, &c., by immediate action and successful apprehension of murderers at Itele in the North-western district of Lagos. The King and Chiefs of Katannu have petitioned Her Majesty's Government to be allowed to cede their country between Porto Novo and Dahomey to Great Britain.

The Americans have celebrated their Centenary of Independence by opening an Exhibition in Philadelphia.

King Menoah, of Ashanti, told the Rev. C. Picot what was his doctrine of the Trinity. Perhaps it was after dinner when he thus expressed his views to that gentleman.

Lieut.-Governor Rowe taught the Bargsuo people at Sherbro a great lesson.

Confederation was refused at Barbadoes in the West Indies through agitators, but Lord Carnarvon's firm policy has made them all quiet.

"EMPERESS OF INDIA" has been added to the Queen's titles.

The Prince of Wales's tour in India begins to be productive of great good.

Lieut. Cameron, having traversed the continent of Africa from sea to sea, is now taking rest.

The Church Missionary Society has answered the call of King Mtesa which Mr. Stanley transmitted to England.

The Djuabins are happy in the Protectorate. Ashanti has fears within and fightings without. May the time come when all swords shall be turned into ploughshares!

Spero Meliora.

JOHN A. PAYNE.

Orange House, Tinubu Square,
Lagos, Sept. 2, 1876.

FOURTH PREFACE.

DURING the current year several changes have taken place. His Excellency Governor Strahan, C.M.G., has been appointed to the Windward Islands, and Governor Freeing, C.M.G., to the Gold Coast Colony. On reaching Lagos, in February last, His Excellency expressed much satisfaction with the progress that has been made; and his conviction that, should its onward march not be impeded by unforeseen obstacles, Lagos will, in course of time, become the Liverpool of Western Africa.

King Gelelé, of Dahomey, has paid a portion of his fine, which has been reduced to 400 puncheons

on which Captain Sullivan, the Senior Officer, declared the blockade raised. How true the African proverb, "Man pass man." Gelelé's pride has been thus brought several degrees lower; and once for all he discovered that "man pass man."

The remonstrance of Her Majesty the Queen, which was transmitted to the King of Dahomey by Lieut.-Governor Lees, C.M.G., against his annual excursions and depredations, has been a success, for Gelelé went half way by sending messengers to Abeokuta in March last, to make peace with the Egbas. This is a good beginning, but we trust that

in dining with the Dahomians, the Egbas will have a long spoon with which to eat with them in the same dish; otherwise, in course of eating sweet palaver sauce, the Dahomians might throw pepper in their eyes, and while they were rubbing it out, or calling for cold water to wash it off, the Dahomians would take charge of them and theirs.

War has broken out in the East of Europe—Russia v. Turkey. The number of killed and wounded, and especially the atrocities said to be committed by the contending parties, as reported in the English papers, is horrible and frightful to contemplate.

That scourge of mankind has, to our regret, extended itself to this part of the world. Hostilities have commenced between Egba and Ibadan; Jebu assisting the former. Thus we are on the eve of a long and desultory war, which will paralyze the trade of Lagos for a time; although both Egbas and Jebus have assured the native traders at the markets that trade will go on as usual, notwithstanding the outbreak of war. We pray that the hearts of all kings and rulers may be inclined to peace and quietness!

That "patience surmounts difficulties," is manifested in the success obtained by Lord Carnarvon, H.M. Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies. South Africa has taxed his patience; yet His Lordship, having the welfare of Africa and her people at heart, undaunted by noisy opposition, succeeded in getting the Transvaal annexed to the British Empire, and the British flag hoisted at Pretoria, the chief town, on the 12th April, 1877. He has also passed the South African Confederation Bill through Parliament this session; and he finally obtained a grant of £100,000 for the benefit of that country. "The expenditure of this sum," says His Lordship's lieutenant, Mr. Lowther, M.P., "even if it should never be repaid, would be a mere trifle compared with the cost of the calamity of a Kafir war." All praise and honour to Lord Carnarvon, Mr. Lowther, Sir Bartle Frere, and Sir Theophilus Shepstone!

The Congress at Brussels, headed by the King of the Belgians, augurs great good for the interior of

Africa, and will, we hope, hasten the eradication of the slave trade in East Africa. God bless all parties engaged in this new effort against evil!

The Church and other Missionary Societies are prosecuting their good work among the tribes on the East Coast of the continent of Africa. King Mtesa, it is reported, is beginning to be grateful.

The Church Missionary Society has appointed the Rev. James Johnson (African) to be superintendent of the Yoruba Mission in the interior; and Rev. Henry Johnson (African) to be Archdeacon of the Upper Niger Mission. May God bless the Committee and friends of this great and noble society!

Subject to explanation by the accused, Lord Derby has, at the instance of the Aborigines Protection Society, signified his displeasure at the slaughter by Mr. H. M. Stanley of the natives in the interior of East Africa.

On the 16th July, at a meeting of the Chiefs (including the Ex-King of Juabin) convened by him at Accra, Governor Freeing told them in plain terms that he would not allow them to plot against the King of Ashanti in any place under his authority. He fined the principal of them, King Taekies, and threatened transportation to the rest, should His Excellency hear any more of their plotting and scheming and inciting the people to revolt and fight against the King of Ashanti. King Mensah announced that he has abolished human sacrifice.

The venerable Bishop Crowther has succeeded, by aid of the good men and Christian philanthropists of England, in getting a steamer for the Niger Mission.

Sir David P. Chalmers has inaugurated the new Supreme Courts Ordinance at Accra; and Mr. Justice Marshall will do the same at Lagos in April.

Acting-Administrator Dumaresq, C.M.G., succeeded in exploring the Whemi River to within twenty miles of Abomey, to the astonishment of King Gelele.

JOHN A. PAYNE.

Orange House, Tinubu Square,
Lagos, August 31, 1877.

FIFTH PREFACE.

THE current year has been one of anxiety and sadness, mixed with gratitude to the Disposer of all events. The epidemic of Small-pox has raged, and many native houses have been bereaved of their main support, including those of our revered and beloved friend and pastor, the Rev. T. B. Macaulay, Principal of the Grammar School since 1859, and of Messrs. J. N. Doherty and J. T. N. Cole, office-bearers in the church, &c. Death has thinned the European population, including our much-lamented and esteemed Administrator, Mr. Dumaresq, C.M.G., the first representative of Her Majesty the Queen who died in Lagos since it was ceded to the British Crown, August 6, 1861.

The war in Eastern Europe has come to an end. A Congress was held in Berlin to consider the Treaty of San Stefano, and after exhibiting her mighty resources, Her Majesty the Queen and Empress stood between the oppressor and op-

pressed, by sending her able ambassadors to see justice done; and it was a success. The Earl of Beaconsfield and the Marquis of Salisbury have won the distinctions conferred on them by the Sovereign. The throne that is set in righteousness will always be blessed.—God save the Queen!

Our interior war has not yet come to a close; it has not been short and decisive. The combatants detest butchering each other, desiring only to catch and sell prisoners as slaves. Hence the phrase, "family war," is used in describing it.

The C.M.S. has received a check in East Africa by the murder of Lieut. Smith and Mr. Ancill; these have joined the noble army of martyrs, and others have already obeyed the Divine call, and gone forth in their place. This noble society are again answering a call from another native King in East Africa, made through Captain Russell.

By the stipulations of a Treaty between Great

Britain and Portugal, Negro Slavery in the Portuguese possessions on the West Coast of Africa was to be put an end to finally in this present year, 1878.

The promptitude of Governor Freeling cannot be sufficiently commended, in preventing the ex-King of Juabin, Asafa Gay, from attacking Ashanti with material of war obtained chiefly at Cape Coast, which might have led to grave complications with that Power. We congratulate His Excellency on his promotion by our Sovereign to be a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Sir David P. Chalmers has been promoted to the Chief Justiceship of British Guiana.

The war at the Cape has been brought to a successful close, and the Cape Parliament has thanked Commodore Sullivan, C.B., C.M.G., and others for their services.

Ex-King Docemo, of Lagos, has, for the first time in his life, been formally sub-pœnæd, and attended the Court-house to give evidence before an English judge. He had the honour of sitting on the Bench with Mr. Justice Woodcock, when the oath was administered to him; Mr. Registrar Payne handing him His Majesty's own sword, to be solemnly sworn after the native mode. The King's having thus appeared in Court caused a great sensation in Lagos.

The Church Missionary Society Steamer, Henry Venn, has come out, and Bishop Crowther will now be able to work more vigorously throughout his diocese.

We hail with satisfaction the establishment of a Wesleyan High School, and wish it all success.

JOHN A. PAYNE.

Grange House, Tinubu Square,
Lagos, Sept. 6, 1878.

SIXTH AND SEVENTH PREFACE.

GREAT events have made memorable the years of 1878 and 1879. Sir Sandford Freeling resigned the Governorship of the Gold Coast Colony on the 20th January, 1879, on account of ill-health, and desired His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor "to express to the officers of the Gold Coast Colony his appreciation of their services during his tenure of office, and his regret at finding himself constrained to bid them farewell." Chief Justice Smith died after a month's residence at Accra; and the shock was such that his bereaved lady succumbed on the voyage home! We hail with much pleasure the appointment of His Excellency Herbert Taylor Ussher, the new Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Gold Coast Colony. He is well known on the Coast, and heartily do all wish him success.

Owing to the intrigues of Russia at Cabul, the Indian Government thought it necessary to seek for a rectification of their frontier on the side of Afghanistan, and as peaceable negotiations failed, Lord Lytton, the Viceroy, drew the sword. The Ameer, deserted by Russia, died of grief. The British troops, with their usual valour, made rapid progress in the war, and complete success was the result. The new Ameer signed a Treaty of Peace, known as the Treaty of Gundamak. The Viceroy, the generals, officers, and troops received the thanks of Parliament. By the Treaty of Gundamak, a British Resident was to be received at Cabul; Sir Louis Cavagnari was appointed to the post. [On the 3rd September, mutinous troops and the populace assaulted the Residency. Sir Louis Cavagnari, and all his officers and the soldiers of his guard, with two or three exceptions, were massacred. The British forces were immediately ordered to advance on Cabul, which they entered, under the command of General Roberts, on the 12th of October. On the 16th the Bala-Hissa (the great armed place or castle of Cabul) was blown up by the explosion of mines driven under it by the Afghans prior to their retreat. Happily, there were but few casualties among the troops; but all the stores of arms, ammunition, &c., were thus destroyed.]

The South African war will undoubtedly find a place on the page of history. The Zulu king Cetewayo, tried to measure strength with the British under Lord Chelmsford. This African Zulu monarch did not seem to know that "pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall." Notwithstanding his killing a Napoleon—which Wellington and Blucher failed to do at Waterloo, and Bismarck and Von Moltke failed to do at Sedan—as is stated elsewhere, the British General gained such a decisive and complete victory over this barbarous king, that he and his people will not soon forget it. Well might Sir Bartle Frere congratulate H.M. Government on the great occasion. A general and profound emotion of pity was felt in England for the widowed and now childless Empress Eugénie.

The Liberian Boundary Commission met on the disputed territory, and His Honour Judge Streeten and Consul Hopkins reported that the Liberians had failed to prove their claims against the British Government. There was, consequently, no case to go before the umpire, Commodore Schufeldt, of the U.S. Navy.

The French Governor of Goree hoisted the French Flag illegally over the Island of Matacong within the dependency of Sierra Leone; and Governor Rowe, C.M.G., ejected him legally.

Acting Administrator Moloney has rendered himself famous in the cause of humanity. The great burglars and murderers, who were a terror to the community, were found out; plying the Lagoon recklessly, and occasioning loss of life, has been in some degree, remedied; and the drainage of the town has been improved.

The new Colonial Steamer, Gertrude, has arrived safely at Lagos, and seems to answer its purpose well. It could penetrate anywhere in the Lagoon, and gives satisfaction.

From information received as we are about despatching our M.S. to the Printer, it seems some messengers of rank had arrived at Jebu Ode from Ibadan, and the result has been that the King of Jebu has hopes of succeeding in his efforts to arrange the unfortunate palaver between our Abeo-

kuta and Ibadan brethren. We pray for peace, for "Behold," says the sweet Psalmist of Israel, "how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity"—for war impoverishes countries, while peace gains prosperity. Lagos has, and will always, exercise her influence for good.

The finance of Lagos is in a healthy condition. Owing to her policy of non-interference, unless where it may become absolutely necessary, Lagos is at peace with all her neighbours, and making rapid progress in every respect. She is not in debt; on the contrary, Lagos has now some £40,000 in England.

Civilization, Christianity, commerce, education, and improvements in building native houses with bricks; as against mud; drainage, and the neat appearance of the town augurs great good to the Settlement, and must serve as a centre of light to all the

interior countries in this part of Africa; and we trust that J. Ashbury, Esq., M.P. for Brighton, England, who, accompanied by Major Hume, came out lately on his way to Fernando Po, and had a bird's-eye view of Lagos, will not fail to bear testimony to the value of this British Colony.

Africans have, and are gaining, distinctions in the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford, and Fourah Bay College, which is affiliated to Durham University, and we trust to their future brightness and usefulness in the Church, Law, Medicine, &c.

We hail with delight the formation of the "West Africa Light Railways Company," and wish it all success.

Spero Meliora.

JOHN A. PAYNE.

Orange House, Tinubu Square,
Lagos, Sept. 1, 1879.

EIGHTH PREFACE.

MANY events have combined to make the current year, 1879-80, a memorable one. His Excellency William Brandforth Griffith, C.M.G., succeeded Captain Lees, C.M.G., as Lieutenant-Governor of the Gold Coast Colony and Lagos. His Honour Mr. Justice Marshall has been promoted to the Chief Justiceship of the Gold Coast Colony; and Mr. Justice Macleod, from the Scottish Bar, appointed the Puisne Judge of Lagos. Surgeon-Major Frank Simpson became an Assistant Colonial Secretary, and Dr. MacCarthy Colonial Surgeon.

The new Church of St. Paul's, in Davies Street, was opened for Divine worship on the 29th of June last, after ten years and five months in building, being the self-same day that the Right Rev. Samuel Crowther, D.D., was consecrated the first African Bishop of the Niger. This venerable prelate has been awarded a gold watch, value £40, by the Royal Geographical Society of London, in recognition of his services to geographical research and commercial extension on the Niger.

The Rev. James Johnson has been persecuted in Abeokuta, owing to the issue of a minute by the Parent Committee of the Church Missionary Society against domestic slavery, which still prevails to some extent among the Christian community there, and much undeserved odium fell upon his head, both as the official representative of the Society, and because he was well known to sympathise heart and soul with its views. Mr. Johnson has our prayers and sympathy in his noble effort to preach against Christian brethren holding their fellow men as slaves, and the leading laymen of the different churches at Lagos have addressed a respectful letter to the Hon. Secretary of the Church Missionary Society for the Committee against this pernicious system.

Three Uganda chiefs from East Central Africa, ambassadors from King Mtesa to the Queen, arrived in England, with four attendants, and accompanied by the Rev. C. T. Wilson and Mr. R. W. Felkin, C.M.S. They attended the meetings of the society, and at the Royal Geographical Society, sitting on the left of the Earl of Northbrook, the President, Mr. Wilson, introduced them by the names of "Earl Namkaddi," "Earl Katamba," and "Earl Sawaddu," using the term "Earl" to indicate their rank in

Uganda, where they are nobles of the second order; and the President and Fellows of the Royal Geographical Society received them with loud applause. What a noble example to others who, in addressing a native Sovereign in his own country, think it hard to style him "His Majesty;" but this we know, that "the powers that be are ordained of God," therefore let us give always honour to whom honour is due. These African noblemen were shown such things in England as were likely to interest them, including a review of troops by the Queen at Aldershot, and subsequently they were received by Her Majesty at Buckingham Palace, when they delivered the African King's letter to the English Queen. They will, no doubt, convey their impressions to their sovereign, on whose behalf they came to see the greatness of England and her Queen, as when the Queen of Sheba came from the uttermost part of the earth to see the greatness of King Solomon. On being told that they were sent to see the greatness of England, Her Majesty the Queen and Empress smiled and said that she hoped they were interested in all they saw. May God continue to bless and prosper the work of the Church Missionary Society! We join, therefore, in the prayer that God may use the visit of the Waganda Chiefs to England for the promotion of His own cause in the heart of the Dark Continent. May they express to Mtesa: "that it was a true report we heard in our own land of her acts and of her wisdom, howbeit we believed not their words until you sent us and our eyes had seen it; and behold, the one-half of the greatness of her wisdom was not told you, for she exceeded the fame that we heard. Blessed be the Lord her God which delighteth in her."

Dr. Baikie and Bishop Crowther, in 1854, first ascended the River Binue, one of the two great branches of the Niger, which flows into the Gulf of Guinea to a point about 400 miles above the confluence; since then no one has gone up so far till the C.M.S. steamer, Henry Venn, Mr. Ashcroft, commander, penetrated lately 150 miles further than the furthest point reached before, nearly 800 miles from the sea, in the midst of a country never before visited by the European.

The Rev. J. Milner had been up the Niger and to

Iloilo, to establish Wesleyan Missions there. The Rev. Father Chausee, Superintendent, visited Abeokuta with hopes of establishing the Roman Catholic Church there.

Owing to the judicious efforts of our excellent Governor-in-Chief, the Chiefs of Agbesome and Afionhoo have ceded the seaboard territory to the British Crown; and Governor Ussher has therefore incorporated them within the Gold Coast Colony.

Our Lieut.-Governor is doing his best for the improvement of Lagos, and by his tact and energy, we are still at peace with our neighbours and the different interior countries.

We hail with pleasure the appearance of Native Barristers of Law in the Supreme Courts of Lagos, and we trust to their usefulness at the Bar and on the Bench, as occasion may require.

Education has been much encouraged, especially since the arrival of the present Native Principal of the Grammar School, Lagos, and the Senior Native

Tutor from the Fourah Bay College of Sierra Leone, which is affiliated to the University of Durham, who have respectively got the degree of "B.A." Indeed, since Mr. (now Rev.) N. S. Davies, B.A., appeared in his College dress at an Educational meeting, held on the 14th Feb. last, to explain the new system on which that College, which was opened for general education, is worked, the rising generation at Lagos have determined to look up for degrees, and some have since left for Sierra Leone for that purpose, and in the Providence of God hope to return to us in one of the professions of Law, Medicine, or the Pulpit.

We pray for peace in the interior countries, and the revival of trade, so that each of the Missionary Societies may be able to extend the cause of Christ to those who are in darkness and in the shadow of death.

JOHN A. PAYNE.

Orange House, Tinubu Square,
Lagos, September 11, 1880.

NINTH PREFACE.

THE current year has certainly been one of anxiety and sadness, mixed with gratitude to the Great Ruler of the Universe.

Several ex-chiefs of Lagos who were present at the cession of Lagos to the British Crown, on August 6, 1861, have passed away, including Aromire, Talabi, Bajulai, Obimegbou, &c.

Death has thinned the European population of the Gold Coast Colony, including our much lamented and esteemed Governor Ussher, C.M.G., who died at Accra in December last.

Africa has lost one of her bright ornaments in Mrs. Sarah Forbes Bonetta Davies, who died at Madeira, whither she had gone for the benefit of her health. The Queen (whom may God preserve) has been graciously pleased to care for the education of the eldest daughter, Victoria, and on the occasion of her confirmation in London H.R.H. Princess Beatrice wrote: "You will, I am sure, miss your dear mother very much on this occasion, and I can assure you our thought and prayers for God's blessing on the important step you are taking will be with you."

The public has cause to thank Administrator Moloney for his judicious efforts in taking precautionary measures, which were considered necessary for the prevention of the disease of small-pox reaching Lagos from Epe, otherwise we should have experienced sadly the epidemic of 1877-78.

Lieutenant-Governor Griffith's telegram of 24th January to Lord Kimberley, announcing the Ashanti threat of war, by King Mensah sending the "Golden Axe," the symbol of a declaration of war when the conditions of his ultimatum are not readily complied with, must be still fresh in our minds. Owing to the tact, judgment, and ability displayed immediately by the Lieutenant-Governor, and the rapid distribution and concentration of such means as were at his dis-

posal, King Mensah was frightened and kept at bay till assistance came.

The British lion never sleeps. Lord Kimberley's steps were prompt and decisive. Sir Samuel Rowe was appointed Governor-in-Chief—the right man in the right place. His Excellency came out fully prepared, and Mensah had no alternative but to withdraw.

Governor Sir Samuel Rowe, and the resources at his command, combined with his energy, judgment, shrewdness, and stability of character (which he displayed at the proper time and place), account for the King having disclaimed the action of his ambassador. He was astonished at the promptitude of Sir Samuel, who has visited the city of Coomassie before now.

We congratulate H.M. Government and the Gold Coast Colony on the termination of the threatened war, and we feel much gratitude at the arrival of our new Governor-in-Chief.

The Boers in the Transvaal, aided by the representations of Germany, America, &c., combined with the merciful consideration of the British Government, have had the country restored to them, and gained their independence.

We regret that the Bank of West Africa, recently established in England, has met with opposition.

The result of the Madeira Conference of the C.M.S. Missionaries, European and Native, has been to strengthen the Niger Mission.

The Decennial Census of Lagos was taken on the 3rd April last, and shows an increase.

The sanitary improvement of Lagos by the Lieutenant-Governor deserves much praise. Agriculture has been much encouraged by his Excellency.

JOHN A. PAYNE.

Orange House, Tinubu Square, Lagos.
September 23, 1881.

TENTH PREFACE.

"NON SIBI SED PATRIÆ" is our motto; and with this issue, though imperfect, yet in spite of all difficulties, we have managed, through the Divine aid and guidance, to complete our tenth year. This being the first African Almanack which has been established, published, and conducted regularly by a native in this part of Africa, we trust the public will continue to patronize it. We beg respectfully, yet humbly, to thank most sincerely all our well-wishers, friends, and subscribers, both in Europe, America, and Africa, for the past help they have given us, and hope their support will be continued, for our aim is the good of our country.

Many events have combined to make the current year a remarkable one. The epidemic of cholera has raged up the Niger, and our indefatigable Lieut.-Governor took immediate precautions against its reaching Lagos, and, thanks to Providence, the danger has been averted. King Umome, the Emir of Nupe, has died. Death has also thinned the European population of the Gold Coast Colony, including the lamented Mr. Woodcock, the Queen's Advocate, who died at Accra in November last, and Captains Bastow and O'Brien, of the Gold Coast Constabulary.

Africa has lost another of her bright ornaments in Mrs. Isabella Henrietta George, the beloved wife of Charles J. George, Esq., J.P., of Lagos. The Hon. William Grant, M.L.C., and the Rev. James Quaker, Principal of the Grammar School, and Garrison Chaplain, Sierra Leone, have also been removed by death.

Our esteemed and learned Chief Justice has been honoured by the Sovereign with a Knight-Bachelorship; and whilst congratulating him with all our heart, we regret that Sir James Marshall felt compelled, through ill-health, to retire from the Chief Justiceship of the Gold Coast Colony, and we pray that his life may be spared to enjoy the fruits of his labour.

Messengers from two of the contending parties in the interior—viz., Ibadan and Ijesha—came to Lagos with messages to the Lieutenant-Governor, and on referring to the Governor-in-Chief, Sir Samuel Rowe gave them good advice, which we hope will have effect in due time.

The Hon. Captain Alfred Moloney has been promoted to the Administratorship of the Gold Coast Colony, and honoured by the Sovereign with a C.M.G. We congratulate the gallant officer, and wish him further success. We also congratulate Captain Knapp Barrow on his having been honoured also with a C.M.G. We well remember his services in the early days of Lagos.

Ex-King Cetewayo went to England, on the kind invitation of Her Majesty's Government, and returned to his native land greatly pleased with his visit.

England has found it necessary to bombard the Forts of Alexandria, and Admiral Seymour made quick work of it. Sir Garnet Wolseley, who was appointed to command an expedition to Egypt to punish Arabi, the rebel, succeeded in speedily quelling the rebellion throughout Egypt.

Bishop Crowther has, according to the desire of the Church Missionary Society, ordained the Rev. J. Phillips, in England, to the order of Priesthood; and Mr. Phillips has been appointed English Secretary of the Niger Mission. This being the first occasion of an African Prelate ordaining a European to go forth with the message of the Gospel, it will ever be remembered in the annals of history. This is the fruit of the Madeira Conference. True it is that "*Tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis.*"

JOHN A. PAYNE.

Orange House, Tinubu Square, Lagos,
September 5, 1882.

ELEVENTH PREFACE.

GREAT events have made memorable the current years, 1882-1883. The appearance of the Comet was the occasion of many prognostications by the Natives as to what they believe will happen; at any rate, it will go down to posterity that subsequently the Emir of Nupe and other Chiefs died; that, owing to certain epidemics, several hundreds of people died in the interior countries; that owing to serious misunderstandings between him and his people, the King of Jebu, for once in the history of the country, left the capital of Ode and went to Epe, within the jurisdiction of his kingdom. The Ille Ife is taken and the inhabitants dispersed into slavery. This place was once famous for its historical distinction as the cradle of the Natives of the interior country. Nearly all the interior country has its fears within and without. The kingdom of Ashanti had to pass through another ordeal; it divided against itself Mensah v. Kalkalli, and the aid of Sir Samuel Rowe was sought to set them right.

The great and good Church Missionary Society, for Africa and the East, was attacked in the House of Lords, England, on account of the offence of a Mr. John and Mr. and Mrs. Williams, committed in the Niger whilst in the service of the Society. The case is most horrible, and a disgrace to humanity, but we deny that the Society is to be blamed. We therefore felt thankful that the Right Hon. Earl Cairns had been able, by his argument, to entirely shatter the case of the noble Duke who initiated it, and that His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury supported Earl Cairns and defended the Society. To adopt means to stop Missionary operations, beyond the jurisdiction of the Consuls and the Foreign Office, would have been, in our poor, humble opinion, in direct contravention to our Divine Master's command, "Go ye into ALL the world and preach the Gospel to every creature." We therefore congratulate the Society on the reply given by Lord Derby, that "it would be impossible to impose any such restriction," &c. We shall ever pray for the Church Missionary Society and all other Christian societies labouring for the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom, and winning lost souls to Christ.

There has been a little stir in Lagos town owing to some disagreement between King Docemo and one Ajassah, whom he created or installed as Chief Atebo, better known as the Akpena. The Governor,

Sir Samuel Rowe, happening to be present in Lagos, took steps instantaneously, and it was quelled; in former days it would have been a civil war. Dahomey destroyed a portion of Ketu, and the captives were dealt with as usual.

A new line of steamers called the Anglo-African Steamship Company, Limited, began operations, and many Native Africans, it is said, have taken shares.

The Gold Coast Colony and Lagos has entered upon a new phase, through the medium of a Charter, whereby we have a Governor, who, in his absence, will always appoint a Deputy for Governor.

The Sierra Leone Government has had to brush the Natives beyond the Settlement and the British Parliament demands inquiry from His Excellency Administrator Pinkett, who was acting *pro tem.* for Governor Havelock, C.M.G., then in England.

Brave Cetewayo and his troubles; let us hope that he will soon have peace. His good friend, Bishop Colenso, died at the period of his crisis.

Porto Novo again became the Protectorate of France.

We lament the death of our dear and good spiritual Pastor in the Yoruba Mission of the Church Missionary Society, we allude to the late Rev. James A. Lamb, who is no more. He left us on the morning of July 1 last, to mansions in the skies till the morning of the resurrection. He is buried within the yard of the Church that he built by the aid of contributions, and all were glad to help, which he valued much—*e.g.*, in his letter to us, dated June 4, 1879, Mr. Lamb writes: "We have not forgotten (and are not likely) your liberal help when we were engaged on the work at Christ Church. Heartily do we wish you success in all your exertions for your country's use." Thus this good minister of the Lord died, exclaiming in his dying bed, "It is finished." The attendance at his funeral was a testimony of his worth. We knew of some of his charitable gifts to persons in distress or need, which he enjoins us not to mention. May our end be like his. We pray that his widow may take comfort and bow with humble submission to the Divine Will.

We sympathize with the Basel Missionaries in the loss they have sustained in the death of their talented Inspector, who came out just as it were to die. May God raise up another in his place.

We welcome Bishop Ingham to West Africa, and pray that God may grant him health and strength for his arduous work; and he will find us all willing to aid him in the good work, for there is much to be done.

Two of our Native Mahomedan friends, who left Lagos in January, 1877, on a pilgrimage by land to Mecca and the Holy Land, have returned home safe, early this month, after six and a-half years' absence.

Captain Lonsdale and others have taken several

labourers and others from Lagos to the Congo to meet Mr. Stanley.

Oh, for peace in the interior country, that the word of God may have full course and be glorified! When we consider the unsettled state of our country, we are led to exclaim, "*O tempora, O mores!*"

JOHN A. PAYNE.

Orange House, Tinubu Square, Lagos,
August 25, 1883.

TWELFTH PREFACE.

DURING the current year, 1883-84, several changes have taken place. His Honour Mr. Justice Smalman Smith has been appointed a Puisne Judge of the Gold Coast Colony, to exercise jurisdiction in the Eastern Province (Lagos), and His Honour Mr. Justice Macleod to exercise jurisdiction at the Western Province (Cape Coast). His Excellency Governor Sir Samuel Rowe, K.C.M.G., left for England early in the year, and His Excellency Governor Young, C.M.G., was appointed in his place. A monster petition, which was numerous signed by the merchants, clergy, traders, and other inhabitants of the settlement of Lagos, was transmitted to Lord Derby, the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, praying for a separation from the Gold Coast Colony; and in reply, His Lordship promised to give it his consideration. The African merchants in England presented a petition respecting the affairs of the Colony, and a deputation waited upon the Secretary of State to urge the subject matter of their petition; Messrs. Lyall and Selby, of Cape Coast, were amongst the number. Africa has had to mourn the irreparable loss of one of their most devoted friends and well-wishers, Ferdinand Fitzgerald, Esq., the able Editor of the *African Times* of London, and our prayer is that God may raise up another in his place. His loss is a universal one, and we sympathize greatly with his family. We have also been called upon, by the resistless hand of death, to lament the loss of one of our able and learned brothers in the person of Surgeon-Major Horton, M.D., F.R.C.S., etc., etc., of Sierra Leone who has served his country well, and proved grateful to his benefactors; and also of Dr. King, M.D., C.M., of Lagos; also of Professor Campbell.

We are thankful for the £1,000 munificent gift by the Hon. T. J. Sawyer, of Sierra Leone, towards the fund of the Native Pastorate Church of that place. It is a laudable one, which commends itself to

every true son of Africa who wishes well for his country.

Bishop Ingham has been able to visit this part of his diocese, and impart fresh life and vigour towards the building up of the Native Church in this part of the Lord's vineyard; and we pray that his efforts will be productive of good and blessing to all.

We regret that owing to the epidemic of small-pox which was raging in the interior, his Lordship was unable to proceed thither; we nevertheless hope that on his next visit he will be able to go to Abeokuta and other places in the interest of the Church.

We regret to record the great conflagration of fire at Sierra Leone, which brought so much loss on some of its inhabitants; and we tender our hearty thanks to His Excellency Sir Arthur E. Havelock, K.C.M.G., the able and good Governor, and others who were generous in contributing towards the need of the sufferers—not omitting our eminent friend and brother the Hon. Samuel Lewis, who with others suggested plans for forming a Fire Brigade to meet and arrest future conflagration.

We regret that Sierra Leone has been visited by certain epidemics, which caused so much valuable loss of eminent Europeans, including Rev. E. Sparks, the Colonial Chaplain, Dr. Hume Hart, the Colonial Surgeon, the Hon. Mr. Tarleton, the Queen's Advocate, and other merchants and agents. It is distressing to think that this occurred just at the time when the Bishop of the diocese was endeavouring to get University men for the Fourah Bay College, which is affiliated to the University of Durham; yet we can only bow with humble submission to the will of our gracious Heavenly Father, whose ways are past finding out.

The interior war is still going on to our sorrow, for it hinders the good progress that is necessary

for the country's welfare and happiness; and it behoves all true Christians of our country to pray for the termination of the wars and restoration of peace.

We welcome our old and tried friend the Hon. Captain Knapp Barrow, C.M.G., as Deputy-Governor of Lagos, who in the early days, after the cession to the British Crown, rendered valuable services towards the progress of the settlement of Lagos, and we wish him all prosperity.

We are thankful that natives are still giving satisfaction at the English Universities of England; and that Lord Derby has been pleased to offer the post of Queen's Advocate at the Gambia to our friend and brother J. Renner Maxwell, M.A., Barrister-at-law, who accepted the same. He has our best wishes for his success in life, and we trust he will perform his duties to the credit of our race. We hail the arrival at Lagos of Dr. C. Jenkins Lumpkin, M.D., our friend and brother, and trust to his usefulness in the interest of his fellow brethren and country.

We note that France and Germany have been

making annexations, or establishing Protectorates, in Africa, and observe with interest the remarkable speech of His Highness Prince Bismack, the great statesman and diplomatist of the day, to the German Parliament.

Lagos will never forget the atrocious deeds of the wily conjuror, Adeosun, who professed to increase goods and moneys to double their value; to perform wonderful things, which beats that of Aladdin's lamp, and by such inducement and means received considerable amount of goods, etc., from innocent women, and succeeded in decoying them to Koyi bush, in the town of Lagos, and there murdered them respectively; until his cup of iniquity was full, and he suffered the last penalties of the law on the 9th August; and it is to be hoped that Lagos will never witness such wanton and diabolical acts at the hands of another Adeosun.

JOHN A. PAYNE,

Orange House, Tinubu Square, Lagos,
August 28, 1884.

TESTIMONIALS.

The following are a few of the Testimonials received by J. A. PAYNE, Esq., in favour of his Almanack:—

From H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.T., K.G., etc.
Marlborough House, Pall Mall, S.W.
26th February, 1880.

SIR,
I am desired by the Prince of Wales to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, to thank you for the copies of the Almanack and Diary which you have been so good as to transmit for the acceptance of his Royal Highness, and of Prince Albert Victor and Prince George. —I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

FRANCIS KNOLLYS.

From LE COMTE DE FLEURY, KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF FRANCE, etc.

Highland House, Central Hill, Upper Norwood,
July 10, 1880.

DEAR SIR,
I have received with much gratitude and pleasure your very interesting volume and the Almanack, and I send you my sincere thanks for this mark of your kindness. They contain a vast amount of information, instructive and new. The European knows very little of the countries you have spoken of, though Africa begins to attract their attention. This unknown land (*terra ignota*), begins to attract their serious attention. I repeat it again, it will be a source of wealth for crowded Europe, and I hope poor Africans will enjoy the benefit of civilization by the practice of religious habits, a legitimate commerce, and the pacific culture of arts and industry. I will keep your book precious, and will always be happy to prove to you that I keep the remembrance of you. . . . Believe me, dear Sir, very faithfully yours,
FLEURY.

From HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF BELGIUM.
Bruxelles Palace, December 10, 1880.

SIR,
I am directed by His Majesty to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 25th September last, with which you enclosed one of your Lagos Almanacks for 1881, expressing your wishes of offering it to His Majesty.

His Majesty has been pleased to accept the interesting book, and commanded me to convey his thanks to you for your kind attention towards him.

Accept, Monsieur, the assurance of my distinguished consideration.
EARL P. DE ROTHGRANZ,
Sec. to the King.

From the EARL OF CARNARVON, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, TO GOVERNOR STRAHAN.

SIR,
Downing Street, October 30, 1874.
I have received from Mr. John A. Payne, of Lagos, a copy of "Payne's Lagos Almanack for 1875," and I have to request you to convey to Mr. Payne my thanks for it, and to inform him that I have noticed with much pleasure the care and ability with which this work has been performed, and that I consider it creditable to him and to the Settlement.

I have, &c.,
Governor Strahan. CARNARVON.

From HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.
Government House, Lagos.
Feb. 17, 1874.

MY DEAR SIR,
Accept my thanks for the "Almanacks" which you were kind enough to send me yesterday. I have not had time to look into them carefully, but they appear to me to give much information on local subjects.—Yours very truly,
GEO. C. STRAHAN.

THE GOVERNOR OF THE GOLD COAST COLONY
TO THE ADMINISTRATOR OF LAGOS.
Government House, Cape Coast.
December 31, 1874.

SIR,
I have the honour to transmit copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State, conveying to Mr. Payne his thanks for a copy of "Payne's Lagos Almanack for 1875." I beg you will, at the same time, thank Mr. Payne, on my part, for a copy which he was good enough to forward to me.—I have, &c., GEO. C. STRAHAN, Governor.
The Officer Administering the Government of Lagos.

THE ADMINISTRATOR OF LAGOS TO MR. PAYNE.
Government House, Lagos.
January 6, 1875.

SIR,
I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of a despatch from his Excellency Captain Strahan, giving cover to one from the Secretary of State, conveying to you his thanks for a copy of "Payne's Lagos Almanack for 1875."—I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant,
C. C. LEES, Administrator.
J. A. Payne, Esq., &c., &c., &c., Lagos.

From THE RIGHT HON. THE FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY, THE EARL OF NORTHBROOK.
Admiralty, Whitehall, London, December 2, 1880.

SIR,
Lord Northbrook desires me to acknowledge your letter of the 25th September, and to thank you for the almanacks you have been so kind as to send him.

—I am, yours faithfully,
E. G. JENKINSON.

From the RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, K.G.
24, Grosvenor Square, London, April 6, 1881.

SIR,
I am obliged to you for the Paper and Almanack, and I heartily pray that you may be long spared to discharge the many duties you have so courageously undertaken.—I am, Sir, yours sincerely,
SHAFTESBURY.

From the RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF CHICHESTER.
Stanmer, Lewes,
February 4, 1876.

MY DEAR SIR,
I feel much obliged to you for the copy of your very useful Almanack.

It is now more than 40 years that I have taken an interest in Africa, and the great work going on there for the social and spiritual improvement of your countrymen. God was pleased to bless that work from the commencement, and we are now beginning to see that the seed sown in tears is bringing forth much fruit to the glory of God and to the comfort of those who love Him and love their fellow men.

I have as yet only had time to glance at your "Almanack," but expect to find in it much to interest me, as showing the great advance in civilization, &c., on the Western Coast of Africa.—I am, my dear Sir, sincerely yours,
CHICHESTER.

From HIS EXCELLENCY C. H. KORTRIGHT, GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF OF THE WEST AFRICA SETTLEMENTS.
Government House, Sierra Leone.
February 19, 1877.

SIR,
The Governor-in-Chief has desired me to convey to you his sincere thanks for your "Lagos Almanack," which appears to be full of useful information.—I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,
CHARLES J. FORBES, Private Sec. and A.D.C.

From HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF BRAZIL.
SIR, Brazilian Legation, London, July 4, 1881.
I am commanded by His Majesty to thank you for the copy of your useful Almanack which you have been good enough to present the Emperor.—I have, &c.,
PENEDO.

From JOHN JUMBO, Esq., Son of Chief Jumbo, of Bonny.
DEAR MR. PAYNE, Bonny, January 21, 1879.
Many thanks for your useful Pocket Almanack. A glow of pride rushed through my veins each time I make reference to it for necessary information, to think it was compiled by an African. I admire it exceedingly, however feeble the attempt may appear in the eyes of unfriendly critics. I think the amount of useful local information it contains astonishes one with its comprehensiveness. It ought to be in the pocket of every educated African. Wishing you more brilliant successes, with kind remembrance to Mrs. Payne and self.—Believe me, very truly yours,
JNO. JUMBO.

From COMMODORE SIR WILLIAM N. W. HEWETT, V.C., K.C.B., COMMANDING HER MAJESTY'S WEST AFRICAN SQUADRON.
DEAR SIR, H.M.S. Active, off Quittah, July 8, 1876.
Commodore Sir William Hewett desires me to tell you that the copy of your "Lagos Almanack," which you were good enough to give him in February last, contains a deal of information about the West Coast of Africa which he has found very useful.—Yours very faithfully,
HENRY C. W. GIBSON, Secretary.

From the LORD BISHOP OF SIERRA LEONE.
Bishopscourt, Sierra Leone.
DEAR SIR, March 24, 1874.
I have to thank you for a copy of your "Lagos Almanack." It seems to be uncommonly well done, and is almost as complete as "Whittaker."
Believe me, with kind regards to you and Mrs. Payne,—
Very truly yours,
H. SIERRA LEONE.

From His Honour Mr. Justice MARSHALL.
Clifton, December 10, 1876.
DEAR MR. PAYNE,
I am much obliged to you for sending me your "Almanack" for next year. During my stay at Lagos, I found "Payne's Almanack" of constant use, from the extensive and reliable information it contains; and the spirit with which it is conducted reflects great credit upon yourself. I am about to return to my duties, and have no doubt I shall find the issue for 1877 as useful as its predecessors.—I remain, yours truly,
JAMES MARSHALL.

From MAJOR-GENERAL SIR GARNET WOLSELEY, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.B.
War Office, Pall Mall, London, S.W.
SIR, February 1, 1876.
I am desired by Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley to thank you for a copy of your "Lagos Almanack for 1876," which he received yesterday, and looked through with much interest.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
CHARLES MORTON.

From HIS HONOUR THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE GOLD COAST COLONY.
Accra, February 9, 1880.
DEAR MR. PAYNE,
Although I am no longer stationed at Lagos, I find our Lagos Almanack of constant use. I therefore wish to congratulate you on the successful issue of the edition for this year, which again bears witness to the energy and talent which you have exercised in the publication of your Almanack since its commencement.—I remain, yours truly,
JAMES MARSHALL, Chief Justice.

From SIR THOS. FOWELL BUXTON, BT., TO MRS. SCHON.
14, Grosvenor Crescent,
DEAR MRS. SCHON, March 1, 1876.
The "Almanack" has arrived, and I beg to thank you for the trouble you have taken in this matter.
I must ask you to convey to Mr. Payne my acknowledgments of his work, and my sense of the ability displayed in compiling it.
It cannot but be most useful on the Coast, and to those here who must make occasional reference to it for information connected with that Coast.—I remain, yours truly,
T. FOWELL BUXTON.

From the SECRETARY ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.
SIR, London, 15 Strand, W.C., February 18, 1881.
I have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 15th January, and of the copy of the Almanack for Lagos which accompanies it.
On the part of my colleagues on the Council, and of myself, I beg to tender to you our warm thanks for this valuable addition to our library. I assure you I regard it as especially useful to us, as we have scarcely as much information immediately accessible to us here as I should like of the West Coast of Africa. I feel, therefore, the more indebted to you for your courteous attention in presenting your interesting book to us.
* * * * *

I have, &c.,
FREDERICK YOUNG, Hon. Secretary.

PROFESSOR J. C. HAZELEY, OF WEST AFRICA, AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AFRICA.
1014, Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Penn.
SIR, May 1, 1882.
I mailed you to-day a West African Almanack for 1882, made by a native African, Mr. John A. Payne, a countryman of mine, who had never been away from his native land. You will from this see what we Africans are doing on our soil.
"Payne's West African Almanack" contains valuable information of the Western Coast of Africa, which may be of some service to you and your Government. By request of my friend and countryman, Mr. Payne, I mail you his "Almanack," and enclose his letter to you; therefore, you will be able to see how Africa has been misrepresented.—I am, Sir, yours truly,
J. C. HAZELEY,
His Excellency President Arthur. A Native of Africa.

Executive Mansion, Washington,
May 3, 1882.
MY DEAR SIR,
The President has received your note of the 1st inst., with enclosed letter from Mr. John A. Payne, of West Africa, transmitting a copy of his interesting work containing valuable information in regard to that country.
The President desires me to thank you for your kindness, and to request you to convey to Mr. Payne his appreciation of his courtesy.
Very truly yours,
(Signed) FRED. J. PHILLIPS, Private Secretary.

From the REV. J. F. SCHON, CHAPLAIN TO THE ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL, CHATHAM.
Palm House, New Brompton, Kent,
DEAR MR. PAYNE, April 2, 1875.
I was much delighted with your "Almanack;" it is deserving of all praise, and will rival with our best works of the kind ere long.—Ever affectionately yours,
J. F. SCHON.

From the REV. JAMES JOHNSON.
Freetown, Sierra Leone,
DEAR MR. PAYNE, March 24, 1874.
I congratulate you upon the success which has attended your efforts to compile an Almanack for Lagos, and the commendation it has received. Such a thing would

much delight the Christians of England. I hope the "Almanack" will meet with a large and profitable sale, and you will be encouraged to do more than you have done already.—I am, yours very truly,
J. JOHNSON.

From the REV. D. G. WILLIAMS.
Regent, Sierra Leone,
DEAR BROTHER, March 27, 1874.
I write to thank you very sincerely for the "Almanack" you so kindly sent me. I congratulate you on the success of your efforts. The "Almanack" is a great success, shows a great deal of labour, and contains a variety of useful information on all subjects connected with the civil and ecclesiastical departments of Lagos and its vicinity. It is very highly thought of by all who have seen it. I trust it may have a very wide circulation, and that you may be encouraged to continue it year after year.—Yours sincerely,
D. G. WILLIAMS.

From the REV. F. W. SMART.
Mission House, Bonny,
DEAR SIR, December 5, 1874.
Allow me to return you my cordial thanks for your kindness in sending me copies of "Payne's Lagos Almanack for 1875." I can assure you the work is admirably and elaborately compiled. I have looked carefully through it, and cannot help bearing testimony to the fact that it is replete with much interesting, accurate, and valuable local and intercolonial information.
I shall have great pleasure in recommending it to King George Pepple and brothers, as well as to all others who may be able duly to appreciate your labours. Meantime you have my best wishes for an extensive circulation of the present issue along the Coast, and for the warm support of all who take an interest in the enlightenment of our race.
With our united kind regards to Mrs. Payne and self,—
I remain, yours very sincerely,
F. W. SMART.

From the REV. JAMES A. LAMB, Local Secretary of the C.M.S. at Sierra Leone, formerly of Lagos, and lately from the East Coast of Africa.
DEAR MR. PAYNE, Freetown, June 4, 1879.
By last mail we received your kind present of Almanacks. Please accept our best thanks for them. The amount of information they give is something marvellous, and manifests the diligence and effort you must have put forth to accomplish such a task. But we know you, and are, therefore, not so much surprised. We have not forgotten (and are not likely) your liberal help when we were engaged on the work at Christ Church. Heartily do we wish you success in all your exertions for your country's rise. May you and Mrs. Payne long be spared to be blessings to each other, and to your people.
We shall secure your Almanack in future ourselves. With our united kind regards to Mrs. Payne and yourself,—
Believe me, sincerely yours,
JAMES A. LAMB.

From the REV. JAMES WHITE.
DEAR MR. PAYNE, Otta, August 8, 1876.
A copy of your invaluable production, on which no ordinary labour has been conferred (I refer to "Payne's Lagos Almanack"), got safely into my possession, for which I return you my sincere thanks. Now that the Sunday lessons are inserted for the use of clergymen, nothing can be more complete, nothing more satisfactory.
The present generation, and generations to come, owe you a debt of gratitude for the valuable and most useful information therein contained in reference to the principal events in connection with the past and present history of Lagos in particular.
With our cordial congratulations,—I am, my dear Mr. Payne, sincerely yours,
J. WHITE.

From the REV. SAMUEL PEARSE.
DEAR SIR, Badagry, December 9, 1874.
I received a copy of your "Almanack" from the Commandant, and was agreeably surprised at the many and different important information it contains. I felt it, as a production of much labour and trouble, most creditable to you and to us all. I must heartily congratulate you on your success in the same.—I am, yours very truly,
SAML. PEARSE.

From the HON. GEORGE HUTCHINSON, M.C.J.P.
North Western Bank Buildings, Liverpool.
DEAR MR. PAYNE, May 1, 1874.
One of your "Almanacks" was sent to me; it is a very useful little book, and does great credit to its compiler. With kind regards to yourself and Mrs. Payne.—Yours very truly,
G. HUTCHINSON.

From ROBERT KNIGHT BOUSFIELD, Esq.
DEAR SIR, Lagos, Feb. 16, 1874.
Many thanks for the sundry editions of your "Almanack," and I compliment you on your happy thought and the manner you have given form to it. Might I beg a few more of the "Almanacks" in pamphlet form, as Mr. Hutchinson, my brother, and other friends in England, would, I am sure, be happy to have it. If obtainable from the Publisher (W. J. Johnson, Fleet Street), you need not trouble, as I will have them got from him.—Yours truly,
ROBERT K. BOUSFIELD.

From the REV. C. A. GOLLMER.
DEAR SIR, Margate, May 3, 1876.
I desire to thank you for the copy of "Payne's Lagos Almanack for 1876" which you kindly sent me through my friend, the Rev. J. F. Schon, and which I assure you I was much pleased to receive.
You have bestowed much time and labour upon the compilation of the various materials, and deserve praise and reward for preserving many interesting historic facts, and for supplying such a store of valuable and useful information to all classes of people on the West Coast of Africa.
The perusal of your book led me to reflect upon what Lagos was when I first stepped on the shore there in 1852, and what it now is in 1876. What wondrous change for good in every point of view, be it as regards religion, civilization, or commerce.
My heart is as deeply interested in Africa as ever, and my desire is to be able once more to visit your country, not only to witness the change, but if possible to contribute a little more towards the advancement of it, but I fear, though still pretty well and able to do a little work, my health and strength will not admit of realizing my heart's desire. But I pray for Africa.
Wishing you and Mrs. Payne spiritual and temporal blessings, and with best thanks remain.—Yours faithfully,
C. A. GOLLMER.

From WALTER ASHCROFT, Esq.
DEAR SIR, Sierra Leone, December 12, 1874.
I obtained your valuable "Almanack" from T. J. Sawyer, and shall have great pleasure in recommending it to my friends. It is an excellent work, and I congratulate you upon the success of your efforts. It is invaluable as a book of reference, and will be highly appreciated by all who are interested in the affairs of Lagos.—With kind regards, I remain, yours truly, WALTER ASHCROFT,
Agent, Roebuck, Pickering, and Co., Manchester

From PATRICK O'BRIEN, Esq., J.P.
DEAR SIR, Lagos, Feb. 16, 1874.
Accept my sincere thanks for your very valuable and exhaustive "Almanack" for this year. Notwithstanding all the experience I have had through your kindness of the vast knowledge you possess of the affairs of Lagos and

TESTIMONIALS.

its vicinity, yet I was quite astonished at the extent and minuteness of the details you have so ably and so concisely brought together. Be good enough to send me a dozen copies of each, which I desire to send to my clients, or any friends in England. Assuring you of my kindest regards and of my earnest wishes that you may have the success you so justly merit.—Believe me, yours very sincerely,
PATRICK O'BRIEN.

From PROFESSOR JACOB C. HAZELEY.

Columbia, South Carolina, United States of America,
DEAR SIR,
16th January, 1880.
I was proud to see copies of your Almanack, You deserve the greatest praise and honour for such work. I showed them to several persons in this country, who were astonished—for the American people, from misrepresentation of our dear country, consider the African people very ignorant, and even when they come across an educated African, or his work, they will not acknowledge it. This prejudice has arisen from the manner in which our race in this country has been oppressed and kept in ignorance—those of us in Africa being measured by those seen here. You talk of ignorance in Africa, why, even those in the interior are not so ignorant as the majority of our race here. They need to be pitied, and prayed for by us in Africa. . . . I will present them to some of the leading and prominent gentlemen in this country.—I am, dear Sir, yours truly,
J. C. HAZELEY.

From J. H. COKER, Esq.

Ake, Abeokuta, Dec. 4, 1874.
DEAR MR. PAYNE,
I am duly in receipt of your Almanacks for 1875. I am proud to inform you that the gentlemen here patronized it very much, not only for its being done by an African, but also for the manner in which it was got up. Indeed, it is a treasure, and gives an invaluable information of much, if not all, one wishes to know of this part of Western Africa. You will be glad to hear that, in reading some parts of the remarkable occurrences alluding to the Egbas, and being explained to them, they were as if thunderstruck, and wondered how such things could come in to the white man's book.
Allow me to congratulate you on the success which such pains as yours merited.—Yours sincerely,
J. H. COKER.

From HIS EXCELLENCY SIR SAMUEL ROWE, K.C.M.G.,
Governor-in-Chief of the Gold Coast Colony.

Lagos, July 3, 1883.
SIR,—I am directed by His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, to acknowledge the receipt of a letter addressed by you to Captain Moloney, C.M.G., on the 8th of January last, respecting the supply of Copies of your Almanack to the Gold Coast Government.
2. I am instructed by Sir Samuel Rowe to say, in reply, that he often finds it a convenience to him to have a copy of your Almanack ready to his hand, and he will give directions for such a number of copies to be supplied to the Colony as will ensure that one of your books may be available in each office in which it is needed.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,
FRED EVANS, Acting Colonial Secretary.
John A. Payne, Esq., Registrar, Lagos.

From HIS EXCELLENCY A. E. HAVELOCK, Esq., C.M.G.,
Governor-in-Chief of the West African Settlements.
Government House, Sierra Leone, March 1, 1883.

SIR,—I beg you to accept my best thanks for the copy of "Payne's Lagos and West African Almanack and Diary for 1883," which I received by the last Mail.

I have already found this admirable Almanack a valuable repository of information and a most useful book of reference.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
A. E. HAVELOCK, Governor.
John A. Payne, Orange House, Lagos.

From J. RENNER MAXWELL, Esq., M.A.B.C.L., Barrister-at-Law.

Cape Coast, Jan. 21, 1882.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have received the copies of your Almanack and Pocket Almanack, which you kindly sent me, and have paid Mr. Yorke for them.

It is quite unnecessary for me to add to the many and well-deserved encomiums which have been bestowed on your labours, but I must say that I find the Almanack a most invaluable and reliable source of information on West African affairs generally, and that it is quite as much a Cape Coast and Accra as a Lagos Almanack.—With kind regards, I remain, my dear Sir, yours faithfully,
J. RENNER MAXWELL.

From MR. EBENEZER EPHRAIM COLLINS, Head Master of St. Paul's School.

Broad Street, Lagos, Dec. 26, 1882.

DEAR SIR,—I purposely defer replying to your note of the 19th instant till now, to give myself the opportunity, which I am now making use of with pleasure, to inform you of the inculcable good your Almanack has done for my School children in enabling them to know, and answer questions so freely, and with confidence, in "The Facts and Features of Lagos History" in their last Christmas Examination, when they did not only interest the young and strangers, but also astonished even the aged, the aborigines and the raisy of the soil. I have been able to get up a short form of Catechism, in Yoruba language on Lagos History, chiefly from your invaluable Almanack; and also a little other gleanings from other sources for the general use of Schools in Lagos, which I mean to publish, God willing, as soon as I can; and, as such, I feel myself bound to have your expressed permission for thus making a public use of the result and production of your labours.

You have the thanks of the Pastor, those of the Teachers and the children themselves, together with my own, for your generous and bountiful liberality, in the gift of thirty "Payne's Pocket Book Almanacks" of no less than £4 10s. in value, to be distributed gratuitously to the children as compliments of the season. We wish you all God's blessings.—I am, dear Sir, yours very sincerely,
EBEN. EPHRAIM COLLINS,
Head Master of St. Paul's School.

From the SECRETARY AND TREASURER OF THE AFRICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, AMERICA, TO PROFESSOR HAZELEY.

Colonization Rooms, Washington, D.C.,
Sept. 18, 1882.

MY DEAR SIR,
In returning the copy of "Payne's Lagos and West African Almanack for 1882" which you had the kindness to lend me, I beg to express my great gratification at the evidence it affords of the capacity of the negro and the advance of Christian civilization on the West Coast of Africa.

The work is admirably got up and executed, and the information it contains is very instructive and useful to the general reader, and well-nigh invaluable to those especially interested in the affairs, past and present, of Western

TESTIMONIALS.

Africa. "Payne's Almanack" would do credit to any people and to any country.—Yours very truly,
W. M. COPPINGER,
Secretary and Treasurer of the African Colonization Society.

From the "LAGOS TIMES," January 12, 1881.

"This work has been sent to us by its talented compiler, and we are very pleased to give it a notice in our paper. A mere glance has sufficed to convince us that Mr. Payne does not stand in need of any further patronage. The testimonials which he has received from all parts of the world, ay! and from nobles too, in acknowledgment of his praiseworthy efforts, ought by themselves, even apart from the intrinsic value of the work—which is not small—to be enough to establish his reputation.

"The Almanack is a monument of patient skill, indefatigable diligence, and untiring industry. Few can form an adequate idea of the immense labour which it requires to bring together, as is here done, such a large mass of facts and varied information as Mr. Payne has supplied. Knowing, as we do, how much he is absorbed in the daily routine of official business, we cannot help wondering how he could yet find time to compile a work of such a magnitude as this.

"He tells us that the work has been considerably enlarged, the new articles added being under the following heads: Remarkable Occurrences, Table of Ordinances, Slave-trade Suppression Tables, Table of Market Days for Produce, &c., &c. Boldness in the conception, and thoroughness in the execution, are the two main characteristics which strike us in connection with this work. We cordially wish our countryman much success."

From the "AFRICAN TIMES," London, 1876.

"This Almanack ought to have borne the title of 'Lagos and West Coast Almanack.' The super-royal 8vo. edition, in addition to the Calendar and other usual matter, contains a Commercial Directory for Lagos, Porto Novo, Palma, and Leckie, with Names of Occupants of all Public Offices, Jury List, Population and Mortality Tables, Imports, Exports, Shipping, Tonnage, together with copies of all important Official Ordinances and Regulations issued since the annexation of Lagos; also similar information as regards the Gold Coast, Cape Coast, and Accra, with account of Official and Educational Establishments at Sierra Leone and the Gambia. It is not possible to write too highly of Mr. Payne's assiduity and judgment in the compilation of this Almanack, which ought, in one or more of its forms, to be in the hands of every educated person on, and connected with, the West Coast of Africa. The pocket-book size is well got up and full of valuable information, as also the Sheet Almanack; and we again recommend them very strongly to our readers."

From "EVANGELICAL CHRISTENDOM," London.

January, 1877.

"Payne's Lagos Almanack" (W. J. Johnson) has, we observe, elicited the commendation not only of sundry authorities on the West Coast of Africa, but of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies. Many of the treaties and ordinances relating to the suppression of the slave-trade and other matters are here given in full, with a large amount of other matter useful not only to the trader but to the philanthropist. We observe, for example, a Chronological Table of Events connected with the Church Missionary Society's Missions in West and East Africa. Another Chronological Table shows the measures taken by different nations during the past century for the abolition of the slave-trade. British agitation against African slavery is, it appears, just a hundred years old; for it was in 1776 that a resolution against the slave-trade was first moved in the House of Commons. The fact that this reminder should reach us from an African source is suggestive."

From the "INDEPENDENT" NEWSPAPER, SIERRA LEONE,
December 10, 1874.

"The 'Almanack' is an excellent one, and is evidently from the hands of a compiler who knows what is needed for the purpose. It is certain, therefore, that it will prove of great service, and we hesitate not to commend it to the public at large. It furnishes in a small compass a large amount of valuable information on a variety of subjects, and deals with all matters of which it treats in a clear and intelligent manner. We congratulate Mr. Payne on the success that has attended his valuable work, which is about the best of its kind that we have seen. There can be no doubt that the inhabitants of Lagos, and of the countries immediately adjacent, owe him a debt of gratitude for the laborious researches by which past local events have been traced, and are now recorded for the information and guidance of generations to come. But what goes further to enhance the value of the 'Almanack' is that it does not confine itself to Lagos only, but takes a comprehensive view of all the British Settlements on the West Coast. This ought to render it a popular work along the entire Coast, and gain for it that amount of patronage that may in some measure compensate the compiler for the immense amount of labour and time which have evidently been spent upon the work. No official should be without a copy, for to them, in a special manner, it will prove an interesting and valuable source of information."

From the "GOLD COAST TIMES," Cape Coast,
December 31, 1874.

"This Almanack has been got up with great care, and reflects considerable credit on the compiler.
"It contains a mass of valuable information, which must have cost the compiler no small amount of time and labour to have obtained. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on Mr. Payne for the able manner in which he has succeeded in putting together so clearly and intelligibly the information he has collected from various sources. You have within a small range a variety of topics, the interest in which is enhanced by the way in which they are dealt with.
"This Almanack stands first and foremost of those compiled on the West Coast, and the sister Settlements would do well if they could succeed in inducing some others to enter the lists, and not allow Mr. Payne to carry off all the honours of the field.
"We heartily congratulate the compiler on having given to the public so valuable a work, and wish him all success."

From the "EUROPEAN MAIL," London, May 1, 1879.

We have received a copy of "Payne's Lagos and West African Almanack and Diary for 1879," and most commend the author upon the care and attention bestowed upon its compilation. Full of varied and important information, it affords a most handy book of reference, and is almost indispensable to those having business relations with the West Coast. The size of the Almanack testifies to the present prosperous condition of Lagos, and if the island continues to advance in the future as it has done in the past, Mr. Payne's expectation of seeing it become the Liverpool of Western Africa will very soon be realised. The interesting historic facts relating to the island are not the least interesting portion of the volume, which we most cordially commend to the notice of our readers.

From the "ANTI-SLAVERY REPORTER,"

London, Dec. 23, 1880.

"We have received from Mr. John Payne a copy of his 'Lagos and West African Almanack for 1881,' for which we are much obliged. This work contains much valuable information, and will be of use to all who have any interest in West Africa. There are four engravings of public buildings in Lagos, from which we note that, as

usual, wherever the English settle, they build their churches and chapels exactly after the pattern of those at home, without any regard to the requirements of a tropical climate.

"There are very extensive and elaborate tables, evidently compiled with the greatest care, and teeming with statistics relating to Lagos, the Gold Coast Settlements, Sierra Leone, &c.

"We note also an interesting chronological table of treaties and conventions for the suppression of the slave-trade in all parts of the world."

From the "COLUMBIA REGISTER," S. C., U. S. America.
28th January, 1880.

Professor Jacob C. Hazeley, the native African who lectured here last evening, showed us some very interesting articles yesterday. . . . He showed us also a copy of the "Lagos and West African Almanack for 1879." This is a neat pocket-book, and contains much valuable information about that country. Lagos is a town in West Africa.

From the "WEST AFRICAN REPORTER,"
Sierra Leone, Feb. 10, 1883.

"Although it is now a decade since Mr. Payne's Almanack first made its appearance to the public, yet enlightened men both in Europe and Africa who are capable of estimating its merit, are still manifesting their delight in its periodical issue by a lavished encomium on the author. Judging from the failure which characterized almost every important enterprise in Western Africa, it was not unnatural that unfavourable prognostications in regard to its continuance should have found utterance amongst many who were glad to verify their false doctrine of the alleged natural and ineradicable incompetency of the Negro. But Mr. Payne's work—which every year gives fresh proofs of his perseverance, researches, and industry—belies the scandalous theory.

In the edition of the Almanack under notice will be found, under the head of remarkable occurrences, almost all the important events which transpired during the course of last year, both at Lagos and elsewhere in West Africa, and those who, either from carelessness or forgetfulness, failed to record them in their own diaries cannot but be grateful to the author for thus affording them an opportunity of refreshing their memory from a book to which all can have access by a sacrifice of a few shillings. On the whole, Mr. Payne is

entitled to the highest commendation for his diligence and persevering efforts in realizing so desirable an object; and we hope that the enlightened public will accord him that gratuitous support which he so richly deserves."

From the "NEGRO" NEWSPAPER, Sierra Leone,
March 18, 1874.

"We have been favoured with a copy of 'Payne's Lagos Almanack,' which may be seen at any time at the store of the publisher of this journal, and which, for execution, neatness, and design, is one of the best Almanacks we have ever seen. To residents in Lagos and the circum-jacent regions, it would be useful as a book of reference, as it contains a great deal of what is local, and may be used as a chronological table of principal events within the Egba territory. Mr. Payne certainly deserves the thanks of the Lagos community for the host of valuable information he has placed within the reach of all who could read, and by whom such a labour of years cannot be but duly appreciated. We congratulate Mr. Payne on the success that has attended his maiden efforts, and hope that not only at Lagos, but in Sierra Leone also, there may be a large demand for so able and valuable a production, which, as a book of reference in matters relating to Lagos and the adjacent countries, has seldom been surpassed."

From the "CHRISTIAN RECORDER," Philadelphia, United States of America, May 18, 1882.

To Professor J. [C. Hazeley, the native African, we are indebted for a copy of "Payne's Lagos and West African Almanack and Diary" for 1882. As curious as it is interesting, and as valuable as it is instructive, we prize it exceedingly high. In brushing away the cobwebs which hang over many eyes in regard to Africa, Professor Hazeley is doing a good work.

From the WORKS OF REV. J. G. CHRISTALLER, of the Basel German Evangelical Mission, West Africa, published at Schorndorf, Wurtemberg, August, 1881.

"Payne's Lagos and West African Almanack" contains much valuable matter, though more of a statistical than geographical character, and more of Lagos and its vicinity than of the other parts of the Gold Coast Colony. Its yearly issues might be made the receptacle for geographical and historical contributions.

PAYNE'S LAGOS AND WEST AFRICAN ALMANACK AND DIARY, 1885.

JANUARY.

Derived from *Janua*, a double-faced god who presided over entrances.

Day of Mth.	Day of Wk.	PHASES OF THE MOON IN ENGLAND.
8th.	Last Quarter..	.. 3h 37m P.M.
16th.	New Moon ..	.. 8h 37m P.M.
24th.	First Quarter ..	.. 1h 26m P.M.
30th.	Full Moon ..	.. 4h 19m A.M.
1	Th	Slave Treaty made with Lagos, 1852.
2	F	"Iwe Irokin" published in Abeokuta, 1860.
3	S	Eng. & Dutch exchange territory, Gold C. 1860.
4	S	Special Political Mission sent to Ibadan, 1867.
5	M	Slave Treaty made with Egba, 1852.
6	Tu	Church Mission opened at Lagos, 1852.
7	W	Civil War in Lagos <i>alias</i> Ija Afasegbojo, 1853.
8	Th	1st Ordinance to levy duty on goods passed, '62.
9	F	The foreigners protested against it.
10	S	Cpt. Cooper, late Col. Sec., died at the Gambia, '77.
11	S	Small-pox epidemic raged in Lagos, 1852.
12	M	Slave Treaty signed with Dahomey, 1852.
13	Tu	Dahomey sent to negot. p'ce with Abeokuta, '77.
14	W	Reception of Consul Beccroft at Abeokuta, 1852.
15	Th	Rev. H. Venn, B.D., Sec. C.M.S., d., 1873.
16	F	Prince Arrobiekeh, of Jebu Ode, at Lagos, '76.
17	S	Battle of Abogoo, Gold Coast, 1874.
18	S	Rev. T. B. Macaulay died, 1878.
19	M	Civil War at Ibadan, 1877.
20	Tu	Mr. Watson, Chief Magistrate, arrived, 1863.
21	W	Sir Charles Macarthy killed, 1824.
22	Th	Governor Freeman arrived, 1862.
23	F	Duke of Edinburgh m. 1874. [Calabar, 1864.
24	S	Seven merchant vessels destroyed by fire in New Ibadan def. by the Effon, with great loss, 1876.
25	S	Signor G. Pitaluga died, 1864.
26	M	Prince Arrobiekeh left for Jebu Ode, 1876.
27	Tu	Meeting of King Docemo and Kosoko's Chiefs.
28	W	Bat. of Borborassie, 1874. [at Ikosi, 1854.
29	Th	Dr. Gouldsbury reached Salagha, 1876.
30	F	Battle fought at Amoafu, 1874.
31	S	

FEBRUARY,

Supposed to be derived from *Februa*, a name of the goddess Juno

Day of Mth.	Day of Wk.	PHASES OF THE MOON IN ENGLAND.
6th.	First Quarter..	.. 10h 38m A.M.
15th.	Full Moon ..	.. 2h 22m P.M.
22nd.	Last Quarter ..	.. 10h 31m P.M.
1	S	Battle fought at Becquah, Gold Coast, 1874.
2	M	Battles of Amoafu, Aduabin, and Fommanah, 1874.
3	Tu	Sogge, K. of Porto Novo, died, 1864. [1874
4	W	Commissaire taken by Sir G. Wolseley, 1874.
5	Th	Seriki, War Chief of Ikorodu, died, 1876.
6	F	Ijayi War broke out, 1860.
7	S	Great fire in Little Popo, 90 persons killed.
8	S	Governor Freeling reached Lagos, 1877.
9	M	Rev. Jas. Johnson presented with address, '77.
10	Tu	Chief Odunasi died, 1877.
11	W	J. M. T. Cole died, 1878.
12	Th	Cricketer match. H.M.S. Sirius v. Lagos Eleven, 1877.
13	F	James Thompson died, 1869. [1877.
14	S	Gun & rocket firing in the town prohibited, '77.
15	S	F. S. Galvoa died, 1874, aged 37.
16	M	Bishop Aller died in Cape Palmas, 1874.
17	Tu	Chief Mag. Watson d., 1863.
18	W	ASH WEDNESDAY.
19	Th	Sir T. F. Buxton, Bart., died, 1845. [1875.
20	F	King of Iseyin laid foundation-stone of church.
21	S	W. J. Maxwell, Dep.-Coll. Customs, d., 1874.
22	S	Mr. F. Fitz-Gerald, Ed. of <i>African Times</i> , died
23	M	Great fire in Abeokuta, 1865. [at Paris, '83.
24	Tu	King of Dahomey fined £6,000, 1876.
25	W	Slave Treaty signed with Jebu, 1852.
26	Th	Great fire in Whydah, 1864.
27	F	
28	S	S. Leone Industrial Exhibition op., 1865. Rev. [Jas. Johnson arrived in Abeokuta, 1877.

PROPER LESSONS FOR THE YEAR 1885.

JAN. 4.—EPIPHANY.—Morning: Is. 42; Matt. 3. Evening: Is. 43 or 44; Acts 2 v. 22.	MAR. 8.—3RD SUNDAY IN LENT.—Morning: Gen. 37; Mark 8 v. 10, to 9, v. 2. Evening: Gen. 39 or 40; 1 Cor. 1 to v. 28.
" 11.—1ST SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.—Morning: Is. 51; Matt. 6 v. 19 to 7 v. 17; Evening: Is. 52, v. 13 and 53, or 54; Acts 7 to v. 35.	" 15.—4TH SUNDAY IN LENT.—Morning: Gen. 42; Mark 12 v. 13 to v. 35. Evening: Gen. 43 or 46; 1 Cor. 7, v. 2.
" 18.—2ND SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.—Morning: Is. 55; Matt. 10, v. 24. Evening: Is. 57 or 61; Acts 10, v. 24.	" 22.—5TH SUNDAY IN LENT.—Morning: Exod. 3; Mark 15, v. 43 and 16. Evening: Exod. 5 or 6, to v. 14; 1 Cor. 12, v. 25, & 13.
" 25.—3RD SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.—Morning: Is. 62 or 49 to v. 13; Gal. 1 v. 11; Evening: Is. 65, or 66; or Jer. 1 to v. 11; Acts 26, to v. 21.	" 29.—PALM SUNDAY.—Morning: Exod. 9; Matt. 26. Evening: Exod. 10 or 11; Luke 19, v. 28, or 20, v. 9, to v. 21.
FEB. 1.—SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY.—Morning: Gen. 1 and 2, to v. 4; Rev. 21, to v. 9. Evening: Gen. 2, v. 4, or Job 38; Rev. 21, v. 9, to 22, v. 6.	APRIL 3.—GOOD FRIDAY.—Morning: Gen. 22, to v. 20; John 13. Evening: Is. 52, v. 13, and 53; 1 Peter 2.
" 8.—SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY.—Morning: Gen. 3; Matt. 22, to v. 15. Evening: Gen. 8 or 9; Acts 25, v. 12.	" 6.—EASTER DAY.—Morning: Exod. 12, to v. 29; Rev. 1, v. 10 to v. 19. Evening: Exod. 13, v. 20, or 14; John 29, v. 11, to v. 19 or Rev. 5.
" 15.—QUINAGESIMA SUNDAY.—Morning: Gen. 9, to v. 20; Matt. 25 v. 31; Evening: Gen. 12 or 13; Acts 28 v. 17.	" 12.—1ST SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.—Morning: Numb. 16, to v. 36; 1 Cor. 15, to v. 23. Evening: Numb. 16, v. 36, or 17, to v. 12; John 20, v. 24 to v. 30.
" 22.—1ST SUNDAY IN LENT.—Morning: Gen. 19, v. 12, to v. 30; Matt. 28. Evening: Gen. 22, to v. 20, or 21; Romans 8.	" 19.—2ND SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.—Morning: Numb. 20, to v. 14; Luke 14, v. 25, to 15 v. 11. Evening: Numb. 20, v. 14, to 21, v. 10 or 21, v. 10; Eph. 3.
MAR. 1.—2ND SUNDAY IN LENT.—Morning: Gen. 27, to v. 41; Mark 4, v. 35, to 5, v. 21. Evening: Gen. 28 or 32; Rom. 11, to v. 23.	" 26.—3RD SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.—Morning: Numb. 22; Luke 19, v. 11 to v. 28. Evening: Numb. 23 or 24; Philipp. 23.

MARCH.

So called from Mars, the god of War.

Day of Mth.	Day of Wk.	PHASES OF THE MOON IN ENGLAND.
1st.	Full Moon ..	4h 00m P.M.
8th.	Last Quarter ..	6h 24m A.M.
15th.	New Moon ..	5h 37m A.M.
22nd.	First Quarter ..	5h 23m A.M.
30th.	Full Moon ..	5h 40m A.M.

1	S	Treaty of peace between Liberia & Grebo s., '76.
2	M	Robbery of 1,000 kegs at the magazine, 1877.
3	Tu	Dahomians attacked Abeokuta, 1881. [1881.]
4	W	Great fire in Lagos, '59. Gov. Sir S. Rowe landed
5	Th	Ishagga destroyed by the Dahomians, 1862.
6	F	Ch. Mag. Way embarked finally for Eng., 1871.
7	S	Thos. Joe died, 1880.
8	S	St. Mary, Gambia, purchased by Eng. 1816.
9	M	Col. Ord, H.M. Com., presented his report, 1865.
10	Tu	Foundation of Church Auxiliary Asso., 1876.
11	W	Mr. M. F. Willoughby, C.M.S. Catechist, d., 1872
12	Th	Conference of Agents C.M.S. re slavery, 1880
13	F	Dahomians destroyed Aibo, 1862.
14	S	Church Missions commenced at Leckie, 1874.
15	S	Dahomians defeated before Abeokuta, 1864.
16	M	Governor Keate died at Cape Coast, 1873.
17	Tu	Ibadans destroyed Ijaye, 1862.
18	W	Slave Trade Treaty with Badagry, 1852.
19	Th	Elmina Fort built by Portuguese, 1481.
20	F	Gambia cession to French abandoned, 1876.
21	S	Rd. and John Lander reached Badagry, 1830.
22	S	Rev. H. & Mrs. Townsend emb. final. for Eng. '76
23	M	Mr. Justice Macleod arrived, 1880.
24	Tu	Bishop Weeks died, 1857.
25	W	LADY DAY.
26	Th	Dahomians attacked Abeokuta, 1863.
27	F	Slave Treaty signed with Congo Chiefs, 1876.
28	S	Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, died 1884.
29	S	Siege of Ikorodu raised, 1865.
30	M	Chief Justice Carr of S. Leone, retired, 1867.
31	Tu	Foundation of St. Paul's Church laid, 1870.

APRIL.

Derived from a Latin verb, signifying "to open."

Day of Mth.	Day of Wk.	PHASES OF THE MOON IN ENGLAND.
7th.	Last Quarter ..	2h 43m P.M.
15th.	New Moon ..	5h 57m P.M.
22nd.	First Quarter ..	11h 20m A.M.
30th.	Full Moon ..	6h 14m P.M.

1	W	Away destroyed by the Ibadans, 1852.
2	Th	Georgiana Payne d., '67. Lagos Census taken,
3	F	GOOD FRIDAY.
4	S	Ch. Mag. Mayne embarked for England, 1874.
5	S	EASTER DAY.
6	M	Civil War bet. Mahom. pop. of Abeokuta, 1376
7	Tu	Governor Freeman died at Tunis, 1865.
8	W	Fernando Po ceded to Spain, 1778.
9	Th	Rev. C. A. Gollmer emb. finally for Eng., 1876.
10	F	S. Administrator Dumaresq died, 1878.
11	S	
12	S	Ake Church and Mission destroyed by fire, 1866.
13	M	R. C. Gram. School opened, '82.
14	Tu	Ibadan closed all roads to Ijesha, 1866.
15	W	Madame Tinubu expelled from Lagos, 1856.
16	Th	Lieut. Lodder, R.N., reached Abeokuta, 1860.
17	F	Consul Campbell died, 1859.
18	S	Dr. Livingstone's body interred, Westr. Abbey,
19	S	Earl of Beaconsfield d. 1881. [London, 1874.]
20	M	Anthropological Society attacked Christian Mis-
21	Tu	Admiral Patey arrived, 1866. [sion, 1865.]
22	W	Lieut. Lodder, R.N., reached Ibadan, 1360.
23	Th	Porto Novo Expedition under Com. Edmonstone,
24	F	Civil War at Ogbomoso, 1866. [1861.]
25	S	Cholera at Gambia, 1860. Gov. Hennessy ind.
26	S	Ex-King Kosoko died, 1872. [1872.]
27	M	Ashanti King Quacoe Duah died, 1867.
28	Tu	The Queen proclaimed Empress of India, 1877.
29	W	Prince Buaki for Ashanti King, beg pardon, '81.
30	Th	Lagos C.M. Gleaner pub. '76. Dahomians re-
		[treated before Abeokuta, '73.]

PROPER LESSONS—(continued).

MAY 3.—4th SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.—Morning: Deut. 4 to v. 23; Luke 22, v. 31, to v. 64. Evening: Deut. 4, v. 23, to v. 41, or 5; Colossians, 4, v. 7.	SEPT. 6.—14th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Morning: 2 Kings 9; 1 Cor 15 to v. 35. Evening: 2 Kings 19, to v. 32, or 13; Mark 7, v. 24 to 8, v. 10.
" 10.—ROGATION SUNDAY.—Morning: Deut. 6; John 1, v. 19. Evening: Deut. 9 to 10; 2 Thess. 2.	" 13.—15th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Morning: 2 Kings 18; 2 Cor. 5. Evening: 2 Kings 19, or 23, to v. 31; Mark 11 v. 27, to 12 v. 13.
" 14.—ASCENSION DAY.—Morning: Dan. 7, v. 9 to v. 15; Luke 24, v. 44. Evening: Kings 2, to v. 16; Heb. 4.	" 20.—16th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Morning: 2 Chron. 36; 2 Cor. 11 v. 30, to 12 v. 14. Evening: Neh. 1 and 2, to v. 9, or 8.
" 17.—SUNDAY AFTER ASCENSION DAY.—Morning: Deut. 20; John 5, v. 24. Evening: Deut. 34, or Josh. 1; 1 Timothy, 6.	" 27.—17th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Morning: Jer. 5; Gal. 5, v. 13. Evening: Jer. 22, or 35; Luke 3, to v. 23.
" 20.—WHITSUN DAY.—Morning: Deut. 16, to v. 18; Rom. 8, to v. 15. Evening: Is. 11, or Ezek. 36, v. 25; Gal. 5, v. 16, or Acts 18, v. 24, to 19, v. 21.	OCT. 4.—18th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Morning: Jer. 38; Ephesians 4, v. 25, to 5, v. 22. Evening: Ezek. 4, or 13, to v. 17; Luke 6, v. 20.
" 31.—TRINITY SUNDAY.—Morning: Is. 6, to v. 11; Rev. 1, to v. 2. Evening: Gen. 18, or 1 and 2 to v. 4; Ephes. 4, or 13, to v. 17, or Matt. 3.	" 11.—19th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Morning: Ezek. 14; Collos. 1 to v. 21. Evening: Ezek. 18, or 24, v. 16; Luke 9, v. 61, to 10 v. 17.
JUNE 7.—1st SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Morning: Jos. 3, v. 7, to 4, v. 15; John 17. Evening: Jos. 5, v. 13 to 6, v. 21, or 24; Heb. 12.	" 18.—20th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Morning: Ezek. 34, or Isaiah 55; 1 Thess. 3. Evening: Ezek. 37, or Dan. 1; Luke 13, v. 19.
" 14.—2nd SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Morning: Judges 4; John 20, v. 19. Evening: Judges 5 or 6, v. 11; James 4.	" 25.—21st SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Morning: Dan. 3, v. 1 Tim. 1, v. 18, and 2. Evening: Dan. 4, or 5; Luke 18, to v. 31.
" 21.—3rd SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Morning: 1 Sam. 2, to v. 27; Acts 4, v. 22, to 5, v. 17. Evening: 1 Sam. 3, or 4, to v. 19, or 2 Peter 1.	NOV. 1.—22nd SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Morning: Dan. 7, v. 9, or 12; Heb. 11 v. 33, and 12 to 17. Evening: Dan. 7, v. 9, or 12; Heb. 11 v. 33, and 12 to 17.
" 28.—4th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Morning: 1 Samuel 12; Acts 8, v. 26. Evening: 1 Sam. 13, or Ruth 1; 1 John 5, to v. 16.	" 8.—23rd SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Morning: Hosea 14; Hebrews 1. Evening: Joel 2, v. 21, or 3 v. 9; Luke 24 v. 13.
JULY 5.—5th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Morning: 1 Samuel 16, to v. 24; Acts 12. Evening: 1 Sam. 16 or 17; Jude.	" 20.—24th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Morning: Amos 3; Heb. 9. Evening: Amos 5 or 6; John 4 v. 31.
" 12.—6th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Morning: 2 Sam. 1; Acts 17, to v. 16. Evening: 2 Sam. 12, to v. 24, or 18; Matt. 5, v. 23, to v. 47. Evening: 1 Chron. 22, or 28, to v. 21; Matt. 5, v. 15.	" 22.—25th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Morning: Eccles. 11 and 12; James 1. Evening: Haggai 2, to v. 10, or Mal. 3 and 4; John 7, v. 25.
" 19.—7th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Morning: 1 Chron. 21; Acts 21, to v. 17. Evening: 1 Chron. 22, or 28, to v. 21; Matt. 5, v. 15.	" 29.—1st SUNDAY IN ADVENT.—Morning: Is. 1, 1 Peter 2 v. 11, to 3 v. 8. Evening: Is. 2, or 4 v. 2; John 11, v. 17 to v. 47.
" 26.—8th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Morning: 1 Chron. 29, v. 9, to v. 29. Evening: 2 Chron. 1, or 1 Kings 3; Matt. 13, v. 24, to v. 53.	DEC. 6.—2nd SUNDAY IN ADVENT.—Morning: Is. 5; 2 Peter 3. Evening: Is. 11, to v. 11 or 24; John 15.
AUG. 2.—9th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Morning: 1 Kings 10, to v. 25; Rom. 2, v. 17. Evening: 1 Kings 11, to v. 16, or 11, v. 20.	" 13.—3rd SUNDAY IN ADVENT.—Morning: Is. 25; 1 John 2. Evening: Is. 26, or 28, v. 5 to v. 10; John 19, to v. 25.
" 9.—10th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Morning: 1 Kings 12; Romans 8, v. 18. Evening: 1 Kings 13, or 17; Matt. 21, v. 23.	" 20.—4th SUNDAY IN ADVENT.—Morning: Is. 30, to v. 27; Rev. 6. Evening: Is. 32 or 33, v. 2 to v. 24; Rev. 7.
" 16.—11th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Morning: 1 Kings 15; Rom. 15. Evening: 1 Kings 19, or 21; Matt. 23 to v. 31.	" 25.—CHRISTMAS DAY.—Morning: Is. 9, to v. 8; Luke 2, to v. 15. Evening: Is. 7, v. 10, to v. 17; Titus 3, v. 4, to v. 9.
" 23.—12th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Morning: 1 Kings 22, to v. 41; 1 Cor. 4, to v. 18. Evening: 2 Kings 2, to v. 10, or 4, v. 8 to v. 38; Matthew 27, v. 51.	" 28.—1st SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS.—Morning: Is. 35, or Ezek. 33, v. 9; John 12 v. 23 to v. 36. Evening: Is. 35 or 43, or 16; Rev. 1.
" 30.—13th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Morning: 2 Kings 5; 1 Cor. 10 and 11, v. 1. Evening: 2 Kings 6, to v. 24, or 7; Mark 4, to v. 53.	

MAY.

According to some, from Maia, the mother goddess.

Day of Mth.	Day of Wk.	PHASES OF THE MOON IN ENGLAND.
7th.	Last Quarter ..	8h 43m P.M.
14th.	New Moon ..	3h 18m A.M.
21st.	First Quarter ..	5h 45m P.M.
28th.	Full Moon ..	8h 31m A.M.

1	F	[trot before the Queen at Aldershot, 1876]
2	S	Off. Alli, S.-M. Johnson and Awudu (Houssas)
3	S	The Magistrates at Accra resigned, 1868.
4	M	Doctor Livingstone died at Ilala, 1873.
5	Tu	Judge Marshall's Lecture on Commerce, &c., '76
6	W	Consul Freeman, proclaimed Governor, 1862.
7	Th	The gunboat Dalmatie arrived in Lagoon, 1864.
8	F	Lt.-Gov. Lees distributed Ashanti Medals, 1876
9	S	Battle of Bobecoomah, 1863.
10	S	Baptist Chapel opened for Divine Worship, '77.
11	M	A. Brown opened new market-houses, Faji, '78
12	Tu	Demonetization of dollars proclaimed, 1880.
13	W	Mrs. Van Cooten, C.M.S., d. at Badagry, 1850.
14	Th	ASCENSION DAY.
15	F	Rev. H. Townsend, C.M.S., retired, 1876.
16	S	Sir S. Rowe sent Ashanti Golden Axe to the
17	S	Consul Fote died, 1861. [Queen, '81.]
18	M	Rev. J. M. Harden, Baptist Mission, died, 1864.
19	Tu	Ejirin market opened for trade, 1873.
20	W	Consul Campbell visited Abeokuta, 1858.
21	Th	Sixty men, 5th W.L.R., mutinied at Ebute Metta,
22	F	Bishopric of Sierra Leone founded, 1852. [1865.]
23	S	WHITSUN DAY.
24	S	Queen Victoria born, 1819.
25	M	Lieut. C. Hopes and 12 men of H.M.S. Brune
26	Tu	[drowned on the Bar, 1858.]
27	W	Mrs. Faulkner, C.M.S. died, '87, aged 43.
28	Th	Consul Taylor left Lagos for Abeokuta, 1862.
29	F	[Bishop Bowen died, 1859.]
30	S	Gunpowder exploded at Ikorodu Market, 1874.
31	S	J. George, alias Ozoba, died at Abeokuta, '76

JUNE.

From June, in whose honour a yearly festival was held—vide Ovid.

Day of Mth.	Day of Wk.	PHASES OF THE MOON IN ENGLAND.
6th.	Last Quarter ..	6h 59m P.M.
13th.	New Moon ..	10h 42m A.M.
19th.	First Quarter ..	1h 40m A.M.
27th.	Full Moon ..	11h 18m P.M.

1	M	Prince Napoleon killed by Zulus, 1879.
2	Tu	Grand Jury abolished, 1870.
3	W	Egba refused Consul Taylor, 1862.
4	Th	Mesi ascended the throne of Porto Novo, 1872.
5	F	Rev. S. Crowther ord., '43. Mrs. C. J. George d.,
6	S	Slave Treaty with Zanzibar ratified, '73. [182.]
7	S	Anglo-African published, 1863.
8	M	King Akitoeye driven back by Kosoko, 1845.
9	Tu	[for Divine Worship, 1869.]
10	W	Slave Trade abol., 1846. Christ Church opened
11	Th	Consul Beecroft died in Fernando Po, 1854.
12	F	Dr. Harrison, M.B., died off Accra, 1864.
13	S	Defeat of the Ashantis at Elmina, 1873.
14	S	Abeokuta road opened, 1873.
15	M	War operations in River Volta, 1870.
16	Tu	Akitoeye and Mewa defeated Kosoko at Badagry,
17	W	Consul Brand died at sea, 1860. [1851.]
18	Th	Captain Glover completed surveying the Volta,
19	F	Egbas destroyed Makun, 1862. [1870.]
20	S	Etiennette Bonjour, Sister of Charity, died,
21	S	W. Lewis died, 1875. [1874.]
22	M	African Times est., 1860.
23	Tu	Rev. C. F. Lieb attacked in Abeokuta, 1866.
24	W	MIDSUMMER DAY.
25	Th	Police Court held in Tinubu square, 1869.
26	F	
27	S	African Aid Society closed, 1866.
28	S	
29	M	Rev. S. A. Crowther consecrated Bishop of
30	Tu	[Niger, 1864.]

THE ROYAL FAMILY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

BORN.	
Queen Victoria	May 24, 1819.
Princess Royal (Prin. F. W. of Prussia) ...	Nov. 21, 1840.
Prince of Wales	Nov. 9, 1841.
Duke of Edinburgh	Aug. 6, 1844.
Princess Helena (P. Christian, Augustnbg)	May 25, 1846.
Princess Louise (married to Marq. of Lorne)	Mar. 18, 1848.
Duke of Connaught	May 1, 1850.
Princess Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore .	April 14, 1857.

HER MAJESTY'S MINISTERS AND OFFICERS OF STATE.

First Lord of the Treasury—Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone.	Field-Marshal Com.-in-Chief—Duke of Cambridge, K.G.
Lord High Chancellor—Lord Selborne.	Chief Commissioner of Works, &c.—G. J. Shaw Lefevre.
Lord President of the Council and Lord Privy Seal—Lord Carlingford.	Lord Chamberlain—Earl of Kenmare.
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—Earl Spencer.	Vice-Chamberlain—Lord of Kilmare.
Chancellor of the Exchequer—Mr. Childers.	Lord Great Chamberlain—Lord Aveland.
Sec. of State for the Home Dept.—Sir W. Harcourt.	Commissioners of Woods and Forests—Hon. C. A. Gore,
Sec. of State for Foreign Affairs—Earl Granville.	Sir H. B. Loch, K.C.B.
Secretary of State for the Colonies—Earl of Derby.	Junior Lords of the Treasury—Mr. C. C. Cotes, Mr.
Secretary of State for the War Department—Marquis of Hartington.	Herbert Gladstone, Mr. R. W. Duff.
Sec. of State for the Govt. of India—Earl of Kimberley.	Joint Secretaries to the Treasury—Lord R. Grosvenor, Mr.
First Lord of the Admiralty—Earl of Northbrook.	L. H. Courtney.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—Earl of Kimberley.	Alcester, Rear-Admiral T. Brandreth.
President of the Board of Trade—Mr. J. Chamberlain.	Civil Lords of the Admiralty—Sir T. Brassey, Mr. G. W. Rendel.
The above form the CABINET.	Secretary to the Board of Trade—Mr. Thos. H. Farrer.
Postmaster-General—Mr. H. Fawcett.	Secretary to the Local Government Board—Mr. Hugh Owen.
Pres. of Com. of Council on Education—Lord Carlingford.	Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs—Lord E. Fitzmaurice.
V.-Pres. of Com. of Council on Education—Mr. Mundella.	Under-Secretary for the Colonies—Mr. A. Evelyn Ashley.
Chief Secretary for Ireland—Mr. Campbell-Bannerman.	Under-Secretary for War—Earl of Morley.
	Under-Secretaries for India—Mr. J. K. Cross, Sir L. Mallet, C.B.
	Attorney-General—Sir H. James.
	Solicitor-General—Sir Farrer Herschell.
	Judge Advocate-General—Mr. O. Morgan.
	SCOTLAND.
	Lord Advocate—Mr. J. B. Balfour.
	Solicitor-General—Mr. Alexander Asher.
	Commander of the Forces—Major-General A. M. Macdonald.
	IRELAND.
	Lord-Lieutenant—Earl Spencer.
	Lord Chancellor—Mr. Hugh Law.
	Attorney-General—Mr. W. M. Johnson.
	Solicitor-General—Mr. A. M. Porter.
	Commander of the Forces—General Sir M. T. Steele, K.C.B.

JULY,

Named after Julius Caesar.

Day of Mth.	Day of Wk.	PHASES OF THE MOON IN ENGLAND.
1	W	5th. Last Quarter 5h 20m P.M.
2	Th	12th. New Moon 5h 16m P.M.
3	F	19th. First Quarter 5h 20m P.M.
4	S	27th. Full Moon 5h 23m P.M.
5	S	Queen accept Golden Axe from Ashantee, '81.
6	M	Chief Tapa Osodi died, 1868.
7	Tu	Rev. J. A. Lamb died 1st July, 1883.
8	W	J. J. Williams died, 1881.
9	Th	Akodu, Com-in-Chief Egba Army, killed, 1874.
10	F	Captain A. T. Jones, W.I.R., died, 1861.
11	S	Steamship Monrovia wrecked, 1876.
12	S	Slight shock of earthquake felt at Abeokuta, Consul Hartley died, 1877.
13	M	The Pleiad, commanded by Dr. Baikie, reached
14	Tu	Blockade on Abeokuta road removed, 1865.
15	W	Abeokuta Commercial Assoc. formed, 1860.
16	Th	Debating Club formed, 1863. Rev. C. Flad,
17	F	Bp. Wilberforce d. 1873. [C.M.S., d., 1861.
18	S	Captain John drowned on the Bar, 1874.
19	Tu	Mungo Park reached the Niger, 1796.
20	W	[the succour of King Akitoye, 1851.
21	Th	800 Egbas, under Bashorun, reached Lagos to
22	F	Liberian Independence declared, 1847.
23	S	W. J. Macaulay died, 1879.
24	M	H.M.S. Prometheus, off British Consulate, 1861.
25	Tu	United States Squadron arrived off Lagos, 1854
26	W	William Wilberforce died, 1833.
27	Th	King Docemo negotiated cession of Lagos, 1861.
28	F	Church Mission commenced in Niger, 1857.

SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE, &c.

	Born.	Accession.
Austria	Francis Joseph, Emperor	18 Aug. 1859
Baden	Fred. Grand Duke	9 Sept. 1856
Bavaria	Louis II. King	25 Aug. 1859
Belgium	Leopold II. King	9 April 1835
Brazil (S. Amer.) ..	Pedro II. Emp.	2 Dec. 1825
Denmark	Christian IX. K.	8 April 1818
England	Victoria, Queen	24 May 1819
France	Napoleon III., Emperor	16 Aug. 1853
Germany	William I. Emp.	22 Mar. 1797
Greece	George I. King	24 Dec. 1845
Hesse Darmstadt ..	Louis III., Grand Duke	9 June 1806
Holland	William III. King	19 Feb. 1817
Italy	Victor Emmanuel II. King	10 Mar. 1859
Mecklenburg	Friedrich Wilhelm	28 Feb. 1823
Schwerin	Frederic	17 Oct. 1819
Mecklenburg	Grand Duke	8 July 1827
Strelitz	Nassau-Weilburg	4 April 1829
Glendburgh	Dom Louis I. King	31 Oct. 1828
Portugal	William I. King	22 Mar. 1797
Prussia	Leo XIII., Pope	2 Mar. 1878
Roman Church	Alexander	10 Mar. 1845
Russia	Emperor	21 June 1818
Saxe Coburg, &c. ..	George, Duke	2 April 1828
Saxe Meiningen ..	Ch. Alex., G. Duke	24 June 1818
Saxe Weimar	Albert I. King	23 April 1828
Saxony	Alphonso IX., King	Jan. 1829
Spain	Oscar II. King	22 Sept. 1842
Sweden & Norway ..	Abdul Hamid II., Sultan	1831
Turkey	C.A. Arthur, Pres.	6 Mar. 1825
United States	Ch. Fred., King	23 June 1861
Württemberg		

COLONIAL MINISTERS.

OFFICE—DOWLING STREET, LONDON.

Secretary of State—The Earl of Derby.
Under-Sec.—R. G. W. Herbert, Esq., D.C.L.
Asst. Under-Sec.—Hon. R. H. Meade, M.A., John Bramston, Esq., D.C.L., Edward Wingfield, Esq., M.A., B.C.L.

AUGUST,

From Augustus, Ancient Roman name, Sextilis, "the Sixth."

Day of Mth.	Day of Wk.	PHASES OF THE MOON IN ENGLAND.
1	S	3rd. Full Moon 5h 55m A.M.
2	S	10th. Last Quarter 5h 14m A.M.
3	M	17th. New Moon 7h 47m A.M.
4	Tu	25th. First Quarter 5h 25m A.M.
5	W	Sir James Marshall retired on pension, 1882.
6	Th	Rev. Messrs. Townsend and Crowther reached
7	F	Ebute Ero Church opened, 1861. [1867.
8	S	Doherty, Dahoman captive of Ishagga, arrived,
9	S	Lagos ceded to the British Crown, 1861.
10	M	Civil war between K. Akitoye and Chiefs, 1853.
11	Tu	Dahomians destroyed three towns of Whemi, '82.
12	W	John A. Payne born, 1839.
13	Th	Umsru, Emr of Nupe, died, 1882.
14	F	Mrs. C. Forlesythe died, 1877.
15	S	W. Hanson wounded by Agbojokunari, 1864.
16	M	Niger Expedition reached the River Nun, 1841.
17	Tu	King Cetewayo introduced to the Queen, 1882.
18	W	Mrs. Bonetta Davies died, 1880.
19	Th	Public Clock put up, 1878.
20	F	German War-ship Bertha off Lagos Roads, '82.
21	S	Chief Ogubonno died at Oke Meji, 1861.
22	S	20. Dedication of R. C. New Church, 1882.
23	M	Mrs. J. Payne, mother of J. A. Payne, d., 1870.
24	Tu	Akitoye, King of Lagos, died, 1853.
25	W	Consul Hanson drowned, 1862.
26	Th	Chief Bashorun, of Abeokuta, died, 1868.
27	F	Hussey Slave Charity Inst. opened, 1882.
28	S	Illegbo Expedition, 1867.
29	S	Ildefonso de Santa Anna died, 1882.
30	M	Mahomedan Chief Lemodu died, 1882.
31	Tu	Alake, King of Abeokuta, died, 1862.

GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF.

His Excellency William A. G. Young, C.M.G.
Residing at Christiansburg Castle, Accra, on the Gold Coast.

GOVERNORS-IN-CHIEF.

Colonel S. W. Blackall	1866
Sir A. E. Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B.	1868
J. Pope Hennessy, C.M.G.	1872
W. R. Keate	1873
George Berkeley, C.M.G.	1873
Captain G. C. Strahan, R.A., C.M.G.	1874
Sir Sandford Freeling, K.C.M.G.	1877
Herbert Taylor Ussher, C.M.G.	1879
Sir Samuel Rowe, C.B., K.C.M.G.	1881
Lieutenant-Governor—W. B. Griffith, C.M.G.	1881
Administrator—C. Alfred Moloney, C.M.G.	1882

GOLD COAST COLONY

Was constituted by the Queen's Letter Patent, which passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom on the 24th day of July, 1874, and comprises the British Settlements on the Gold Coast and Lagos, &c.

Governor & Commander-in-Chief.—W. A. G. Young (and £500 allowances) £3,000

Lieutenant-Governor (Lagos).—William Brandforth Griffith, C.M.G. (and £250 table allowances) 1,500

Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp.—Douglas Young 300

Chief Justice.—His Honour N. L. Bailey 1,500

And free quarters.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (ACCRA).

The Governor, President.
The Lieutenant Governor (Lagos).
The Colonial Secretary.
The Queen's Advocate.
The Collector and Treasurer.
The Officer Commanding Troops.

SEPTEMBER,

From septem, "seven,"—March being first in the Roman Calendar.

Day of Mth.	Day of Wk.	PHASES OF THE MOON IN ENGLAND.
1	Tu	2nd. Last Quarter 5h 15m P.M.
2	W	9th. New Moon 8h 43m A.M.
3	Th	16th. First Quarter 6h 15m P.M.
4	F	24th. Full Moon 7h 55m P.M.
5	S	Lt.-Com. Dolben, R.N., drowned, 1863.
6	S	Sierra Leone destroyed by French, 1794.
7	M	Emp. Napoleon III. sur. to K. of Prussia, 1870.
8	Tu	Vicomte Ajout, French Explorer, died, 1881.
9	W	Chief Akilodu murdered at Itele, 1875.
10	Th	Lorata, son of P. J. Meffre, d., 1873. [1864.
11	F	Lt.-Gov. Glover visited the Egba Camp, Iperu,
12	S	Okenla, Christian Balogun of Abeokuta d., '82.
13	M	Mungo Park, African traveller, born, 1771.
14	Tu	2,000 Egba soldiers entertained, 1853.
15	W	McGregor Laird died, 1860.
16	Th	S.S. Banner lost on the Bar with all hands, '75.
17	F	D. of Wellington authorized the discharge of
18	S	[Madarikani's brother from W.I.R., 1847.
19	M	Kosoko and Chiefs returned from Epe, 1862.
20	Tu	Lt.-Com. M'Hardy, of H.M.S. Investigator,
21	W	Portuguese disc. C. Palmas, 1450. [d. 1865.
22	Th	Admin. Dumaresq expl. R. Whemi to within
23	F	[20 miles off Dahomey, 1876
24	S	Agabi made Chief of Illegbo, 1868.
25	M	Bishop Crowther made prisoner by Aboko, 1867
26	Tu	Kosoko expelled by the British, 1852.
27	W	Gambia made a Settlement, 1631.
28	Th	Vice-Consul Fell killed in the Niger, 1867.
29	F	Slave Trade Treaty signed at Epe, 1854.
30	S	Erko Chapel opened, 1873.

CROWN AGENCY, LONDON.

Agents for the Colonies—W. C. Sargeant, Esq., C.M.G.,
Captain M. F. Ommarey, R.E.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL (LAGOS).

The Governor, President.	
The Lieutenant-Governor (Lagos).	
The Chief Justice.	
The Colonial Secretary.	
The Queen's Advocate.	
The Collector and Treasurer.	
The Officer Commanding Troops.	
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.	
William Brandforth Griffith, C.M.G., (Lagos)	£1,750
and £250 table allowances.	
DEPUTY-GOVERNOR, LAGOS.	
Captain Knapp Barrow, C.M.G.	£1,300
and allowances.	

DEPUTY-GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

Confidential Clerk to the Lieut.-Governor.—(Vacant) £	
First Clerk and Interpreter—A. L. Hethersett	120
Second Clerk—C. R. Cole	100
Messenger—Jas. O. S. O. Davies	24

FOREIGN CONSULS.

GERMAN EMPIRE.—Heinrich Bey. FRANCE.—J. A. Colonna de Lecca. DENMARK.—Frank Hood. PORTUGAL.—Guiseppa Del Grande (Acting).

CONSULS, GOVERNORS, ADMINISTRATORS, AND DEPUTY-GOVERNORS OF LAGOS AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Acting Consul—J. Fraser	1851
Consul—H. Becroft	1851
Consul—B. Campbell	1853
Acting Consul—Lieut. E. F. Lodder, R.N.	1859
Consul—G. Brand	1859
Acting Consul—Lieut. H. Hand, R.N.	1860

OCTOBER,

From octo, "eight," being the eighth month in the Roman Calendar.

Day of Mth.	Day of Wk.	PHASES OF THE MOON IN ENGLAND.
1	Th	1st. Last Quarter 11h 29m P.M.
2	F	8th. New Moon 7h 31m A.M.
3	S	15th. First Quarter 4h 22m P.M.
4	S	23rd. Full Moon 9h 23m P.M.
5	M	30th. First Quarter 5h 58m P.M.
6	Tu	Egba defeated at Meko, 1869. Sir G. Wolseley
7	W	[arrived at Cape Coast, 1873.
8	Th	Sir Garnet addressed kings and chiefs, Cape
9	F	1st English Bible printed, 1536. [Const, 1873.
10	S	Wesleyan Chapel, Timubu square, opened, 1870.
11	M	Steamer Dayspring wrecked in the Kwarra,
12	Tu	[Niger, 1857
13	W	Solim Aga killed in Grebo War, 1875.
14	Th	Prince Alfred visited Sierra Leone, 1860.
15	F	Lagos Oil Mill began operation, 1865
16	S	Destruction of Mission Churches at Abeokuta,
17	M	Gov. Strahan, R.A., arrived, 1873. [1867.
18	Tu	Gambia Gaol doors opened; debtor prisoners set
19	W	Mrs. C. Pike d., '76, aged 21. [free, 1873.
20	Th	Cpt. Forbes, H.M.S. Donetta, r'chd Abomey, '49
21	F	Rev. E. Roper died, 1876.
22	S	Several public wells completed in Lagos, 1866.
23	M	Roman Catholic Mission commenced, 1868.
24	Tu	Mrs. Lydia Buckner died, 1880.
25	W	Ebute Ero Church destroyed by fire, 1868.
26	Th	Rev. T. King, C.M.S., died at Abeokuta, 1862.
27	F	Rev. T. Laing, Cape Coast, died, 1881.
28	S	Captain Alfonsa died, 1880.
29	M	Concert of Sacred Music first held, 1866.
30	Tu	S.S. Rio Formosa aground in the Niger, 1871.
31	W	Ashantis retreated across the Prah, 1873.
	Th	B. E. C. Merriman died off Bonny, 1868
	F	Robert F. Pritchard died, 1873.

Consul—H. G. Foote	1860
Acting Consul—W. M. Coskey	1861
Consul—H. S. Freeman	1861
Governor—H. S. Freeman	1862
Lieut.-Governor—W. R. Mulliner, Capt. 3rd W.I.R.	1863
Lieut.-Governor—John H. Glover, R.N.	1863
Governor—H. S. Freeman	1863
Lieut.-Governor—John H. Glover, R.N.	1864
Administrator—Admiral C. G. E. Patey	1866
Administrator—John H. Glover, R.N.	1866
Acting Administrator—H. T. M. Cooper	1870
Administrator—John H. Glover, R.N.	1870
Administrator—W. H. Simpson	1870
Acting Administrator—John H. Glover, R.N.	1871
Administrator—J. Gerard	1871
Acting Administrator—Henry Fowler	1872
Administrator—George Berkeley	1872
Acting Administrator—C. C. Lees	1873
Administrator—G. C. Strahan	1873
Acting Administrator—John Shaw	1874
Lieut.-Governor—Captain C. C. Lees	1874
Acting Administrator—John D. A. Dumaresq	1875
Acting Administrator—F. Simpson, M.R.C.S.	1878
Acting Administrator—Malcolm J. Brown	1878
Acting Administrator—C. Alfred Moloney	1878
Lieut.-Governor—W. B. Griffith, C.M.G.	1880
Acting Administrator—C. D. Turton	1880
Acting Administrator—C. Alfred Moloney	1880
Lieut.-Governor—W. B. Griffith, C.M.G.	1881
Acting Administrator—Surg.-Major Frank Simpson	1882
Acting Administrator—C. Alfred Moloney, C.M.G.	1882
Deputy-Governor—C. Alfred Moloney, C.M.G.	1882
Deputy-Governor—Fred. Evans, C.M.G.	1882
Deputy-Governor—Commander Rumsey	1882
Deputy-Governor—Capt. Knapp Barrow, C.M.G.	1882

NOVEMBER,

From *novem*, "nine," being the ninth month in Roman Calendar.

Day of Mth.	Day of Wk.	PHASES OF THE MOON IN ENGLAND.
1	S	6th. Full Moon 9h 3m A.M.
2	M	11th. Last Quarter 10h 5m A.M.
3	Tu	22nd. New Moon 9h 39m P.M.
4	W	29th. First Quarter 1h 57m P.M.
5	Th	
6	F	
7	S	
8	M	
9	Tu	
10	W	
11	Th	
12	F	
13	S	
14	M	
15	Tu	
16	W	
17	Th	
18	F	
19	S	
20	M	
21	Tu	
22	W	
23	Th	
24	F	
25	S	
26	M	
27	Tu	
28	W	
29	Th	
30	F	

COLONIAL SECRETARIES.

Major H. A. Leveson	1862
Walter Lewis (Acting)	1863
John H. Glover (Acting)	1863
Walter Lewis (Acting)	1864
H. T. Usher (Acting)	1864
H. T. M. Cooper (Colonial Secretary)	1868
J. Gerard (Acting)	1870
W. H. Simpson (Colonial Secretary)	1870
J. Gerard (Colonial Secretary)	1871
H. T. M. Cooper (Secretary)	1871
G. F. Pike (Acting)	1871
R. T. Goldsworthy (Acting)	1871
Lieutenant G. Larcom, R.N. (Acting)	1872
Dr. Frank Simpson (Acting)	1872
Henry Fowler (Acting)	1872
Dr. Frank Simpson (Acting)	1872
C. C. Lees (Colonial Secretary)	1872
W. J. Maxwell (Acting)	1872
Captain H. Lowrey (Acting)	1873
John Shaw (Acting)	1873
Captain C. E. Burlton (Acting)	1874
John Shaw (Acting)	1874
J. D. A. Dumaresq	1874
M. J. Brown (Assistant Colonial Secretary)	1875
W. E. H. Graves (Act. Assist. Colonial Secretary)	1876
H. F. Richmond (do. do.)	1876
James S. Hay (Assistant Colonial Secretary)	1877
Charles D. Turton (Act. Assistant Col. Secretary)	1878
Surgeon-Major Frank Simpson (As. Colonial Sec.)	1879
Captain R. D. Douglas (Acting)	1880
C. D. Turton (Assistant Colonial Secretary)	1882
Commander Rumsey, R.N. (Act. Assist. Col. Sec.)	1882
Captain Douglas	1883
Captain Cokeram	1884
1884	

DECEMBER,

From *decem*, "ten," being the tenth month in the Roman Calendar.

Day of Mth.	Day of Wk.	PHASES OF THE MOON IN ENGLAND.
1	Tu	6th. Full Moon 1h 17m A.M.
2	W	14th. Last Quarter 6h 22m A.M.
3	Th	21st. New Moon 8h 59m A.M.
4	F	28th. First Quarter 9h 22m A.M.
5	S	
6	S	
7	M	
8	Tu	
9	W	
10	Th	
11	F	
12	S	
13	M	
14	Tu	
15	W	
16	Th	
17	F	
18	S	
19	M	
20	Tu	
21	W	
22	Th	
23	F	
24	S	
25	M	
26	Tu	
27	W	
28	Th	
29	F	
30	S	
31	M	

COLONIAL OFFICE.

Assist. Col. Sec. and Local Auditor—Fred Evans, C.M.G. (and Free Quarters)	£700
Chief Clerk—Josephus S. Taylor	150
Second Clerk—H. A. Caulerick	100
Registrar of Deeds—G. W. Cole	72
Messenger—John C. Merriman	42

CUSTOMS.

Sub-Collector—Capt. Peel	£100
Assistant Examining Officer—M. E. Craig	50
Sub-Collector—Francis C. Green	100
Assistant Examining Officer—G. A. Shyllon	60

CUSTOMS AND TREASURY.

Assistant Collector and Treasurer—C. Pike	£450
Ch. Clerk & Warehouse-keeper—B. M. Griffith	350
First Clerk—S. S. Davis	250
Second Clerk—W. R. Harding	150
Third Clerk—J. T. Leigh	75
Messenger—S. Leigh	24
Clerk of Powder Magazine—E. F. Harrison	75
Senior Examining Officer—B. J. Gilpin	187
First Examining Officer—P. N. Jones	87
Second Examining Officer—	
Assistant Examining Officers—	
L. W. W. Decker	62
John M. Johnson	62
M. J. Coker	50
Thos. M. Williams	60
Out-door Officers, B. B. Smith, T. M. Williams, S. A. Green, J. M. Turner, J. A. Vilhelm, W. S. George.	

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Colonial Surg.—J. D. Macarthy, M.D.	£500
(And Allowances.)	
Assistant Col. Surgeon—J. F. Easmon, M.D.	400
(And Allowances.)	
Health Officer—Dr. Macarthy	60
Clerk and Steward—F. D. Cole	72
Dispenser—A. J. Williams	66
Seven Nurses.	

Public Vaccinators under the provisions of Ordinance of 7th July, 1873—

A. J. Williams	T. A. B. Cole
Robert W. Simpson.	Jeremiah Alihu.
Momo.	Disu.

HOSPITAL.—Patients treated in the Colonial Hospital in the year 1883, 519. Out-door Patients, 6,531. Number of Vaccinations, successful cases, 8,118; unsuccessful, 715; total, 8,833.

HARBOUR-MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Harbour-Master—Captain Abel John Shuttleworth	£288
(4s. per diem Messing allowance.)	
Clerk—C. J. Porter	48
Flagstaff Keeper—John Staveley	24
Signalman & Beach Light Keeper—Chris. Holm	60
Boatmen—Seven (1 at £15 and 6 at £12 10s. each)	90

GOVERNMENT VESSELS' DEPARTMENT.

Chief Engineer-in-Charge of Government Vessels—Stephen Sheldon, R.N.	350
Second Engineer—Harry Jones	264
(4s. per diem Messing allowance.)	
Engine-Driver—Moses Z. Turner	120
Fireman—Simcon L. Daniel	48
Stokers—Hector A. Willoughby	42
Simon Jacobs	36
Boatswain—George Jackson	60
Quartermasters—John A. Peters	48
Henry W. Richards	48
Carpenter—Aaron B. Macauley	60
Assistant Carpenter—Joseph P. Elba	18
Engineer's Apprentices—Ephraim C. Tairu	18
Antonio Grace	18
Kroomen—Nineteen (1 headman at £17 10s. and 18 at £12 10s. each)	242

BOARD OF PILOTAGE.

Chairman—The Harbour Master, *ex officio*.
Members—Frank Hood, Chas. Pike, C. J. George.

LIST OF PILOTS.

W. Hammond.	Carl H. Burow.
J. F. Brown.	F. W. H. Drewien.
Joseph Griffiths.	August H. G. Just.
Peter J. R. Wiese.	George W. Davey.
Alfred C. Yates.	Thomas Potter.
Charles Minards.	

TWENTY-ONE QUESTIONS

to be put by the Harbour Master or Visiting Officer to the Master of any vessel arriving at this Settlement from any port or place declared by Public Notification as an infected port or place, *vide* Section 9 of the "Quarantine Ordinance, 1880":—

What is the name of the vessel and of the Master? To what port does she belong? From whence do you come? To what port or place are you bound? At what ports or places have you touched in the course of your voyage? What vessels have you had any intercourse or communication with during your voyage, and from whence did they come? Have you any and what Bill of Health? Produce it. Did you carry any Bill of Health with you to the port or place where you took in the cargo or passengers you now have on board? From what place? Was the said Bill of Health clean, unclean, or suspected? Did any contagious or infectious

disease prevail in any degree at the port or place from which you sailed, or at any of the ports or places at which you touched? If yes, say what disease prevailed, and at which port or place. What number of officers, crew, passengers, or other persons have you on board? Were any of these taken on board at any port or place during the voyage to this Colony? If yes, who were so taken on board, and at what port or place, and on what day or days? Are any persons on board your ship suffering under any contagious or infectious disease, or have any persons died, or been ill, of a disease of that nature in your passage to this colony, and if any, what number? If any have died or been ill of any such disease, were their bedding and clothes destroyed? In the course of your voyage have any persons on board suffered from sickness of any kind? what was the nature of the sickness and when did it prevail? How many persons were affected by it? How had the persons attacked been employed before they came on board? Had they been employed in loading or unloading the vessel? Did the persons who were ill fall sick nearly about the same time, or within a few days from each other, or did the disorder spread successively from one to another and increase considerably? What is the number of persons now ill on board your ship? Are the convalescents able to be on deck? If so, parade them on the gangway. Have there been any deaths on board during the voyage? If yes, what were the causes of deaths, and when did such deaths take place? Have you any person on board who has left (name of infected port or place) within fourteen days? Where did you take in the cargo now on board, and when? If at more than one place, state the places. Was any cargo, or were any letters, parcels, or articles of any kind put on board (name of infected port or place)? If yes, state what was put on board, and when and whether any special precaution was taken with respect to such things?

STANDING ORDER.

His Excellency, the Governor-in-Chief, has been pleased in a despatch No. 122, dated Lagos, 22nd April, 1882, addressed to His Excellency the Acting Administrator, to direct that a Standing Order be issued with reference to Strangers and Visitors coming on board any Vessels belonging to this Government, whilst the Vessels are employed in the Inland waters and away from Lagos. Therefore in future when such Vessels are in the Inland waters and away from Lagos, Strangers and Visitors are not on any account to be allowed to come on board without special permission from the Officer who may for the time being be in charge.—By His Excellency's Command, ROUSE DOUGLAS DOUGLAS, Acting Assist. Colonial Sec. Colonial Secretariat, Lagos, 29th April, 1882.

NOTICE TO PILOTS.

A Black Barrel Buoy has been placed in eleven feet of water on the South-east part of the North-west spit. Proceeding seaward from Lagos, it should be left on the Starboard hand and given a berth of forty fathoms. A Black Barrel Buoy has been placed in eighteen feet of water outside the Bar to mark the fairway. To mark the position of Fairway Buoy, a White Staff surmounted by a Black Barrel has been placed on the beach in line with Triangle mark. In accordance with the provisions of Section 30 of the Lagos Pilotage and Harbour Ordinance, No. 3, of 1878, I hereby give notice that, in consequence of the decreased water on the bar, the draft for Steamers crossing from this date until further notice will be 10 feet 6 inches in and out. The draft for sailing vessels will be 10 feet in, and 9 feet 6 inches out. Pilots are requested to ascertain the state of the bar before crossing, and if at all doubtful to anchor.

By command, E. T. CHADDOCK, Harbour Master.
Harbour Master's Office, Lagos, Feb. 23, 1884.

In consequence of the recent changes which have taken place in the formation of the sand-banks at the entrance of

Lagos harbour, it has been found necessary to alter the position of the leading marks for the channel over the bar. The *Can Buoy* has been moved one-third of a mile to the eastward of its former position; and moored in 7 fathoms, to be used as a fairway buoy. A *Spar*, painted white, has been placed on the beach, in line with triangle mark. The *Black Barrel Buoys* have been discontinued. Vessels entering the harbour from sea will pass the fairway Buoy on the Port side, and steer for the marks on the beach, keeping the white mark in line with triangle.

By order, E. T. CHADDOCK, Harbour Master.
Harbour Master's Office, Lagos, April 17, 1884.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

LAGOS RIVER ENTRANCE.

Temporary alteration in position of Light.—In consequence of the encroachment of the sea, the light shown from the verandah of the Mission House on the eastern side of Lagos river entrance, has had to be removed, and will for the present be shown from a tripod bearing N.W. by W. (Magnetic), 112 yards distant from the Mission House. The light is elevated 25 feet above the sea (15 feet above the ground).

Note.—The entrance to Lagos Harbour is subject to rapid and frequent changes.

E. T. CHADDOCK, Harbour Master.
Harbour Master's Office, Lagos, April 25, 1884.

POST OFFICE.

MARINA.

Postmaster—W. E. Cole.....	£150
Clerk—Alfonse J. Coker	50
Messenger—S. J. Williams	24
Mailmen—(Badagry) 2	33
Mailman—(Palma) 1	10

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

AJELE STREET.

Colonial Surveyor and Engineer—Vacant	600
Assistant Colonial Surveyor—W. T. G. Lawson, C.E., &c., M.S.A., G.N.A., &c.	300
(And Allowances.)	
Foreman of Works and Clerk of Grants—Vacant	100
Assist. Foreman and Timekeeper—R. E. Osborne...	60
Clerk—T. A. Williams	50
Messenger—P. J. Martins	24
Inspector of Nuisances—Mr. Palomeira	150
(And Allowances.)	
Town Clock Keeper—J. H. Hamilton	25

At an Executive Council at Christiansborg, Accra,

April 4, 1883.

Present: His Excellency the Governor in Council.

Whereas by the "Towns Police and Public Health Ordinance, 1878," it is enacted that the Governor in Council may make rules imposing on the occupiers of any premises the cleansing of footways and roadways adjoining such premises.

Now, the Governor, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, and in accordance with the provisions of the said recited Ordinance, doth order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. Every Owner or occupier of any land, house, yard, store, shop, shed, stable, cowhouse, or other building, and every Owner of any parcel of land whereupon no building is erected, or where the building thereon is unoccupied, shall clear and keep free from all dirt, underbush, underwood, weeds, high grass, filth or rubbish, rags, broken bottles, refuse of any description, or any offensive matter (filling up all holes with stones, gravel, or other like materials), the streets or roads at the front, back, or either side thereof, with the drains, gutters, or channels thereon.

Provided always, that when there shall be two lots of land contiguous to any road, street, drain, gutter, or channel, and facing each other, the Occupiers of such lots or portions of lots shall be responsible for keeping clean, and in order as above provided for, only half of the street or the

road and the drain, gutter, or channel, nearest to his or her lot.

This Rule shall apply to those places in which the Towns Police and Public Health Ordinance is in force.

FRED. EVANS, Clerk of Executive Council.

Colonial Secretariat, Lagos, Dec. 22, 1882.

Whereas the cesspits which presently exist in many of the houses, premises, and compounds occupied by the inhabitants of the Town and Island of Lagos taint and pollute the atmosphere surrounding the said Town and Island to the great injury, danger, and discomfort of the said inhabitants; and whereas the said cesspits are highly calculated, well adapted, and most liable to cause pollution in the water used by the general community for drinking purposes; and whereas each of the said cesspits has in the manner hereinbefore set forth and otherwise become a nuisance.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that unless the said nuisance is forthwith abated and removed, immediate steps will be taken under the provisions of the "Towns Police and Public Health Ordinance" No. 10, of 1878, whereby all persons offending will be brought under the penalties of the Law, and whereby further the said nuisance may be abated or removed under the orders of the Local Government at the expense of the person or persons so offending.

By Command,

CHAS. D. TURTON, Assistant Colonial Secretary.

REGISTRAR'S DEPARTMENT.

Registrar of Births, Marriages, and Deaths—John

A. Payne	£100	0
Graveyard Keeper—Robert Palmer	30	0
Alade	18	5
Yakubu	18	5
Ifadunsi	18	5
Sumanu	12	10
Osungere	12	10

Colonial Secretariat, Lagos, 30th July, 1881.

The following Report from the Registrar at Lagos, together with its enclosure, as to the taking of the Census for the year 1881, are hereby published for general information. By Order of His Excellency, the Lieutenant-Governor,—FRANK SIMPSON, Assistant Colonial Secretary.

Registrar's Office, Lagos, 18th June, 1881.

Sir,—I have the honour respectfully to inform your Excellency that, in obedience to instructions received by me, the Decennial Census of the Settlement of Lagos and its dependences has been taken this year, 1881, and I herewith beg to hand to your Excellency a complete return of the same, as well as a copy of the instructions issued to the Enumerators.

2. I beg humbly to observe that since the last Census, taken in 1871, the town of Lagos has increased by 8,934 persons—viz., 37,452 against 28,518.

3. The vicinity of Lagos increased by 1,757 persons—15,944 against 7,487.

4. The Northern District decreased by 2,838 persons—viz., 9,563 against 12,401.

5. The Western District decreased by 9 persons—viz., 7,792 against 7,801.

6. The Eastern District increased by 505 persons—viz., 5,519 against 4,014.

7. The whole sum total shows an increase of 15,049 persons on the night of the 3rd of April last—viz., 75,279 against 60,221.

8. The number of houses in Lagos rose from 3,897 in 1871 to 6,409 in 1881, and I notice that a good number have been improved by the Natives, either in bricks against mud, or as the case may be.

9. I regret that, owing to forms being received too late we were unable to include the Religion of the population; nevertheless, we noticed that several pagans had adopted the Christian and Mohammedan religion, in lieu of their former belief.

SUPREME COURT, TINUBU SQUARE, LAGOS, WEST AFRICA.

10. I have added to the account of the White population columns showing their nationality.
 11. And lastly, I find that the Traders in Commerce and other occupations have wonderfully increased, and Lagos, indeed, is making rapid progress in all its branches.
 —I have the honour to be, Sir, your Excellency's most obedient Servant,
 JOHN A. PAYNE, Registrar.

PUBLIC OFFICES,

WITH HOURS OF ATTENDANCE.

Deputy-Governor's Office, Marina.—8 to 11 a.m., and from 2 to 4 p.m. daily.
 Assistant Colonial Secretariat, Marina.—8 to 11 a.m., and from 2 to 6 p.m.
 Customs and Treasury, Marina.—8 to 11 a.m., and from 2 to 6 p.m.
 Customs Warehouse, Marina.—8 to 11 a.m., and from 1 to 5 p.m.
 Powder Magazine.—7 to 10 a.m., and from 2 to 4 p.m.
 Registrar of Births, Marriages, and Deaths.—7 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily.
 Colonial Hospital, Broad street.—Open at all hours for admission.
 Public Works Department, Ajele street.—6 to 11 a.m., and from 1 to 5 p.m.
 Harbour-Master's Office, Marina.—7 to 11 a.m., and from 1 to 5 p.m.
 Post Office, Marina.—8 to 11 a.m., and 2 to 4 p.m.
 Printing Office, Marina.—8 to 11 a.m. and 2 to 4 p.m.
 Registrar and Taxing Master's Office, Tinubu square.—8 to 11 a.m. and 2 to 4 p.m.
 District Commissioner's Court sits daily at 8 to 11 a.m. to hear Police cases, and every Wednesday at 2 p.m. to hear Civil causes up to £25.

PENSIONERS ON RETIRED ALLOWANCES.

King Docemo.....	£1,000
Thomas Mayne, Police Magistrate	100
Benjamin Way, Chief Magistrate (Gratuity)	500
R. F. Bellis, Harbour Master	100
C. Foresythe, Treasurer.....	115
Thomas Tickel, District Commissioner	75

JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT,
COURT HOUSE, TINUBU SQUARE.

SUPREME COURT, GOLD COAST COLONY.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

FULL COURT AND COURT OF APPEAL.

Chief Justice—His Honour Chief Justice Bailey.	
Puisne Judge of Eastern Province—Mr. Justice S. Smith.	
Puisne Judge of Western Province—Mr. Justice Macleod.	
Divisional Court, Lagos—Mr. Justice S. Smith ...£1,000	
(And Free Quarters.)	
Registrar and Taxing Master—J. A. Payne (and Fees)	200
Deputy Registrar—W. W. Lewis	100
Interpreter—Thos. W. Johnson	100
Queen's Advocate—Hon. Qualye Jones	1,000
(Residing at Accra.)	
Court Keeper and Messenger—Wm. A. West	24
District Commissioner and Coroner, Lagos—Assist.	
Inspector Gold Coast Colony	350
(Horse Allowance and Rent.)	
Registrar of Aliens—John A. Payne.	
Deputy Sheriff—Asst.-Inspector G.C.C. (and Fees)	50
Bailiffs—(Ishmael W. Green (and Fees)	40
(Frederick G. Martins (and Fees)	25
EASTERN DISTRICT—PALMA AND LECKIE.	
District Commissioner—Geo. Smith	250
(And Horse Allowance.)	
Deputy Registrar—Abram C. Willoughby, junr.....	60
WESTERN DISTRICT—BADAGRY.	
District Commissioner—Captain Peel, R.A.....	350
(And Free Quarters)	
Deputy Registrar and Interpreter—M. E. Craig.....	24

COURT NOTICES.

Accra, 5th March, 1881.

Rule of Court made in accordance with Section 100 of the Supreme Court Ordinance. No fee under the name or form of a Retainer is to be allowed as Costs in a Cause.

JAMES MARSHALL—C.J.
 HECTOR W. MACLEOD,—J.
 W. J. SMITH,—A.J.

Approved in Legislative Council, this 11th day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1881.

SAMUEL ROWE, Governor.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

The following Orders of Her Majesty in Council of the 23rd of October, (1) revoking an Order in Council of the 26th day of February, 1867, establishing the West Africa Court of Appeal; (2) providing for appeal from the decisions of the Supreme Court of the Gold Coast Colony, are hereby published for general information.

These Orders in Council have been made in consequence of the change which has been effected in the constitution of the Supreme Court of Sierra Leone, and the creation of the Gold Coast Colony with a separate Supreme Court, by the Administration of Justice Ordinance, 1876, of the Legislature of Sierra Leone, and the Supreme Court Ordinance, 1876, of the Gold Coast Colony.

By his Excellency's command,
 MALCOLM J. BROWN, Acting Colonial Secretary.
 Colonial Secretariat, Christiansborg, Accra.
 20th December, 1877.

(1)—At the Court of Balmoral, the 23rd day of October, 1877, present—The Queen's most Excellent Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Leopold, Lord President, Lord Chamberlain.

Whereas, by an Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the 26th day of February, 1867, after reciting (amongst other things) that Courts of Civil and Criminal Justice had been established by Ordinances in Her Majesty's Settlements on the Gambia, on the Gold Coast, and of Lagos in Western Africa, and that it was expedient to provide a Court of Appellate Jurisdiction to hear and determine Appeals from the said Courts, it was ordered that the Judges for the time being of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of the Settlement of Sierra Leone should be a Court of Record to receive and hear Appeals from the Courts of Her Majesty's said Settlements on the Gambia, on the Gold Coast, and of Lagos, to be styled "The West Africa Court of Appeal," and to proceed as is in the said Order mentioned:

And whereas Her Majesty's Settlements on the Gold Coast and of Lagos have been erected into one Colony, with a separate Supreme Court for such Colony.

And whereas the Supreme Court of the Settlement of Sierra Leone now consists of one Judge only:

And whereas, by an Order of Her Majesty in Council bearing even date herewith, provision is made for the hearing and determination of Appeals from the Courts of Civil and Criminal Justice of the Settlement on the Gambia:

It is, therefore, ordered by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice of the Privy Council, as follows:—

1. The above recited-Order of Her Majesty in Council, establishing the West Africa Court of Appeal, bearing date the 26th day of February, 1867, is hereby repealed, revoked, and annulled, except in respect of anything lawfully done thereunder, and of any proceedings which may have been commenced thereunder before the date at which this Order is published in the Settlement in which such proceedings were commenced.

2. Any proceedings so commenced may be completed and any appeal to Her Majesty in Council in respect of such proceedings may be had, prosecuted, and completed as fully and effectually as if this Order had not been made.

And the Right Honourable the Earl of Carnarvon, one

of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly. C. L. PEEL.

(2)—At the Court of Balmoral, the 23rd day of October, 1877. Present—The Queen's most Excellent Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Leopold, Lord President, Lord Chamberlain.

Whereas by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date the 24th day of July, 1874, Her Majesty's Settlements on the Gold Coast and Lagos were constituted and erected into one Colony, under the title of the Gold Coast Colony: And whereas Her Majesty has power and jurisdiction in divers territories near or adjacent to Her Majesty's said Gold Coast Colony:

And whereas the Supreme Court of the Gold Coast Colony has been constituted by Ordinance to be the Supreme Court of Judicature for the said Colony, and for the territories thereto near or adjacent wherein Her Majesty may at any time before or after the commencement of the said Ordinance have acquired powers and jurisdiction:

And whereas it is expedient that provision should be made by this Order, and in pursuance of the powers vested in Her Majesty by an Act passed in a Session of Parliament holden in the 7th and 8th years of Her Majesty's reign (chapter 69) to enable parties to appeal from the decisions of the said Supreme Court to Her Majesty in Council:

It is hereby ordered by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, as follows:—

1. Any person or persons may appeal to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, in her or their Privy Council, from any final Judgment, Decree, Order, or Sentence of the said Supreme Court of the Gold Coast Colony, in such manner, within such time, and under and subject to such rules, regulations, and limitations as are hereinafter mentioned; that is to say,—

In case any such Judgment, Decree, Order, or Sentence shall be given or pronounced for or in respect of any sum or matter at issue above the amount or value of five hundred pounds sterling (£500), or in case such Judgment, Decree, Order, or Sentence shall involve, directly or indirectly, any claim, demand, or question to or respecting property, or any civil rights amounting to or of the value of five hundred pounds sterling (£500), the person or persons feeling aggrieved by any such Judgment, Decree, Order, or Sentence may, within fourteen days next after the same shall have been pronounced, made, or given, apply to the said Court, by Motion or Petition, for leave to appeal therefrom to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, in her or their Privy Council;

In case such leave to appeal shall be prayed by the party or parties who is or are directed to pay any such sum of money or perform any duty the said Court shall be and is hereby empowered either to direct that the Judgment, Decree, Order, or Sentence appealed from shall be carried into execution, or that the execution thereof shall be suspended pending the said Appeal, as to the said Court may appear to be most consistent with real and substantial justice;

And in case the said Court shall direct such Judgment, Decree, Order, or Sentence to be carried into execution, the person or persons in whose favour the same shall be given shall, before the execution thereof, enter into good and sufficient security, to be approved by the said Court, for the due performance of such Judgment or Order as Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, shall think fit to make upon such Appeals;

In all cases security shall also be given by the party or parties appellant in a bond, or mortgage, or personal recognizance, not exceeding the value of five hundred pounds sterling (£500) for the prosecution of the Appeal, and the payment of all such costs as may be awarded by Her Majesty, her heirs and

successors, or by the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council, to the party or parties respondent; and if such last-mentioned security shall be entered into within three months from the date of such Motion or Petition for leave to appeal, then, and not otherwise, the said Court shall allow the Appeal, and the party or parties appellant shall be at liberty to prefer and prosecute his, her, or their Appeal to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, in her or their Privy Council, in such manner, and under such rules as are or may be observed in Appeals made to Her Majesty from Her Majesty's Colonies and Plantations abroad.

2. It shall be lawful for the said Supreme Court, at its discretion, on the Petition of any party who considers himself aggrieved by any preliminary or interlocutory Judgment, Decree, Order, or Sentence of the said Supreme Court, to grant permission to such party to appeal against the same to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, in her or their Privy Council, subject to the same rules, regulations, and limitations as are herein expressed respecting Appeals from final Judgments, Decrees, Orders, and Sentences.

3. Nothing herein contained doth or shall extend or be construed to extend to take away or abridge the undoubted right and authority of Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, upon the humble Petition of any person or persons aggrieved by any Judgment or determination of the said Court, at any time to admit his, her, or their Appeal therefrom, upon such terms, and upon such securities, limitations, restrictions, and regulations as Her Majesty, her heirs or successors, shall think fit, and to reverse, correct, or vary such Judgment or determination as to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, shall seem meet.

4. In all cases of appeal allowed by the said Court, or by Her Majesty, her heirs or successors, the said Court shall certify and transmit to Her Majesty, her heirs or successors, in her or their Privy Council, a true and exact copy of all evidence, proceedings, Judgments, Decrees, and Orders had or made in such cases appealed, so far as the same have relation to the matters of appeal, such copies to be certified under the Seal of the said Court; and the said Court shall also certify and transmit to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, in her or their Privy Council, a copy of the reasons given by the judges of such Court, or by any of such Judges, for or against the Judgment or determination appealed against, where such reasons shall have been given in writing, and where such reason shall have been given orally, then a statement in writing of the reasons given by the Judges of such Court or by any of such Judges, for or against the Judgment or Determination appealed against.

The said Court shall, in all cases of appeal to Her Majesty, her heirs or successors, conform to and execute or cause to be executed such Judgments and Orders as Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, shall think fit to make in the premises, in such manner as any original Judgment, Decree, or Decretal Order, or other order or Rule of the said Court, should or might have been executed.

And the Right Honourable the Earl of Carnarvon, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly. C. L. PEEL.

Lagos, 4th April, 1877.

The Assize of the Supreme Court will be held on the first Monday of each month, for the trial of Criminal and Civil Causes. The Court will sit on Thursdays at 1 o'clock p.m., to hear motions.

No motions will be heard which have not been previously entered on the list. The Judge will attend chambers for the transaction of interlocutory business on Thursdays, after disposal of the motion list; and on Mondays at 1 o'clock p.m., except during the Assizes. All business connected with the Courts must be transacted between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. at the Registrar's Office.

No letters or communications of any kind, on matters before the Court, are to be sent to the Judge.

By order, JOHN A. PAYNE, Registrar.

By the Supreme Court Ordinance, every person who in any way practices as a lawyer without having had his name enrolled, as required by that Ordinance, or who in any character prepares any document for reward, either direct or indirect, to be used in or concern any cause of matter before the Court, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is subject to a fine of £20; and for a second offence to imprisonment as well.

By order,
JOHN A. PAYNE, Registrar.

Solicitors and Advocates, and Commissioners of the Supreme Court for taking affidavits and declarations and receiving production of documents, and for taking the examination of witnesses, or interrogatories, or otherwise, which may be necessary to be taken in respect of any proceedings in the Court—Nash H. Williams, B.L.; W. Brandford Griffith, jun., B.L.

Colonial Secretariat, Christiansborg, Accra.

16th October, 1880.

His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, having received from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies a despatch, marked "Gold Coast and Lagos, General," and dated 5th September, 1880, transmitting to His Excellency a copy of Letters Patent which have been passed under the Great Seal, authorizing the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to appoint a Vice-Admiralty Court in the Gold Coast Colony, is pleased to direct that the said copy of Letters Patent be published for general information.

By His Excellency's command,
J. S. HAY, Acting Colonial Secretary.

[Copy.]

VICTORIA, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India, to our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin and Councillor, Thomas George, Earl of Northbrook, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Sir Astley Cooper Key, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Admiral in our Navy; John Hay (commonly called Lord John Hay), Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Vice-Admiral in our Navy; Anthony Hiley Hoskins, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Rear-Admiral in our Navy; and Thomas Brassey, Esquire, our Commissioners for executing the office of our High Admiral of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Dominions, Islands, and Territories thereto belonging Greeting:—

Whereas by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal, bearing date at Westminster, the Second day of March, in the Thirtieth year of our reign, directed to our then Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, we were graciously pleased to authorize our then Commissioners, or any two or more of them, to constitute and appoint a Vice-Admiral, Judge, and other proper officers, for a Court of Vice-Admiralty in our Settlements on the Gold Coast;

And whereas by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal, bearing date at Westminster the Fourteenth day of May, in the Twenty-fifth year of our reign, directed to our then Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, we were graciously pleased to authorize our then Commissioners, or any two or more of them, to constitute and appoint a Vice-Admiral, Judge, and other proper officers, for a Court of Vice-Admiralty in our Settlement of Lagos;

And, whereas by our Letters Patent, bearing date at Westminster the Twenty-fourth day of July, in the Thirtieth year of our reign, we were graciously pleased to revoke certain Letters Patent and Commissions in our

said Letters Patent, bearing date the Twenty-fourth day of July, in the Thirtieth year of our reign, named and to constitute our Settlements on the Gold Coast and of Lagos into a separate colony, under the title of the Gold Coast Colony;

Now, know ye, that we have thought fit by these presents to revoke and determine our said Letters Patent, bearing date respectively, the Second day of March, in the Thirtieth year of our reign, and the Fourteenth day of May, in the Twenty-fifth year of our reign;

And further, know ye, that we do by these presents authorise and empower you, our said Commissioners, now executing the office of our High Admiral of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Dominions, Islands, and Territories thereto belonging, or any two or more of you to constitute and appoint a Vice-Admiral, Judge, and other proper officers, for a Court of Vice-Admiralty in our said Settlement of the Gold Coast Colony, in like manner as Vice-Admirals, Judges, and other officers of such Courts, may lawfully be constituted by our High Admiral or the Commissioners for executing the office of our High Admiral for the time being in the places where they have been usually heretofore appointed, withholding, however, from the said Court the usual authority to try Prize causes; and our will and pleasure is that in the Commission which you are hereby authorised and empowered to issue as aforesaid, you cause to be inserted all such clauses as are usual in Commissions of a like nature, and as you shall think fit and necessary for the making the said intended Commissions most firm, valid, and effectual in the law. And, lastly, our will and pleasure is, that these, our Letters Patent, or the enrolment or exemplification thereof, shall be unto our said Commissioners, a full and sufficient warrant and discharge for your acting and doing in the premises, any omission, imperfection, defect, matter, cause, or thing whatsoever to the contrary thereof, in anywise notwithstanding.

In witness whereof, we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent.

Witness ourself at Westminster, the Sixth day of September, in the Forty-fourth year of our reign.

By Warrant, under the Queen's Sign Manual, C. ROMILLY.

CHIEF MAGISTRATES OF LAGOS.

William McCosky (Acting)	1862
G. W. Watson	1863
Colonel B. Lamb (Acting)	1863
Benjamin Way	1863
Lieut. J. Gerard (Acting)	1863
George F. Pike (Acting)	1870
Benjamin Way	1870
George F. Pike (Acting)	1870
Robert D. Mayne	1871
William Melton (Acting)	1872
James Marshall	1874
Thomas Woodcock	1875
James Neville Porter (Acting)	1876
James Marshall	1876
James Marshall	1877

CHIEF JUSTICES GOLD COAST COLONY.

Sir David P. Chalmers	1877
Thomas W. Jackson (acting)	1878
Phillip A. Smith	1879
James Marshall	1879
Hector W. Macleod (acting)	1879
James Marshall	1880
James Marshall	1881
N. Lessingham Bailey	1882

PUISNE JUDGES OF LAGOS.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

Mr. Justice Marshall	1877
Mr. Justice Woodcock (acting)	1877
Mr. Justice Marshall	1878
Mr. Justice Woodcock	1878
Mr. Justice Turton (acting)	1878

PRINCIPAL MARKETS.

That supply Lagos with Produce, Poultry, &c.

Ejirin.	Abokuta.	Igbessa.	Porto Novo.
Epe.	Gawn.	Aldo.	Ijoh.
Ikorodu.	Isheri.	Okeodon.	&c., &c.
	Ogudu.	Iworo.	

COMMERCIAL COURT OF EQUITY, BONNY.

MEMBERS.—Messrs. A. A. Whitehouse, Walter Johnson, Robinson (Agent for Stewart & Douglas), Bell (General Agent for Hatton & Cookson), Cottery (Agent for John Hall), John Jumbo (native).

COMMERCIAL COURT OF EQUITY, OPOBO.

MEMBERS.—Messrs. W. L. McIntyre, J. F. Wright, D. Farquah, R. Foster, Warner, Thomas Marshita (Agent for S. Alfred & Co.), Maccland (Agent for Taylor & Laughland).

MAIL AGENCY FOR THE RIVERS.

George W. Neville, Esq. (Agent for the General African Steamship Company, and the British and African Steam Navigation Company, Limited).

COMMERCIAL HOUSES IN LITTLE POPO.

GERMAN.

Bremen House—T. Reiman, Agent.
Wolber and Brohm. H. B. A. Eccarius.

ENGLISH.

G. B. Williams. Samuel B. Cole.
F. and A. Swanzy. Benjamin D. Coker.
Alexander Miller, Brothers. William G. Bruce.
and Co. J. B. Perreira.
G. A. Metzger. D. W. Munday.

FRENCH.

Cyprien Fabre and Co. Regis Aine and Co.
Chief of Little Popo—Edmund Lattay Lawson.

COMMERCIAL HOUSES IN PALMA AND LECKIE.

FRENCH.—Regis Aine, C. Fabre and Co.

GERMAN.—Gaiser and Witt.

BRAZILIAN.—Abioa da Costa.

COMMERCIAL HOUSES IN QUITTAH.

BRITISH.

F. and A. Swanzy. Charles MacIver & Co.
Geo. B. Williams. Geo. A. Metzger.
S. B. Cole.

GERMAN.

Bremen Factory—Messrs. Wm. Voigt & Co.
C. Bellois.

PRINCIPAL NATIVE TRADERS IN LAGOS.

Two, Tiwo street.
Liem, Broad street.
Oni, Ajisomo street.
Ajai Akani. Akani street.
Sumanu Animassan, Shitta.
Shitta, Shitta street.
Jacob Ogubiyi, Obon Eko.
Eshubi, Obon Eko.
Brimah Apatira, Faji.
Illori, Isalegagan.
Olaniyonu, Offin.
Sogoro, Sogoro street.
Magaji, Shitta street.
Obayomi Smith, Offin.

And others. See Jury List.

HOLIDAYS KEPT IN PUBLIC OFFICES.

Christmas Day. Queen's Birthday.
New Year's Day. Easter Monday.
Good Friday.

NAMES OF PUBLIC OFFICES. OFFICERS, &c

TRANSLATED INTO THE YORUBA TONGUE.

Government House.....	Ille Obba.
Custom House.....	Ille Ibode.
Court House.....	Ille Ejo.
Post Office.....	Ille Wosika.
Hospital.....	Ille Alarun.
Gaol or Bridewell.....	Ille Ewon.
Debtors' Prison.....	Ille Onigbese, alias Okokomaiko.
Government Pier.....	Carane Obba.
Custody.....	Itimole.
Cemetery.....	Ille Oku or Isa Oku.
Powder Magazine.....	Ille Etu.
Governor.....	Bale, alias Obba—i.e., Sovereign, representing the Sovereign.
Colonial Secretary.....	Joye Akowe Ille, alias Igba Keji
Collector of Customs.....	Onibode. [Bale
Clerk of Customs.....	Akawe Bode.
Judge.....	Oliwo, alias Onidajo Ula.
Commissioner.....	Akpena, alias Onidajo Kekere.
Registrar.....	Akawe Ejonla.
Crown Prosecutor.....	Agbejoro Obba.
Sheriff.....	Joye Amuofunse.
Interpreter.....	Ogbufo.
Colonial Surgeon.....	Onisegun Illu.
Superintendent of Police.....	Olari Ololopa.
Constable.....	Okolopa.
Superintendent of Police.....	Olari Agbe Ibon.
Armed Police.....	Agbebon.
Engineer.....	Eniwoule, alias Gbgatmole.
Treasurer.....	Onisonwo Illu.
Plaintiff.....	Eniwajo.
Defendant.....	Elejo.
Debtor.....	Onigbese.
Gaol Prisoner.....	Elewon.
Merchant.....	Onisowo.
Auctioneer.....	Onibanjo.
Church or Chapel.....	Ille Olurun.
Market House.....	Ille Oja.
Minister.....	Alufa.
Registrar of Deaths.....	Akawe Oku.
Mosque.....	Masalasj.
Town Clock.....	Agogoiu.
Law.....	Ofin.
Lawyer.....	Agbejors.

NAMES OF STREETS.

Marina	Market street	Alagbede street
Broad street	Martin street	Bankole street
Tinubu street	Davies street	Kosoko street
Tinubu square	Balogun street	Ebute Alakoro
Campbell street	Balogun square	Shitta street
Victoria road	Bishop street	Agarawu street
Victoria street	Apogbon street	Bangboshe street
Oil Mill street	Chapel street	Obadino street
Joseph street	Lake street	Tiwo street
Hamburg street	Wiwo Onotere	Awoloh street
Ajele street	Oke Olowogbowo	Aruloyah street
Seidu Sarunmi, Okepopo.	Offin road	Ajisomo street
Banjoko Lawani, Banjoko street.	Offin	Akoni street
Chief Aso-gbon, Ebute Ero.	Ereko road	Banjoko street
Okoya eba, Idoluwo.	Ereko	Obe square
Okoya ntiju, Idumagbo.	Idunshagbe street	Massey street
Oni, Idungaran.	Ebute Ero	Massey square
Olumole, Idungaran.	King street	Tokunboh street
T. M. Savage, Bankole street, Offin road.	Great Bridge st.	Inau Berry street
	Onikoyi street	Omididin street
	Agbowodo street	Cow lane
	Garber square	Audunpah street
	King market	Apcomoh street
	Igbosere street	Odokury street
	Prison street	Bridge street
	Idunwase street	Okepopo
	Osodi street	Wesley street
	Kosesh street	

COMMERCIAL PRINTING PRESS.

Richard B. Blaize, Marina.
Thomas A. King & Co., Marina.
J. B. Benjamin, Breadfruit street.
Andrew M. Thomas, Victoria road.

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Published at Odunlami street, Lagos.

THE EAGLE AND LAGOS CRITIC.

Published on the LAST Saturday of every month, at Odunlami street, Lagos, West Africa.

CHURCH MISSIONARY PRINTING PRESS.

Mission yard, corner of Broad and Odunlami streets.

THE LAGOS OBSERVER.

Published on EVERY ALTERNATE Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Annual, in advance	£ 8 6
Half-yearly, ditto	0 5 0
Quarterly, ditto	0 2 6
Leeward and Windward Ports, or England	0 10 6
For single copy to Subscribers	0 0 5
Ditto to non-subscribers	0 0 7

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Every 12 lines and under	£ 3 6
Every additional line	0 0 4
Every Birth, Death or Marriage	0 0 1 6

The above will secure ONE insertion, and half the original price will be charged for every subsequent insertion.

All Communications, and all Remittances are to be addressed to—THE EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
Bishop Street, Lagos, West Africa.

FREEMASONS' LODGE, No. 1711,

THE MARINA, LAGOS.

Worshipful Master—Brother A. J. Rodrigues.
Past Masters—Brothers Surgeon-Major Frank Simpson, M.D., G. Hutchinson, C. D. Turton, Charles Pike, Charles Foresythe, A. J. Rodrigues, and C. J. George.
Senior Warden—Brother J. A. Payne.
Junior do.—Brother F. D. Gole.
Chaplain—Vacant.
Treasurer—Brother J. George.
Secretary—Brother J. A. Payne.
Senior Deacon—Brother J. S. Bucknor.
Junior do.—Brother A. W. Campbell.
Inner Guard—Brother J. J. Thomas.
Director of Ceremonies—Brother Crowther.
Steward—(pro tem.) Brother T. J. Silva.
Tyler—Brother J. H. Hamilton.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS—CHARITY LODGE, No. 1.

OFFICERS.

J. P. Haastrop, D.G.W.C.T.	C. J. Porter, W.C.
J. L. Euba, W.C.T.	E. W. Isaacs, W.A.S.
J. N. John, P.W.C.T.	H. J. George, W.M.
L. Lower, W.V.T.	E. H. Robinson, W.D.M.
G. S. S. Smith, W. S.	D. B. Thomas, W.J.G.
G. J. Brown, W.T.	J. H. Samuel, W.O.G.
J. B. Holloway, W.F.S.	J. W. Cole, W. Messenger.

P. J. Martins, W. Registrar.

These officers are changed quarterly, with the exception of the D.G.W.C.T., who is the representative of the Grand Lodge of England.

RETURN OF JURORS FOR 1885.

Return of the Settlement of Lagos, of Men qualified to serve on Juries for 1885.

Abasi, Trader, Ali street.
Aberdeen, John Gregory, Trader, Lake street.
Abisogun, Seidu, Trader, Oke Popo.
Adagunodo, Braimah, Trader, Okeawo.
Agbon, Safara, Trader, Akani street.
Agoro, Abuduramanu (s), Trader, Bridge street.
Ajansi, Brimah, Trader, Offin.
Akani, Ajayi (s), Trader, Akani street.
Akilodi, Trader, Ereko.
Akinumi, Trader, Bridge street.
Alcantra, Andre Pedro, Carpenter, Victoria road.
Alder, Francis, Clerk, Bamgbose street.
Allen, William Alfred (s), Agent, Marina.
Amara, Trader, Odo Bankole.
Americo da Silva, Tailor, Tinubu square.
Amodu, Sawyer, Ebute alakoro.
Amunikoro, Sumanu, Trader, Broad street.
Animashaun, Sumanu (s), Trader, Shitta street.
Anjos, Pedro Dos, Carpenter, Bamgbose street.
Antonio, Macolino Jose, Writing Clerk, Tinubu square.
Apatira, Brimah (s), Trader, Faji.
Areo, Salu, Writing Clerk, Ereko.
Asesi, Chief (s), Fisherman, King street.
Ashley, John Thomas, Trader, Offin road.
Asogbon, Chief (s), Trader, Ebute Ero.
Astrope, Benjamin, Trader, Offin road.
Atini, Masalasi Sule, Trader, Oluwole street.
Augustus, Jose Olivand, Writing Clerk, Bamgbose street.
Ausin, E. J., Writing Clerk, Breadfruit street.
Ayorinde, Jinadu, Trader, Idoluwo.
Bailey, Richard Z., Druggist, Balogun street.
Bailey, Thomas William, Mechanic, Chapel street.
Baptist, John Lewis (s), Mechanic, Broad street.
Barber, George William, Butcher, Broad street.
Barth Ernest, Agent, Marina.
Baynes, Moses Maximinus, Trader, Massy street.
Beckley, George, Writing Clerk, Akani street.
Beckley, Thomas Elliott (s), Trader, Bankole street.
Becroft, Samuel, Trader, Victoria road.
Benjamin, Joshua Blackhall (s), Auctioneer, Bishop street.
Bergman, William (s), Agent, Marina.
Bickersteth, Edward, Trader, Bridge street.
Bidwell, Samuel Wensley, Painter, Akani street.
Blaize, Beale Richard (s), Merchant, Marina.
Boyd, Moses, Shipwright, Oke Olowogbowo.
Branch, David Augustus, Writing Clerk, Agarawu street.
Brehm, Richard, Writing Clerk, Marina.
Bright, Jeremiah Thomas, Mechanic, Offin road.
Bright, Thomas Augustus, Writing Clerk, Taiwo street.
Brimah, Andoyi, Trader, Oke awo.
Briman, Arc, Trader, Isalegagan.
Britos, Benedito Antonio, Carpenter, Tokunboh street.
Britto, Lazaro, Bricklayer, Tokunboh street.
Brodie, John Babington, Trader, Ikoyi road.
Brown, Mathew, Shipwright, Offin road.
Bucknor, Joseph Samuel (s), General Merchant, Broad street.
Bull, Thomas Zachariah, Sawyer, Isalegagan.
Burnet, John (s), Writing Clerk, Broad street.
Byass, Isaac Fitz-Antonio, Writing Clerk, Oke Olowogbowo.
Caherhom, F. (s), Clerk, Marina.
Campbell, Alfred Cope, Agent, Marina.
Campos, Joan Angelo, Writing Clerk, Hamburg street.
Carew, John Christopher, Trader, Oke olowogbowo.
Carew, William B., Trader, Victoria road.
Castilho, Joaquim, Cooper, Tokunboh street.
Coates, Charles Dandeson, Writing Clerk, Shitta street.
Coker, Daniel Towry Miles, Tailor, Taiwo street.
Coker, James O., Shipwright, Isalegagan.
Coker, James, Writing Clerk, Obadino street.

Coker, John F., Clerg, Idunshagbe.
 Coker, William, Zacheus, Mechanic, Idoluwo.
 Cole, Charles Lashilo, Writing Clerk, Olowogbowo.
 Cole, David Emanuel Augustus, Tailor, Olowogbowo.
 Cole, Emanuel Sabius, Writing Clerk, Palm Church street.
 Cole, Isaac John, Shipwright, Faji.
 Cole, James Eugene, Writing Clerk, Balogun street.
 Cole, James Thomas, Writing Clerk, Balogun street.
 Cole, James William (s), Merchant, Bankole street.
 Cole, John, Writing Clerk, Ebute Alakoro.
 Cole, Joseph Samuel Bannister, Trader, Offin road.
 Cole, Moses Thomas, Writing Clerk, Bishop street.
 Cole, Thomas Sylvester, Trader, Alagbade street.
 Costa, Januario Joaquim da Jose (s), Trader, Bamgbose.
 Crowther, Josiah, (s) Merchant, Odunlami street.
 Crowther, Samuel, (s) Merchant, Marina.
 Cummings, George Rose, Carpenter, Lake street.
 Dada, Kasum, Trader, Akani street.
 Dada, Kukute, Trader, Ebute Alakoro.
 Dahl, Herman, Writing Clerk, Marina.
 Daniel, James Morondiya, Carpenter, Kosseh street.
 Daniel, Jose Antonio Nicol, Mechanic, Bamgbose street.
 Davies, Alfred Howard, Bricklayer, Lake street.
 Davies, Anthony, Trader, Alagbade street.
 Davies, David, Writing Clerk, Alagbade street.
 Davies, George, Trader, Alagbade street.
 Davies, James Abercrombie, Mechanic, Oke Olowogbowo.
 Davies, James, Trader, Ereko.
 Davies, Samuel Sigismund, Writing Clerk, Offin.
 Davies, William James, Shoemaker, Isalegangan.
 Davison, Richard E., Writing Clerk, Broad street.
 Dawudu, Benjamin, Trader, Bishop street.
 Decker, Fitz-James Parkes, Photographer, Broad street.
 Docemo, Braimah, Trader, Great Bridge street.
 Docemo, Tappa, Trader, Oke Popo.
 Doremi, Trader, Oke Popo.
 Duff, William, Tailor, Broad street.
 During, Walter Linnet, Mechanic, Balogun street.
 Egbade, Trader, Idoluwo.
 Ekun, Briman, Trader, Broad street.
 Elliott, A. R. (s), Agent, Broad street.
 Eliott, Michael Daniel, Trader, Broad street.
 Eshubi (s), Trader, Obon Eko.
 Euba, James Libni, Carpenter, Kosseh street.
 Ewumi, Sumanu, Trader, Isalegangan.
 Fadeye, Yesufu, Trader, Faji market.
 Fadeyi, Trader, Oke Popo.
 Fadungbo, Eba, Trader, Faji market.
 Fairley, J. D. (s), Merchant, Marina.
 Famuyiwa, Blacksmith, Idoluwo.
 Fashina, Trader, Faji market.
 Fercira, Manoel Jorge (s), Trader, Timubu street.
 Fisher (s), Agent, Ebute Ero.
 Forsythe, John Charles, Clerk, Broad street.
 Frey, Augustus (s), Clerk, Kakawa street.
 Gage, Phillip Hall, Carpenter, Faji.
 Garber, James George (s), Auctioneer, Garber square.
 Gaspard, Writing Clerk, Aroloya street.
 Gay, George, Writing Clerk, Oke Popo.
 Gbadobor, Jacob, Clerk, Faji.
 Gbotifa, James Felix, Writing Clerk, Idoluwo.
 George, Charles Joseph (s), Merchant, Marina.
 George, James O., Writing Clerk, Victoria road.
 George, Josiah Theodosius, Trader, Balogun street.
 George, Moses Thomas, Writing Clerk, Balogun street.
 George, Thomas Ige, Trader, Ereko.
 George, William Samuel, Writing Clerk, Balogun street.
 Gibson, William Thomas, Tailor, Balogun street.
 Gibson, Henry, Ladrino, Clerk, Marina.
 Giwa, Abasi (s), Trader, Okoawo.
 Giwa, Sule, Trader, Aroloya.
 Gloucester, David Adolphus, Mechanic, Balogun square.
 Gloucester, Moses William, Carpenter, Martin street.
 Gomez, Estaquio Francisco, Writing Clerk, Martin street.
 Gomez, Quirino Felix F., Writing Clerk, Bamgbose street.
 Goyca, Edward Thomas, Carpenter, Lake street.
 Grant, Joseph, B., Sawyer, Faji.
 Grant, Samuel, Butcher, Ereko road.
 Green, Henry, Tailor, Shitta street.
 Green, Jacob Daniel, Mechanic, Shitta street.
 Green, Stephen, (s) Trader, Broad Street.
 Haastrop, Joseph Pythagorus, Trader, Broad street.
 Haffner, Claudius Stephen, Bar Clerk, Faji.
 Hamilton, J. Hermez, Watch Repairer, Broad street.
 Hamonia, Eustacio D., Shoe maker, Taiwo street.
 Harrison, Thomas Lloyd, Writing Clerk, Bishop street.
 Hazley, Nathaniel Carroll, Mechanic, Faji market.
 Hick, Henrich, Shipwright, Garber square.
 Hoare, Thomas George (s), Merchant, Lake street.
 Holloway, Caleb, Writing Clerk, Balogun street.
 Hook, Logan Henry Horace (s), Writing Clerk, Broad st.
 Iba Idewu, Trader, King street.
 Idewu, Olo, Trader, Aroloya.
 Ige, Trader, Aroloya.
 Ilori, Bakare, Trader, Isalegangan.
 Ipaye, Trader, Faji.
 Isaacs, Jacob, Writing Clerk, Balogun street.
 Israel, Gaspard, Writing Clerk, Aroloya.
 Jemi, Brimah, Trader, Idoluwo.
 Jesus, Manoel Machado de, Writing Clerk, Kakawa street.
 Joaquim, Bricklayer, Oke Popo.
 Joaquim, Henrique, Trader, Tinubu street.
 Joaquim, Manoel Jose, Trader, Bamgbose street.
 John, Charles Thomas, Publican, Balogun street.
 John, Isaac Silvanus, Mechanic, Faji.
 John, Joseph Nathan, Writing Clerk, Ebute Alakoro.
 John, Simeon Melancthon, Trader, Breadfruit street.
 John, Thomas W., Trader, Kosseh street.
 Johnson, George Phillip, Trader, Broad street.
 Johnson, George William, Bookbinder, Isalegangan.
 Johnson, Jabez, Tailor, Chapel street.
 Johnson, Jacob, Trader, Offin road.
 Johnson, Jeremiah, Writing Clerk, Shitta street.
 Johnson, John Bright, Sawyer, Wiwo Onotere.
 Johnson, Joshua E., Tailor, Shitta street.
 Johnson, Moses, Merchant, Oke Olowogbowo.
 Johnson, Robert Ethelbert, Trader, Ereko.
 Johnson, Stephen William (s), Trader, Balogun street.
 Johnson, Thomas Peter, Trader, Offin road.
 Jones, Henry Adolphus, Writing Clerk, Ebute Alakoro.
 Jones, Joseph Africanus, Tailor, Alii street.
 Jones, Matthew M., Writing Clerk, Offin.
 Jones, Samuel J., Writing Clerk, Marina.
 Jones, Thomas, Trader, Alii street.
 Jose, Brimah, Trader, Idoluwo.
 Joseph, Edmund Bendal, Writing Clerk, Offin.
 Joseph, Thomas Doring, Trader, Shitta street.
 Kadiri, Trader, Olowogbowo.
 Kakawa, Chief (s), Trader, Kakawa street.
 Kasumu, Data, Trader, Akani street.
 Kaya, Kasumu, Trader, Balogun street.
 Kenny, John Buxton, Tailor, Marina.
 Kiersch, K., Clerk, Marina.
 King, Gabriel Thomas (s), Merchant, Breadfruit street.
 King, William Theophilus, Writing Clerk, Offin road.
 King, Thomas Alfred (s), Trader, Marina.
 Kirk, John, Merchant, Marina.
 Kopada, Trader, Ereko.
 Kumayon, Lime Burner, Faji.
 Kuniya, Momodu, Trader, Ite Passi.
 Ladamu, Chief (s), Fisherman, King street.
 Lawani, John, Writing Clerk, Faji.
 Lawrence, Thomas, Writing Clerk, Itolo.
 Layeni (s), Trader, Broad street.
 Layinka, Blacksmith, Ereko.
 Lazarus, John, Writing Clerk, Marina.
 Leigh, Jacob Samuel (s), Merchant, Broad street.
 Lewis, David, Trader, Bankole street.
 Lewis, Samuel Augustus, Trader, Bankole street.
 Lumpkin, William Ferdinand, Tailor, Victoria road.
 Macaulay, Abel Benjamin, Mechanic, Breadfruit street.

Macaulay, Benjamin George, Trader, Offin.
 Macaulay, David, Trader, Bamgbose street.
 Macaulay, Emerick, Owen, Editor, Odunlami street.
 Macaulay, John Alexander, Cabinet-maker, Faji.
 Macaulay, Obadiah O., Writing Clerk, Bamgbose street.
 Macaulay, Samuel Rawinson, Writing Clerk, Oke Popo.
 Macaulay, Thomas Benjamin, Trader, Wiwo Onotere.
 Macaulay, William Babington, Publican, Wiwo Onotere.
 Macaulay, William B. A., Writing Clerk, Faji market.
 Maddy, Samuel Africanus, Tailor, Breadfruit street.
 Majolagbe, Bakare, Trader, Massy street.
 Malade, Mumuni, Trader, Okoawo.
 Martins, Charles, Mechanic, Martin street.
 Martins, Edward, Trader, Martin street.
 Martins, Pedro Puncho (s), Trader, Martin street.
 Mason, John Sigismund, Builder, Broad street.
 Mastafa, Momodu, Trader, Bishop street.
 Mataja, Blacksmith, Faji market.
 May, Didymus O., Clerk, Bamgbose street.
 Medeiros, Jerome Soares, Writing Clerk, Bamgbose street.
 Medeiros, Joao, Writing Clerk, Tinubu square.
 Meffie, Phillipe Jose (s), Trader, Broad street.
 Meyer, Nathaniel V., Bricklayer, Alii street.
 Meyer, Thomas A., Bricklayer, Palm Church street.
 Monnier, Charles Andrew, Merchant, Kakawa street.
 Morgan, Moses Thomas, Trader, Kakawa street.
 Moriera, Manoel Bonafacio, Barber, Broad street.
 Murray, Daniel, Trader, Balogun square.
 Musa, Trader, Faji market.
 Naris, D. B. E., Printer, Bishop street.
 Nelson, Nathaniel Theodore, Mechanic, Balogun street.
 Nicol, Josiah Justus Syrus, Carpenter, Martin street.
 Nicol, Moses Oliver, Carpenter, Kosseh street.
 Nixon, Ezekiel Uriah, Shipwright, Kosseh street.
 O'Brikiti, Trader, Idumata.
 Odunewu, Lawani, Trader, Okoawo.
 Oduntan, Trader, Ebute Ero.
 Ogubiyi, Jacob, Writing Clerk, Ebute Ero.
 Ogunbiyi, Joseph, Clerk, Ebute ero.
 Ogunjobi, Brimah, Trader, Massy street.
 Okete, Sumanu, Trader, Okoawo.
 Okoya, Eba, Trader, Idoluwo.
 Okoya, Ntiju, Trader, Idumagbo.
 Olaonigbagbe, Trader, Isalegangan.
 Olo, Idewu (s), Trader, Agarawu street.
 Oloke, Brickmaker, Obon Eko.
 Olowoira, Brimah, Trader, Broad street.
 Olowu, Musa, Writing Clerk, Faji.
 Olowu, Seidu, Trader, Massys' lane.
 Olumole, Trader (s), King street.
 Omitano, (s), Fisherman, King street.
 Onikoyi, Idewu, Trader, Idumata.
 Onisan, Oni, Chief (s), Trader, Idungaran.
 Oseni, Giwa, Trader, Aroloya.
 Oshodi, Pwumi, Trader, Oke oshodi.
 Otun, Jinadu, Trader, Aroloya.
 Page, Robert Frederick C., Writing Clerk, Offin.
 Pearce, James, Carpenter, Shitta street.
 Pearce, Daniel Thomas, Writing Clerk, Bankole street.
 Pearce, W. James, Shipwright, Breadfruit street.
 Perreira, Jaccinto De, Mechanic, Oke Ite.
 Perreira, Thomas Benedito, Bricklayer, Campbell street.
 Peters, John Augustus, Writing Clerk, Isalegangan.
 Peters, Ishmael Edward, Trader, Balogun street.
 Phelan, Richard, Trader, Ereko road.
 Phillips, Harry B., Trader, Ereko.
 Pratt, Aaron Stephen, Sawyer, Wiwo Onotere.
 Pratt, Emanuel Samuel, Sawyer, Offin lane.
 Pratt, James A. C., Shipwright, Offin street.
 Pratt, Samuel S., Sawyer, Lemonu street.
 Prideaux, John F., Watch-repaired, Broad street.
 Quenu, Joseph Buco, Baker, Oke Ite.
 Randall, Thomas Samuel (s), Trader, Palm Church street.
 Randle, Charles Valentine (s), Trader, Victoria road.
 Reiffe, R. Albert, Clerk, Shitta street.
 Reis, Manoel Joachim dos, Trader, Broad street.
 Raffle, William, Trader, Broad street.
 Richards, William Preston, Writing Clerk, Balogun street.
 Roacha, Joao da, Trader, Kakawa street.
 Robbin, Henry (s), Merchant, Marina.
 Roberts, John Augustus, Trader, Balogun street.
 Roberts, Jonas W., Writing Clerk, Broad street.
 Roberts, Zachariah Claudius, Writing Clerk, Porto Novo market street.
 Rodrigues, Americo J. (s), Writing Clerk, Kakawa street.
 Rokosu, Trader (s), Faji.
 Roza, Joao Gacio, Carpenter, Tokunboh street.
 Sagberin, Trader, Epetelo.
 Saibu, Trader, Bamgbose street.
 Samuel, Geraldo L., Calligraphist, Broad street.
 Samuel, Jose J., Writing Clerk, Broad street.
 Savage, Alfred, Shipwright, Garber square.
 Savage, Daniel F., Writing Clerk, Oke Olowogbowo.
 Savage, Joseph Nathaniel, Writing Clerk, Oke Olowogbowo.
 Savage, Josiah Alfred, Writing Clerk, Oke Olowogbowo.
 Savage, Simeon, Writing Clerk, Oke Olowogbowo.
 Savage, Thomas Momodu, Trader, Offin road.
 Savage, William Momodu, Trader, Offin road.
 Sawyer, Frederick A., Carpenter, Bamgbose street.
 Sawyer, George Christopher, Trader, Offin road.
 Sawyer, Henry Claudius, Trader, Offin road.
 Sawyer, Peter Nicholas, Trader, Tinubu street.
 Sawyer, William Joseph, Writing Clerk, Breadfruit street.
 Seale, Haldane, William, Writing Clerk, Balogun street.
 Seidu, Giwa, Trader, Broad street.
 Seidu, Pempe, Trader, Aroloya.
 Seidu, Salako, (s) Trader, Faji market.
 Seffa, Walter Paul, Painter, Bamgbose street.
 Shomale, Jinadu, Trader, Ebute Ero.
 Silva, Jose Tude da (s), Merchant, Tinubu street.
 Smith, Antony Obayomi (s), Trader, Offin.
 Smith, Emanuel Ojo, Writing Clerk, Faji.
 Smit, Frederick Geoffrey, Writing Clerk, King street.
 Smith, Frederick Henry, (s) Trader, Faji Market.
 Smith, James, Blacksmith, Breadfruit street.
 Soares, Cassiano Batista, Tailor, Faji.
 Soares, Samuel da Costa, Writing Clerk, Broad street.
 Sogoro (s), Brickmaker, Sogoro street.
 Sumanu, Giwa, Trader, Victoria road.
 Suza, Izidro da, Trader, Taiwo street.
 Taiwo, Alfred Owolabi, Trader, Taiwo street.
 Talabi, Trader, Offin.
 Taylor, Ezekiel W., Clerk, Martin street.
 Taylor, Henry Augustus, Writing Clerk, Bankole street.
 Taylor, Hezekiah William, Writing Clerk, Olowogbowo.
 Taylor, Joseph Beresford, Trader, Tinubu street.
 Taylor, Zaccarius Simeon, Writing Clerk, Balogun street.
 Thomas, Christian George, Sawyer, Aroloya.
 Thomas, Daniel Babington, Mechanic, Balogun street.
 Thomas, Daniel Benjamin, Writing Clerk, Victoria road.
 Thomas, Henry Zachariah, Writing Clerk, Bankole street.
 Thomas, James Jonathan (s), Merchant, Balogun street.
 Thomas, John, Mechanic, Aroloya.
 Thomas, John Alfred, Writing Clerk, Tinubu street.
 Thomas, John Ataba, Trader, Oke Olowogbowo.
 Thomas, John Macaulay, Carpenter, Campbell street.
 Thomas, John Oseni, Clerk, Offin road.
 Thomas, Josiah, Writing Clerk, Balogun street.
 Thomas, Josiah Richard, Trader, Ereko.
 Thomas, Matthew Melancthon, Writing Clerk, Bishop st.
 Thomas, William John, Shipwright, Oke Popo.
 Thompson, Jeremiah, Writing Clerk, Faji market.
 Tokosi, James Frederick, Writing Clerk, Idumagbo.
 Turner, Moses, Trader, Marina.
 Vaughan, Christopher, Trader, Bamgbose street.
 Vaughan, James Churchill, Trader, Kakawa street.
 Vidal, Jacob Asher, Carpenter, Gauber square.
 Vincent, David B., Writing Clerk, Joseph street.
 Vincent, Jacob, Writing Clerk, Garber square.
 Vincent, Ephraim, Writing Clerk, Joseph street.
 Weeks, Moses Maximinus, Mechanic, Porto Novo market st.
 Wereue, Momo, Trader, Tokunboh street.

Wesschoef, George V., Writing Clerk, Marina.
 Wey, Robert Anthony, Writing Clerk, Balogun street.
 Williams, Alfred, Trader, Victoria road.
 Williams, C. P., Trader, Ereko.
 Williams, Daniel Erasmus, Shipwright, Idumata.
 Williams, David (s), Trader, Offin road.
 Williams, Edmund, Writing Clerk, Martin street.
 Williams, Ephraim James, Mechanic, Breadfruit street.
 Williams, George Alfred, Writing Clerk, Marina.
 Williams, Isaac B., Trader, Martin street.
 Williams, Isaac, Writing Clerk, Victoria Road.
 Williams, Jacob Egunleti, Merchant, Offin road.
 Williams, Jacob, Trader, Kossch street.
 Williams, James Frederick, Trader, Broad street.
 Williams, James O'Connor (s), Trader, Offin road.
 Williams, John O'Bassa, Trader, Martin street.
 Williams, Joseph Lewis, Trader, Awoloh street.
 Williams, Moses John, Trader, Offin road.
 Williams, Samuel B., Mechanic, Breadfruit street.
 Williams, Samuel, Trader, Bamgbose street.
 Williams, Thomas Benjamin, Trader, Shitta street.
 Williams, T. W., Trader, Obun Eko.
 Williams, Zachariah Archibald, Merchant, Marina.
 Williamson, D. A. (s), Writing Clerk, Broad street.
 Willoughby, Isaac Humphrey (s), Merchant, Olowogbowo.
 Willoughby, Owen, Writing Clerk, Olowogbowo.
 Wilson, Amos Fitz-Patrick, Writing Clerk, Balogun st.
 White, J. T., Trader, Broad street.
 Wright, Emanuel (s), Trader, Ajele street.
 Wright, David Henry, Carpenter, Wesley street.
 Wright, Rufus A., Shipping Agent, Wiwo Onotere.
 Yakubu, Fisherman, Shitta street.
 Yates, A. C. (s), Agent, Marina.
 Yemoru, Seidu, Trader, Faji market.
 Yinusa, Trader, Bankole street.
 Young, Isaac Augustus, Trader, Kossch street.

LIST OF JURORS OF THE DISTRICT OF BADAGRY.

Adansuku, Farmer, Iegba.
 Adebisi, Farmer, Wayi.
 Agawantory, Trader, Posuko.
 Agia, Fisherman, Dagbetohome.
 Ajido, Roko, Trader, Ajido.
 Akuanu, Trader, Iegba.
 Colecraft, James Edmund, Trader, Ahoviko.
 Fiotoh, Chief, Trader, Frako.
 Hundako, Canoe Watcher, Awanjigo.
 Hundeyi, Trader, Sowe.
 Johnson, Roko, Trader, Frako.
 Keresungba, Farmer, Possuko.
 Mobece, Chief, Trader, Boiko.
 Mobece, John Michael, Farmer, Boiko.
 Moura, Francisco Elizas de, Trader, Boiko.
 Oje, Trader, Proporo.
 Onitju, Wusu, Trader, Wandow.
 Owocye, Farmer, Wayi.
 Possu, Chief, Trader, Possuko.
 Salami, Trader, Possuko.
 Sobu, Trader, Awanjigo.
 Sukanianie, Chief, Possuko.
 Vudunu, Trader, Gawho.
 Yanda, Trader, Possuko.
 Yogba, Chief, Trader, Ahoviko.

LIST OF JURORS OF THE DISTRICT OF PALMA AND LECKIE.

Ajayi, Clerk, Leckie.
 Awole, Trader, Leckie.
 Ambogi, Clerk, Leckie.
 Ajia, Trader, Palma.
 Cadoza, Antonio, Bricklayer, Leckie.
 Coria, Miguel Suze, Cooper, Leckie.
 Da Coniccooa, Louise, Trader, Palma.
 Daniel, Joseph Albert, Carpenter, Palma.
 Da Souza, Francisco, Clerk, Leckie.

Da Souza, Octavio J., Tailor, Palma.
 Empada, Clerk, Palma.
 Gbarago, Trader, Leckie.
 Kosoko, Julius, Goldsmith, Leckie.
 Kosoko, Clerk, Palma.
 Lawson, Frederick John Wilberforce, Shipwright, Leckie.
 Macathy, John, Cooper, Leckie.
 Mama, Farmer, Leckie.
 Mason, William W., Gaoler, Leckie.
 Musah, Trader, Palma.
 Penero, Joseph, Trader, Palma.
 Saliu, Okolo, Trader, Palma.
 Sanza, Trader, Leckie.
 Sunanu, Animasaun, Trader, Palma.
 Vicente, Sabino, Trader, Palma.

MARKETS, &c. MARKETS IN LAGOS.

The Marina.	Idunshagbe.	Offin.
Faji.	Obon Eko.	Balogun sq.
Ereko.	Ebute Ero.	Massey sq.
Agarawu street.	Bankole st.	Epetedo.
Victoria street.	Kossch street.	Houssa Town.

MARKET DAYS FOR PRODUCE THROUGHOUT THE YEAR 1885.

EJIRIN (JEBU).—January 4, 12, 20, 28. February 5, 13, 21, 29. March 1, 9, 17, 25. April 2, 10, 18, 26. May 4, 12, 20, 28. June 5, 13, 21, 29. July 7, 15, 23, 31. August 8, 16, 24. September 1, 9, 17, 25. October 3, 11, 19, 27. November 4, 12, 20, 28. December 6, 14, 22, 30.

IKORODU (JEBU).—January 5, 13, 21, 29. February 6, 14, 22. March 2, 10, 18, 26. April 3, 11, 19, 27. May 5, 13, 21, 29. June 6, 14, 22, 30. July 8, 16, 24. August 1, 9, 17, 25. September 2, 10, 18, 26. October 4, 12, 20, 28. November 5, 13, 21, 29. December 7, 15, 23, 31.

ISHERI (EGBA).—January 3, 12, 21, 30. February 8, 17, 26, 25. April 3, 12, 21, 30. May 9, 18, 27. June 5, 14, 23. July 2, 11, 20, 29. August 7, 16, 25. September 3, 12, 21, 30. October 9, 18, 27. November 5, 14, 23. December 2, 11, 20, 29.

GAUN (EGBA).—January 4, 13, 22, 31. February 9, 18, 27. March 8, 17, 26. April 4, 13, 22. May 1, 10, 19, 28. June 6, 15, 24. July 3, 12, 21, 30. August 8, 17, 26. September 4, 13, 22. October 1, 10, 19, 28. November 6, 15, 24. December 3, 12, 21, 30.

IWORO (POPO).—January 5, 14, 23. February 1, 10, 19, 28. March 9, 18, 27. April 5, 14, 23. May 2, 11, 20, 29. June 7, 16, 25. July 4, 13, 22, 31. August 9, 18, 27. September 5, 14, 23. October 2, 11, 20, 29. November 7, 16, 25. December 4, 13, 22, 31.

PORTO NOVO (POPO).—January 9, 22. February 4, 17. March 2, 15, 28. April 10, 23. May 6, 19. June 1, 14, 27. July 10, 23. August 5, 18, 31. September 13, 26. October 9, 22. November 4, 17, 30. December 13, 26.

OYINGBO (EBUTE METTA) LAGOSIANS.—January 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28. February 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25. March 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29. April 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30. May 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28; 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30. June 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 27. July 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29. August 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30. September 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 27. October 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29. November 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30. December 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28.

MUCHIN (EBUTE METTA), LAGOSIANS.—January 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 27, 31. February 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28. March 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28. April 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29. May 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 27, 31. June 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28. July 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29. August 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30. September 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 27. October 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29. November 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30. December 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28.

BUTCHERS' STALL, LAGOS.

(ERECTED AT EROKO MARKET, 1881.)

Names of Butchers and residence.

William Barber (M), Broad Street.
 Shango-deyi (F), Victoria Road.
 Iyalode Ojigoby (F), Victoria Street.
 Pomfils (M), Adunlami Street.
 Disraeli Gonsala (M), Breadfruit Lane.
 John Langley (M), Breadfruit Street.
 William Bidwell (M), Balogun Square.
 E. Kunsumi (F), Balogun Square.
 Asana (F), Balogun Square.
 Ayigoro (F), Balogun Square.
 Bamgbose (M), Balogun Square.
 Dawudn (M), Banksle Street.
 Theodora Maria Viana (F), Massey Square.
 Morime (F), Faji.
 Iayoola (F), Faji.
 Mattes Nicol (M), Bamgbose Street.
 Jeremiah Johnson (M), Ebute Alakoro.
 Domingo (M), Audunfab Street.
 Delfina Maria da Concacao (F), Tinubu Square.
 Yakubu (M); (killed a bullock for a club of the Houssas weekly), Houssas town.
 D. A. Gloster, Balogun Square.
 Keeper of the Meat Market—Thomas Metzger.

Colonial Secretariat, Lagos, Dec. 15, 1882.

Notice is hereby given, that under provision of Sections 41 and 67 of the Towns Police and Public Health Ordinance, No. 10, of 1878, Rules, as hereunder given, for the Regulation of the Public Meat Market, provided for the Town and Island of Lagos, situated at Ereko Market, Lagos, have been duly made according to Law, and will come into operation upon Monday, the 1st day of January, 1883.

Notice is further hereby given, that on and after Monday, the 1st day of January, 1883, no sale of any carcass, or part of any carcass for the food of man, must take place in the Town or Island of Lagos, except in the Public Meat Market provided as aforesaid, and the general public are hereby warned, that severe penalties have been provided by law against persons offending in this respect.

Notice is further hereby given, that early application ought to be made to the Inspector of Nuisances, at his Office in the Public Works Department, Ajele street, Lagos, for the Stalls in the Meat Market aforesaid, and the said Inspector of Nuisances, will allot a stall to each applicant, upon the production by such applicant of a receipt from the Assistant Collector and Treasurer, setting forth that such applicant has paid the necessary fee.—By Command,

CHAS. D. TURTON, Assistant Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretariat, Christiansburg, Accra,

Dec. 2, 1882.

Rules for the Regulation of the Public Meat Market, provided for the Town and Island of Lagos, and situated at Ereko Market, Lagos, made on the 2nd day of December, 1882, by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, in Legislative Council, and approved by a resolution of the said Council, in pursuance of the provisions of Sections 41 and 67 of the Towns Police and Public Health Ordinance, No. 10, of 1878.

1. The Public Meat Market provided for the Town and Island of Lagos, situated at Ereko Market, Lagos, shall be open for the sale of carcasses for the food of man every Sunday between the hours of 6 a.m., and 9 a.m., and on every other day in the year between the hours of 6 a.m., and 5 p.m., and at no other time.

2. No person shall be permitted to make use of the said Market for the above recited purpose until he has paid the following charge, viz.: for each stall, table, or place in the said Market at the rate of five shillings per month.

3. The said charge shall be paid to the Inspector of

Nuisances, or such other person as shall be appointed by the Governor to receive the same.

4. Applications for such stalls, tables, or places shall be made to the Inspector of Nuisances, or such other person as the Governor shall for that purpose appoint, and the Inspector of Nuisances, or such other person as aforesaid, shall allot the available space in the said Market to applicants according to priority of application, but no allotment shall be made for a shorter period than one month, nor for any other period than one month or a multiple of one month.

5. It shall not be necessary for any person in the occupation of any such stall, table, or place, to give notice of his intention to discontinue the use thereof; and it shall be in the power of the Inspector of Nuisances, or such other person as aforesaid, upon the expiry of the time for which payment has been made for the use of any such stall, table, or place, to allot the same to any other applicant who comes first in priority of application, unless such former occupier shall within one day after the expiry aforesaid tender payment for a continued allotment; provided always, that such former and tendering occupier shall have a right of priority to an allotment of such stall, table, or place formerly in his occupation.

6. Every occupier of a stall, table, or place in the said market shall on every day on which he shall use such stall, table or place, keep the same in a perfectly clean state, and at the close of every day's selling and before leaving, brush, sweep, and clean away all dirt, filth and rubbish from such stall, table, and place, and thoroughly wash and cleanse and wipe dry the same, so that no blood, water or dirt shall be left or seen thereon, and shall also sweep and clear away all dirt, filth and rubbish from the unoccupied space adjoining such stall, table, or place, as may be allotted to him by the Inspector of Nuisances as his fair portion to keep clean of the unoccupied space common to all in the Market aforesaid, and all such dirt, filth, rubbish and sweeping shall by such occupier immediately thereupon be conveyed to and deposited in such place as may be selected and appointed by the Health Officer, or the Inspector of Nuisances; and no person whatever and no occupier aforesaid shall bring or cause to be brought into the Market aforesaid, or have therein the offal of any animal, or the skin of any animal, unless such skin shall be dry or properly cured.

7. It shall be the duty of the Surveyor frequently to examine, test and adjust the scales, weights and measures used in the Market aforesaid, and any person found using light, unjust or defective scales, weights or measures will be dealt with under the ordinary criminal law of the Colony.

8. Every person who makes default in complying with any of the foregoing Rules, or wilfully obstructs any person in the execution thereof, shall, unless his punishment is otherwise provided for, be liable to a penalty not exceeding for any one offence the sum of forty shillings; and in the case of continuing breaches of offences not exceeding the sum of ten shillings for every day such breach or offence is continued after conviction therefore.

9. Any complaint or information founded upon a breach of any of the foregoing Rules, shall, unless otherwise provided for, be made or laid within two months from the time when the matter of such complaint or information arose and not afterwards, and such complaint or information may be made or laid by the Health Officer or Inspector of Nuisances, or such other person as the Governor shall for that purpose appoint.

10. All penalties, costs and expenses for the breach of any of the foregoing Rules shall, unless otherwise provided for, be recoverable according to the provisions of the 63rd section of the "Towns Police and Public Health Ordinance, 1878."

11. In the foregoing Rules, the word "Governor" shall include the Officer for the time being lawfully administering the Government of the Settlement of Lagos.

REGISTRAR'S TOTAL RETURN OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

In the Settlement of Lagos, for the year ending 1875.

MONTHS.	Births.		Christian Marriages.	Deaths.—Native and Coloured Population.								[Deaths. European Population of all ages.	
				Male.—Ages.				Female.—Ages.					
	Male.	Female.		1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and up- wards.	1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and up- wards.	Male.	Female.
January.....	7	7	5	10	0	4	7	15	0	3	8	0	—
February.....	12	11	3	17	0	2	11	10	1	1	10	0	—
March.....	2	3	4	4	0	1	30	8	0	0	4	0	—
April.....	4	7	3	7	0	0	11	9	0	0	0	0	—
May.....	11	12	3	8	7	1	0	13	0	2	5	0	—
June.....	8	9	4	30	0	2	7	0	1	1	6	1	—
July.....	3	4	6	13	0	2	3	8	0	2	13	2	—
August.....	8	5	1	10	1	2	7	19	0	0	8	1	—
September.....	9	12	7	2	0	0	8	2	1	2	7	0	—
October.....	10	8	3	11	0	1	8	12	1	1	7	0	—
November.....	3	4	7	14	0	2	12	7	0	3	11	1	—
December.....	7	5	10	20	2	1	15	14	1	0	12	0	—
Totals.....	83	87	54	122	4	17	108	124	5	15	99	6	2

For the year ending 1876.

MONTHS.	Births.		Christian Marriages.	Deaths.—Native and Coloured Population.								Deaths. European Population of all ages.	
				Male.—Ages.				Female.—Ages.					
	Male.	Female.		1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and up-wards.	1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and up-wards.	Male.	Female.
January	4	5	10	9	1	2	17	11	1	3	10	1	—
February.....	4	4	4	17	1	1	9	9	0	0	9	0	—
March.....	9	9	8	12	0	1	13	11	1	1	12	0	—
April.....	10	11	5	12	1	1	12	9	1	1	12	1	—
May.....	8	10	4	16	0	0	6	15	0	2	11	1	—
June.....	8	9	4	22	1	0	9	10	0	1	9	3	—
July.....	10	10	2	10	2	0	10	14	1	1	10	3	—
August.....	6	6	3	19	3	2	13	13	1	1	14	5	—
September.....	9	12	3	11	0	2	9	12	0	1	10	0	—
October.....	7	6	6	6	1	0	11	10	0	0	12	0	—
November.....	7	6	3	4	0	3	12	8	2	2	6	0	—
December.....	12	18	2	14	1	0	17	12	0	1	15	0	—
Totals....	92	106	64	152	11	12	144	141	7	14	136	13	—

For the year ending 1877.

MONTHS.	Births.		Christian Marriages.	Deaths.—Native and Coloured Population.								Deaths. European Population of all Ages.	
				Male.—Ages.				Female.—Ages.					
	Male.	Female.		1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and up- wards.	1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and up- wards.	Males.	Female.
January	6	6	7	11	1	0	11	15	0	2	10	0	0
February	4	3	4	9	0	3	16	9	3	1	15	0	0
March	13	11	4	13	3	0	12	11	2	0	12	1	0
April	11	5	6	11	0	0	8	11	0	0	11	0	0
May	12	0	4	15	0	2	14	18	0	0	11	0	1
June	8	9	6	9	1	2	11	14	0	0	18	1	0
July	6	9	0	12	3	1	15	12	1	0	13	2	0
August	13	10	3	13	0	0	12	13	2	1	11	2	0
September	8	6	3	13	1	2	10	9	3	1	10	1	0
October	9	10	0	10	0	3	15	13	0	1	7	2	1
November	14	11	0	11	0	0	15	14	1	1	9	4	0
December	7	7	15	16	0	2	18	15	0	2	10	2	0
Totals	111	90	60	143	9	17	158	154	12	9	137	15	2

REGISTRAR'S TOTAL RETURN OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

For the year ending 1878.

MONTHS.	Births.		Christian Marriages.	Deaths.—Native and Coloured Population.								Deaths. European Population of all ages.	
				Males.—Ages.				Females.—Ages.					
	Male.	Female.		1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and up- wards.	1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and up- wards.	Male.	Female.
January.....	8	6	4	28	1	4	24	18	3	2	9	1	0
February.....	17	4	11	25	3	0	11	16	1	2	17	1	0
March.....	10	13	10	17	1	1	10	15	22	3	11	0	0
April.....	10	7	3	18	0	4	14	13	4	3	7	1	0
May.....	10	3	9	18	0	4	14	13	2	3	15	3	1
June.....	7	5	2	22	2	1	20	12	2	0	15	4	0
July.....	10	8	2	21	4	5	13	19	2	1	14	6	0
August.....	10	7	3	17	2	0	23	10	0	1	15	4	0
September.....	11	8	2	11	2	3	21	11	1	2	10	0	0
October.....	7	7	6	11	2	2	26	17	1	3	10	0	1
November.....	5	6	0	5	2	1	20	7	3	0	8	1	0
December.....	10	9	1	12	1	1	8	10	1	0	16	0	0
Totals.....	115	82	65	205	20	26	205	176	19	17	153	30	2

For the year ending 1879.

MONTHS.	Births.		Christian Marriages.	Deaths.—Native and Coloured Population.								Deaths. European Population of all ages.		
	Male.	Female.		Males.—Ages.				Females.—Ages.				Male.	Female.	
				1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and upwards.	1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and upwards.			
January	8	3	4	25	6	4	27	17	1	0	20	0	0	
February	5	13	6	7	0	4	23	15	0	0	14	1	0	
March	11	12	9	15	4	1	16	10	2	3	17	0	0	
April	5	4	3	8	1	2	15	8	1	1	27	1	0	
May	8	9	9	6	11	1	0	19	13	0	2	14	0	0
June	8	7	4	11	1	2	16	12	2	1	14	0	0	
July	6	13	5	12	1	1	22	17	1	2	17	4	0	
August	8	4	4	13	1	2	22	11	1	3	21	1	0	
September	14	9	7	11	0	0	13	11	2	6	21	1	0	
October	12	5	13	16	4	0	12	5	1	0	27	1	0	
November	6	9	8	10	2	1	14	20	0	1	14	0	1	
December	8	7	8	12	2	2	29	19	2	1	19	1	0	
Totals.	99	95	77	151	23	19	228	159	11	12	227	9	1	

For the Year ending 1880.

MONTHS.	Births.		Christian Marriages.	Deaths.—Native and Coloured Population.										Deaths. European Population of all ages.	
	Male.	Female.		Male.—Ages.				Female.—Ages.						Male.	Female.
				1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and up-wards.	1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and up-wards.				
January.....	4	7	4	5	3	1	17	22	1	0	19	2	0		
February.....	7	10	8	10	3	2	18	10	1	0	13	2	0		
March.....	7	10	7	6	0	2	11	14	0	0	14	0	0		
April.....	5	7	7	14	1	1	19	10	0	0	19	2	0		
May.....	2	3	5	5	1	1	12	9	1	0	13	3	0		
June.....	9	10	7	21	0	2	16	10	0	0	15	1	0		
July.....	14	12	8	11	1	1	16	10	1	0	12	1	0		
August.....	13	6	10	13	1	0	16	8	0	1	11	0	0		
September.....	10	6	10	14	2	3	19	7	1	1	19	0	0		
October.....	8	7	9	9	0	0	9	8	0	1	11	0	0		
November.....	9	9	4	13	1	3	22	8	0	3	13	0	0		
December.....	14	7	13	16	1	2	26	9	3	1	9	2	1		
Totals.....	101	94	89	133	14	21	181	131	8	6	173	14	1		

REGISTRAR'S TOTAL RETURN OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

In the Settlement of Lagos, for the year ending 1875.

MONTHS.	Births.		Christian Marriages.	Deaths.—Native and Coloured Population.								Deaths. European Population of all ages.	
	Male.	Female.		Male.—Ages.				Female.—Ages.				Male.	Female.
				1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and up-wards.	1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and up-wards.		
January.....	7	7	5	10	0	4	7	15	0	3	8	0	—
February.....	12	11	3	17	0	2	11	10	1	1	10	0	—
March.....	3	3	4	4	0	1	30	8	0	0	4	0	—
April.....	4	7	3	2	0	0	9	8	0	0	5	0	—
May.....	11	12	3	8	1	0	11	13	0	2	6	1	—
June.....	8	9	4	30	0	2	7	0	1	1	6	1	—
July.....	2	4	0	13	0	2	3	8	0	2	13	2	—
August.....	8	5	1	10	1	2	7	19	0	0	8	1	—
September.....	9	12	7	2	0	0	8	2	1	2	7	0	—
October.....	10	8	3	11	0	1	8	12	1	1	7	0	—
November.....	3	4	7	14	0	2	12	7	0	3	11	1	—
December.....	7	5	10	20	3	1	15	14	1	0	12	0	—
Totals....	83	87	54	122	4	17	108	124	5	15	99	6	2

For the year ending 1876.

MONTHS.	Births.		Christian Marriages.	Deaths.—Native and Coloured Population.								Deaths. European Population of all ages.	
	Male.	Female.		Male.—Ages.				Female.—Ages.				Male.	Female.
				1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and up-wards.	1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and up-wards.		
January	4	5	10	9	1	2	17	11	1	3	10	1	—
February.....	6	4	17	1	1	9	9	10	0	0	9	0	—
March.....	9	9	12	0	1	13	11	1	1	12	0	—	
April.....	10	11	5	12	1	1	12	9	1	1	12	1	—
May.....	8	10	9	4	0	0	6	15	0	2	11	1	—
June.....	8	9	22	9	0	0	9	10	0	1	9	3	—
July.....	10	10	10	2	0	0	16	14	1	1	10	3	—
August.....	6	6	3	19	3	2	13	13	1	1	14	5	—
September.....	9	12	3	11	0	2	9	12	0	1	10	0	—
October.....	7	6	11	0	0	0	11	10	0	0	12	0	—
November.....	3	6	7	4	0	3	12	8	2	2	6	0	—
December.....	12	18	8	14	1	0	17	12	0	1	15	0	—
Totals....	92	106	64	152	11	12	144	141	7	14	136	13	—

For the year ending 1877.

MONTHS.	Births.		Christian Marriages.	Deaths.—Native and Coloured Population.								Deaths. European Population of all Ages.	
	Male.	Female.		Male.—Ages.				Female.—Ages.				Males.	Female.
				1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and up-wards.	1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and up-wards.		
January	6	6	7	11	1	0	11	15	0	2	10	0	0
February.....	4	3	4	9	0	3	16	9	3	1	15	0	0
March.....	13	11	4	13	3	0	12	11	2	0	12	1	0
April.....	11	5	0	11	0	0	8	11	0	0	11	0	0
May.....	12	0	4	15	0	2	14	18	0	0	11	0	1
June.....	8	9	0	9	1	2	11	14	0	0	18	1	0
July.....	6	9	0	12	3	1	15	12	1	0	13	2	0
August.....	13	10	3	13	0	0	12	13	2	1	11	2	0
September.....	8	6	3	13	1	2	10	9	3	1	10	1	0
October.....	9	1	10	0	3	15	13	0	1	1	7	2	1
November.....	14	3	11	0	2	16	14	1	1	9	4	0	0
December.....	7	7	15	16	0	2	18	15	0	2	10	2	0
Totals	111	90	60	143	9	17	158	154	12	9	137	15	2

REGISTRAR'S TOTAL RETURN OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

For the year ending 1878.

MONTHS.	Births.		Christian Marriages.	Deaths.—Native and Coloured Population.								Deaths. European Population of all ages.	
	Male.	Female.		Males.—Ages.				Females.—Ages.				Male.	Female.
				1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and up-wards.	1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and up-wards.		
January	8	6	4	28	1	4	24	18	2	2	9	1	0
February	17	4	10	25	3	0	11	16	2	2	17	1	0
March	10	12	10	17	1	4	15	10	22	3	2	11	0
April	10	7	6	18	0	4	15	15	4	3	7	0	0
May	10	3	0	18	0	4	14	13	4	2	11	0	0
June	7	7	20	22	2	2	20	12	1	1	14	0	0
July	10	8	20	21	4	0	13	10	2	0	12	4	0
August	10	7	3	17	0	23	11	11	1	2	10	0	0
September	11	8	8	11	2	3	21	17	0	1	15	3	0
October	7	7	6	11	2	2	26	17	1	2	16	0	1
November	5	0	5	2	1	20	7	2	0	0	8	1	0
December	10	9	1	12	1	1	8	10	1	0	16	0	0
Totals	115	82	65	205	20	26	205	176	19	17	152	20	2

For the year ending 1879.

MONTHS.	Births.		Christian Marriages.	Deaths.—Native and Coloured Population.								Deaths. European Population of all ages.	
	Male.	Female.		Males.—Ages.				Females.—Ages.				Male.	Female.
				1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and up-wards.	1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and up-wards.		
January.....	8	3	4	25	6	4	27	17	1	0	30	0	0
February.....	5	13	6	7	0	4	23	15	0	0	14	0	0
March.....	11	12	9	15	4	1	10	20	2	3	17	1	0
April.....	5	4	0	8	1	2	15	8	1	1	27	0	0
May.....	11	9	0	11	1	0	19	13	0	2	14	0	0
June.....	8	7	4	11	1	2	16	12	2	1	14	0	0
July.....	6	13	5	12	1	1	22	17	1	2	17	4	0
August.....	8	4	13	1	2	22	11	2	0	1	21	4	0
September.....	14	9	7	11	0	0	13	11	2	0	21	1	0
October.....	12	5	10	16	4	0	12	5	1	0	27	0	0
November.....	6	9	10	2	2	14	20	0	1	14	0	1	0
December.....	8	7	8	12	2	1	19	19	2	1	19	1	0
Totals.....	99	95	77	151	23	19	228	159	11	12	227	9	1

For the Year ending 1880.

MONTHS.	Births.		Christian Marriages.	Deaths.—Native and Coloured Population.								Deaths. European Population of all ages.	
	Male.	Female.		Male.—Ages.				Female.—Ages.				Male.	Female.
				1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and up-wards.	1 to 7.	7 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 and up-wards.		
January.....	4	7	5	16	3	1	17	22	1	0	19	3	0
February.....	6	10	7	10	3	2	18	16	1	0	13	3	0
March.....	7	10	6	0	2	13	14	0	0	0	10	2	0
April.....	5	7	7	14	1	1	19	10	0	0	10	0	0
May.....	3	3	5	5	1	1	12	9	1	0	13	3	0
June.....	9	10	7	11	1	1	16	10	0	0	13	1	0
July.....	14	12	11	1	0	2	16	10	0	0	15	1	0
August.....	13	6	8	13	1	0	16	10	1	0	15	1	0
September.....	10	6	10	14	2	3	19	7	1	1	10	0	0
October.....	8	7	9	9	0	3	9	8	0	1	11	0	0
November.....	9	9	4	13	1	3	22	8	0	3	13	0	0
December.....	14	7	23	16	1	2	20	9	3	1	9	2	1
Totals.....	101	94	89	133	14	21	181	131	8	6	173	14	1

USEFUL FOR INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Information relating to Fire Insurance concerning Lagos and its vicinity, &c.

Q. How many Inhabitants? A. 53,396.—Do. Houses? 9,374.—Ditto Public Buildings? 21.

Q. What proportion of the houses are built of Brick? A. 519.—Ditto Brick and Timber? 18.—Ditto entirely of Timber? 8.

Q. What proportion of houses are covered with Metal, Slate, or Tile? A. 745.—Ditto Shingles? 4.—Ditto Thatch? 8,625.

Q. What is the general height of the Buildings?—A. Brick and other mud buildings, 36 ft.; the low mud, 16 ft.—Ditto average width of the main thoroughfares? 50 ft.—Ditto bye-streets? 35 ft.

Q. Have all the houses which are connected together proper party or fire walls, and can you state the general thickness of same? If so, how high do they project above the roof? A. All European and influential Native houses are detached and stand in their own ground; other native houses are divided by mud walls about 1 foot thick and 8 feet high, with one roof covering from three to twenty houses.

Q. Are there any laws enforcing party or fire walls? A. No.

Q. How many fire engines, fire ladders, water casks, waggons, and horses to draw the same are constantly kept?—A. None.

Q. How many leathern or other water buckets for fire do the house owners or the authorities keep constantly? A. The native householders keep about half-a-dozen earthenware or other waterpots, but the Europeans, and other Emigrants, generally keep wooden buckets for the purpose.

Q. Are there regular firemen, and how many? If not how is the extinction of fire managed, and under whose authoritative superintendence? A. The armed Police and Constabulary Force act as a fire brigade, under the superintendence of the Governor and Police authorities. The W. I. troops, under the officer in command, also assist when stationed in Lagos.

Q. Have any fire engines been supplied by the Insurance Companies represented on the spot? A. No.

Q. Is the above-named place properly supplied with water for extinguishing fires? A. Yes.

Q. Is the water laid on in the streets? and if so, state the pressure; if not, how otherwise obtained, and whether immediately procurable? A. Obtained at once from public wells, the lagoon, and pools.

Q. Does the water dry up in summer, or does it freeze strongly in winter, so as to prevent a sufficient supply being obtained in the event of fire? A. No.

Q. Is it possible to ascertain how many fires break out in one year, taking the average of five, ten, or more years? A. Fires generally occur, among the native houses, about ten per year. The European and influential native merchants' houses rarely suffer, being considered fire-proof.

Q. What proportion of this number are what is termed large fires? A. Two.—Ditto middling fires? Three.—Ditto insignificant fires? Five.

Q. What authority regulates the grand patrols during the night? A. The Police.

Q. Are there many cases of incendiarism in the above place, or in the vicinity? A. No.

Q. Are the laws for punishing incendiarism severe; and in what degree? A. Yes; if convicted, three to five years' penal servitude, with hard labour.

Q. What trades and manufactures are carried on within the above-named place besides the ordinary trades of bakers, smiths, carpenters, soapboilers, dyers, which are termed hazardous? A. There was a mill for pressing oil from kernels: and there are brick-makers and lime-burners, but their vocations are carried on at the mainland, which is separated from Lagos Town by a lagoon, about one mile wide.

Q. If there are factories in the vicinity, state how many, and of what kind? A. Brick-kiln and lime-burners' factories; about forty.

NOTICE.

Colonial Secretariat,
Lagos, Oct. 31, 1882.

The following Circular dated at Government House, Christiansborg Castle, September 20, 1882, having been received, the same is hereby published for general information.—By Command,

ROUSE DOUGLAS DOUGLAS,
Acting Assistant Colonial Secretary.

Government House, Christiansborg Castle,
Sept. 20, 1882.

The importance that attaches in the matter of the development of the Colony to the collection of geographical, historical, botanical, and other statistical information, induces me to impose on Public Officers a task to which they will, I am sure, set themselves readily.

I have therefore collected for their guide certain headings as follows, under which it will be very desirable to secure information in as complete and accurate a form—tabular where it applies—as possible.

It is not expected that this information can be supplied at once; but from time to time as the service of an Officer and the ordinary opportunities in the performance of his duties that present themselves to him may admit. Unnecessary delay, it will be understood, should be avoided.

Information under some of the headings can be doubtless rendered almost at once and without inconvenience, whilst under others, it will have to wait for opportunities for collection and later rendition; the former can be accordingly done, as time will admit, after the receipt of this Circular.

Tribal information should be kept under the particular name of tribe reported upon and prefaced by its history, and the order observed in its supply should be applied and adhered to in the case of other tribes.

It is not necessary that contributors should confine themselves to the headings embodied in the Circular; they can wander beyond its defined limits and supply any additional particulars which will have for its object the admission of the collection of as full and complete information as can well be secured: say as to the general habits, conditions and occupations of the people, more especially as to tribal peculiarities, as to rites, ceremonies, native laws, particularly as to devolution of property and stool, or other succession of position; native unions (marriages); commercial intercourse; local history of the Aggrey and Popo Beads; value attached thereto; the presence, history, and collection of any stone implements, fossils or mineral specimens.

As opportunities offer for conducting surveys and their committal to charts, the necessary instruments and material; such as prismatic compass, drawing materials, and colours; can be requisitioned with surety of supply on the understanding that they are returned.

ALFRED MOLONEY,
Administrator, Gold Coast Colony.

MANUFACTURES BY NATIVES.

Brick Kilns for burning Bricks, situated at Ebute Metta, on the mainland, Iddo Island, and Ijora. Price per 1,000, 22s. 6d. to 40s.

Lime is made in considerable quantity. Price 9d. to 1s. 6d. per bushel.

Earthenware of various kinds and different prices.

Country Cloths at different prices.

Dyeing Clothes, &c., is carried on to a considerable extent.

Native Canoes, made from large trees felled in the forest. Canoe of 3 to 8 tons, from £10 to £50 each. Canoes under 4 tons at various prices.

Salt is made from sea water by the natives, but in a small quantity.

MEDICAL.

RULES.

For the Conduct and Management of the COLONIAL HOSPITAL, and other Institutions in connection with the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of LAGOS, and for the guidance of the several Officers connected therewith. The Institutions connected with the Medical Department, and to which the following Rules and Regulations apply, include:—

- (a) THE COLONIAL HOSPITAL.
- (b) THE SMALL-POX HOSPITAL.
- (c) THE GAOL HOSPITAL.

The several Institutions and the Staff attached to them are under the immediate control and management of the Colonial Surgeon, who, as head of the Medical Department, will be held responsible for the efficient state of the Hospitals and Department generally. All orders and suggestions emanating from him will be immediately carried into effect, and he will report any disobedience of orders or neglect of duty on the part of any officer or servant under his superintendence, for the Administrator's decision.

THE COLONIAL SURGEON

will visit the Colonial Hospital at a stated hour each day, and his services be at all times available in cases of emergency; and he will visit the Small-pox and Gaol Hospitals sufficiently often to maintain an efficient superintendence over them.

He will afford Medical attendance and Medicines (with the aid of the Assistant Colonial Surgeon under his directions) to all Colonial Officials entitled to his professional services, and to their families, according to the Governor-in-Chief's regulation.

He will be required to attend Courts of Justice when his evidence is called for on behalf of the Crown; and to make reports and scientific inquiry when required by the Governor.

THE ASSISTANT COLONIAL SURGEON

will be under the immediate direction and control of the Colonial Surgeon, and his time and service will at all times be available for the duties of the Medical Department.

He is to reside in the Colonial Hospital and visit the wards at least twice daily—viz., at 7 o'clock a.m., and in the evening; and he must so arrange as to be always within reach, and his whereabouts known, in the event of his being required in the case of accident or emergency.

He will co-operate with the Colonial Surgeon in the treatment and care of Patients both in and out of Hospital, and will see that all his instructions are properly carried out; that the Hospital, the Patients, the Bedding and Clothing, are kept clean and in good order, and that the Bed-head Ticket over each Patient is correctly filled in, with the Name, Disease, Date of Admission, and Treatment, &c., in each case, according to Form. He will during his visit dress all particular cases, and see that the minor ones are properly dressed and attended to by the Resident Compounder and his Assistant.

His attendance will be given to Out-patients at the Hospital between 7 and 8 o'clock each morning.

He is to make himself acquainted with the different Books kept, and the Returns required from the Department, and to keep the Medical Register of the Hospital, entering all cases therein from day to day as they occur.

He will visit the Gaol every morning; and the Small-pox Hospital twice a week.

He will be required to give his services on Coroners' Inquests at the Colonial Hospital and Gaol, and at the Courts of Justice, when required by the Crown.

THE COLONIAL HOSPITAL

will be open for the Admission of serious disease and accidents in necessitous cases at all hours. Out-Patients will be attended to by the Surgeons every morning, from 7 to 8 o'clock.

The Medical Officers are bound to afford Medical aid and Medicines to all necessitous cases, and especially on

the recommendation of the Administrator, Colonial Secretary, the Police Magistrate, Civil Commandant, District Magistrate, and all Clergymen.

The admission and discharge of Patients will be subject to the control and sanction of the Colonial Surgeon, and in his absence, of the Assistant Colonial Surgeon.

Sick Seamen from Ships will be received into the Colonial Hospital for Medical care and treatment on application to the Health Officer, who is to guard against the introduction into the Hospital of diseases of a highly infectious or epidemic character, dangerous to the community.

Medical aid and Medicines will be afforded at the Hospital gratuitously, and no Officer or Servant in the Medical Department is in any case to take money or other presents from any Patient in the Hospital, or from their friends, under pain of dismissal. This rule as regards fees will equally apply to the Colonial Surgeons in their relation to Colonial Officials and families entitled to their services.

The Hospital will be open to the visits of Clergymen of all denominations.

On the death of a Patient, immediate notification shall be sent to the Hospital Chaplain, and Registrar of births and deaths, and arrangement made for burial.

The friends of Patients will be admitted to visit them on Tuesdays and Fridays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

No Patient will be allowed to smoke in the Wards, and any Patient guilty of misconduct, quarrelling, speaking loudly, or creating a disturbance, will be discharged or taken before the Police Magistrate.

THE RESIDENT COMPOUNDER AND STORE-KEEPER OF COLONIAL HOSPITAL

will be held responsible for the care of all Medical Stores and Instruments in his charge; for the correct dispensing of all prescriptions, the issue and administration of Medicines and appliances for the Patients in Hospital, according to the Surgeon's directions.

He shall see that the Patients are well cared for, and the meals served at the regular hours, viz.:—

EUROPEANS.		NATIVES.	
Early Tea	- - 6½ a.m.	Hot Agidi	- - 6½ a.m.
Breakfast	- - 9½ a.m.	Breakfast	- - 10 a.m.
Dinner	- - 2 p.m.	Dinner	- - 5½ p.m.
Tea	- - 6 p.m.		

He shall exercise a general supervision over the Hospital servants, who are to obey all orders received from him; and he will report any disobedience of orders or neglect of duty on the part of any servant of the Hospital to the Colonial Surgeon, who will take such steps as the case may require, either as to fine or recommendation for dismissal.

He will go round the Hospital every morning before the Surgeon's visit, and also between 8 and 9 o'clock each evening, to see that all is well for the night.

He shall allow no person into the Surgery to compound Medicine, except his assistant approved by the Colonial Surgeon; and he shall keep his Surgery clean and well arranged, and all poisonous drugs separate from other medicines.

He will be at the Storeroom every morning at 10 o'clock punctually to issue Extra diets or Stimulants ordered for particular Patients by the Medical Officers. He will also be responsible for the issue of further Extras to Patients admitted any time during the day or night.

He shall keep the Books of his Department, viz.:—

PRESCRIPTION BOOK, FOR IN-PATIENTS.
DO. OUT DO.
INVENTORY OF MEDICAL STORES, INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.

INVENTORY OF HOSPITAL CLOTHING AND FURNITURE.

He shall make up no prescription except those ordered by the Colonial or Assistant Colonial Surgeon, and issue no drugs or stores without the order of the Colonial Surgeon.

He shall lay before the Colonial Surgeon at his morning visit any prescriptions that have come in, and been com-

pounded for Government Officials since his previous visit, together with a memorandum of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the same period.

He shall attend to all urgent cases of illness or accidents brought to Hospital, and send word to the Assistant Colonial Surgeon or Colonial Surgeon before, or if the case be urgent, immediately upon their admission.

He will take charge of the Patients' clothing, and any money or other valuables about them on admission, and be accountable to the Colonial Surgeon for them, who is responsible to the Government.

He will in no case absent himself from the Hospital for more than an hour without leave, and in all cases leave word with the Gate-keeper where he is to be found.

THE MEDICAL CLERK

will attend to the general Clerical work of the Medical Department under the direction of the Colonial Surgeon, or in his absence, of the Assistant Colonial Surgeon.

He will have charge of all Books, Forms, and Stationery, excepting those immediately relating to Medical Stores and Furniture.

He will be held responsible for the accuracy of all the Hospital Accounts and Returns, and will carefully check the Monthly Account of Supplies from the Contractors, and compare them with the Order Book.

He will draw out and submit to the Colonial Surgeon daily, the orders for each day's supply of provisions, and it will be his duty to receive and examine the different articles and reject any that are not good and wholesome, or bring them under the notice of the Surgeons.

He will issue the daily rations and the extras ordered for particular patients by the Medical Officers.

An Annual Return of Drugs, Medical Stores, and Instruments is to be made out in the month of January each year, and Requisitions in Duplicate for the year's supply.

THE GATE-KEEPER

is to live in the Gate-house, and not allow any person to pass either in or out of the Hospital at improper hours without the permission of the Surgeons or Resident Compounder.

Patients are to be admitted for treatment every morning from 7 to 8 o'clock a.m. Accident and urgent cases at all hours. Clergymen at any hour in the day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.

He is not to allow Provisions, Pipes, Tobacco, Snuff, or drink of any description to be brought into the Hospital by the friends of Patients, without the Surgeons' permission.

He is to report any infringement of rules or misconduct that comes under his notice to the Resident Compounder, and to keep the Gate constantly locked and prevent persons from loitering about it.

THE COOK

shall have the different Meals cooked and ready for the Patients at the before-mentioned hours, and be prepared for any extra Cooking, and provide hot water at any hour that may be ordered by the Medical Officers or Resident Compounder.

He will have his Cooking Utensils cleaned up immediately after use, as well as the Patients' plates, drinking cups, spoons, &c.; in this latter work he will be assisted by the Labourers told off for the purpose by the Resident Compounder.

THE WARD-KEEPERS

shall each have charge of two Wards, and it shall be their duty to attend directly to the comfort and cleanliness of each Patient, and to administer the medicines and stimulants, &c., prescribed by the Surgeons.

They are to sleep in the Ward with the Patients, and be ready to attend to any during the night that may require their attention.

They are to attend carefully to the Rules and Regulations of the Hospital, and see that the Patients observe them, under pain of dismissal.

They are to keep a plentiful supply of cold spring water for drinking in the Ward, to assist in dressing all sores, &c., remove the Dead to the Dead-house, and see them placed in Coffins.

One Ward-keeper in turn shall be allowed out for Divine Service on Sunday, if there be no case of special importance in his Ward to prevent it. They will take their orders from the Medical Officers and the Resident Compounder.

THE NURSE

placed on duty in the "Female Ward," and the "Children's Ward," will be changed in rotation every three months.

Her duty will be to attend to the comforts and care of the sick, to assist in preparing any particular comfort that may be ordered for them, to attend to the repairs and cleanliness of the Linen, Toweling, Bedding, and Hospital clothing, and to have a constant supply of cold filtered water for Patients use.

When extras or stimulants are ordered for Patients in her ward, she will attend with their Diet boards at the Store-room every morning punctually, at 10 o'clock, to receive the same from the Dispenser.

She must on no account leave the Hospital without permission, either from one of the Surgeons, or, in their absence, from the Dispenser.

She must maintain order and quiet amongst her Patients.

THE MESSENGER

will be under the personal direction of the Colonial Surgeon.

HIRED OR CONVICT LABOURERS

are to keep the Hospital Wards and premises clean, to bury the Dead, and to do all Manual and Menial work required of them by the Officers of the Establishment under the direction of the Resident Compounder or Officer in charge of them.

THE SMALL-POX HOSPITAL

is established as a *Pest-house* for the cure and isolation of contagious and infectious diseases of a dangerous nature, of which Small-pox is the most prevalent.

Patients are admitted to this Hospital upon the order of the Colonial Surgeons, and none are to be discharged without their sanction.

No visitors are allowed to enter the precinct of the Hospital without an order from the Colonial Surgeon.

The transfer of Patients from the Colonial Hospital, Gaol, or other Public Institutions, shall be under the direction of the Colonial Surgeon.

In cases of Small-pox, the Convicts told off for the conveyance of Patients shall be selected from those that have had Small-pox.

THE DRESSER

in charge of the Hospital shall be responsible to the Colonial Surgeon for the proper care and treatment of the Patients in accordance with the directions of the Medical Officers.

He is to see to the regular delivery of the daily rations both as to quantity and quality, and report any cause of complaint to the Colonial Surgeon.

He is to send in every morning to the Colonial Surgeon a report of the daily state of the Hospital.

On the admission of Patients, he is to have whatever clothes may belong to them freely exposed to the air and otherwise disinfected, as may be ordered by the Medical Officers.

He shall be assisted in the care of the Hospital by one, or, if need be, more labourers under him as the Colonial Surgeon may consider necessary according to the number of Patients, the rule being one labourer for every six, or fraction of six Patients.

No Bedding, Furniture, or Article of Clothing, &c., used in this Hospital is to be made use of in any other Establishment in the Medical Department.

The Dietary shall be the same as that in use at the Colonial Hospital.

THE GAOL HOSPITAL

shall be under the supervision of the Colonial Surgeon, and will be visited every morning by the Assistant Colonial Surgeon.

A Medical Dresser will have charge of the Hospital, to attend to the sick, under the directions of the Medical Officers.

He will reside in the Gaol, and it will be his duty to attend immediately to all cases of illness and accidents among the prisoners.

The Dresser will see that the Hospital is kept clean and in good order. He will attend to the dressing of the Patients and the administration of Medicines, &c., according to the Surgeons' directions, and see that they are supplied with the proper food and dietary prescribed for them.

He will ascertain each morning, before the Surgeon's visit, and take down the names of all the prisoners that require to see the Doctor, and submit the list to him at his morning visit.

The Under-Gaoler as well as the Dresser will be present when prisoners come before the Surgeon with complaints, so that any case of malingering may be reported.

Medicines and appliances will be supplied from the Colonial Hospital.

The Dresser will report immediately any case of urgent illness or accident to the Assistant Colonial Surgeon, or in his absence to the Colonial Surgeon, and they will give the case the attention it requires.

Cases, or suspected cases of Small-pox, or other highly infectious diseases, shall be kept strictly apart and isolated as much as possible in the quarter of the Gaol appointed for such cases.

The death of a prisoner shall be immediately reported to the Gaoler for notification to the Coroner.

Diet to be such as the Colonial Surgeon directs.

Lagos, December 7, 1880. J. D. MACARTHY, Colonial Surgeon.

DIET TABLE.

EUROPEANS.		
Full.	Low.	Tea.
14 oz. Meat.	8 oz. Meat.	8 oz. Bread.
16 " Bread.	8 " Bread.	$\frac{1}{2}$ " Tea.
16 " Rice.	8 " Rice.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Sugar.
16 " Yams.	8 " Yams.	2 " Milk.
$\frac{1}{2}$ " Tea.	$\frac{1}{2}$ " Tea.	
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Sugar.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Sugar.	
1 " Milk.	1 " Milk.	
Seasoning, &c.	Seasoning, &c.	
NATIVES.		
Ordinary.	Rice.	Yams.
2 lb. Farina.	1 lb. Rice.	2 lb. Yams.
5 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Green.	$\frac{1}{2}$ " Meat.	$\frac{1}{2}$ " Meat.
$\frac{1}{2}$ " Fish.	3 drs. Salt.	3 drs. Salt.
$\frac{1}{2}$ " Oil.	1 " Pepper.	1 " Pepper.
3 drs. Salt.	4 " Onions.	4 " Onions.
1 " Pepper.		
$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Egusi.		
Hot Agidi.		
and Akara.		

Extras as may be necessary.

Approved, C. A. MOLONEY, Acting Administrator.

Lagos, Oct. 2, 1882.

THE ACTING ADMINISTRATOR directs the following to be published for general information.

Individual Precautions to be taken against the spread of SMALL POX.

1. Improve the general health by personal cleanliness, a good supply of pure water and fresh air, and avoidance of overcrowding in the houses.

2. Dirty houses should be thoroughly cleansed and white-washed without delay.

3. House refuse, decaying animal and vegetable matter, and all other nuisances, should be at once removed from the neighbourhood of dwelling houses.

4. All un-vaccinated persons who have not had Small Pox should be vaccinated, and adults on whom re-vaccination has not previously been successfully performed, should be re-vaccinated.

5. Nurses should take exercise in the fresh air, avoid fatigue, and never go with an empty stomach near the sick.

6. Small Pox is chiefly recognised in the earliest stage by fever, restlessness, severe pain in the back, and vomiting.

7. Anyone suffering from the above symptoms should be forthwith brought under medical notice, so that the speediest measures may be taken, if necessary, for separating the patient from healthy individuals.

8. If the disease should appear in a family where the patient cannot be isolated and properly nursed, immediate removal to the Hospital provided for the reception of such cases is advisable.

9. The sick chamber should be well aired, by day and night, and freed from all unnecessary articles of furniture and clothing.

10. Slops, discharges from the sick person, bed and body linen, cups, glasses, spoons, &c., should be disinfected with solution of carbolic acid before removal from the room.

11. Only the personal attendants of the sick should be allowed to enter the room, as the clothing of visitors is liable to carry away infection.

12. No food or drink that has been tasted by the sick, or that has been in the sick room, should be given to anyone else.

13. As the pustular crusts are extremely infectious, the body of the patient should be smeared every day with carbolic oil, made of one table-spoonful of carbolic acid to a pint of olive oil, or palm oil, or linseed oil.

14. The patient should not be allowed to come in contact with healthy persons until all the crusts have fallen off, and the body has been frequently and thoroughly washed with soap and warm water.

15. After the patient has left the sick room, it should be properly cleansed, and with the furniture, clothes, &c., disinfected thoroughly, thus: Spread out and hang upon lines all articles of clothing and bedding, close the windows and doors, then burn for twenty-four hours a quantity of brimstone. Afterwards open windows and doors, then lime-wash the room and soak the clothes in boiling water.

16. If the patient dies, the body sprinkled with quicklime, should be confined before removal from the chamber, and speedily taken to the place of burial. A quantity of quicklime heaped in the grave will also be found useful.—By Order,

DERWENT WALDRON, M.B., Assistant Colonial Surgeon.

Lagos, Sept. 21, 1882.

The Acting Administrator directs it to be notified for the information of the public, that a public vaccinator will be in attendance daily at the Colonial Hospital, and at the Ebute Ero Police Station, during the following hours: from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. All persons who have not had Small-Pox, or have not been inoculated, or vaccinated, are requested to attend; and parents and guardians are also requested to send their children and others under their charge, for the purpose of being vaccinated.—By Command,

DERWENT WALDRON, M.B., C.M., Assistant Colonial Surgeon.

Lagos, Sept. 21, 1882.

The Acting Administrator directs the publication for general information of the following extracts from "An Ordinance to diminish the risk of infection from Small-Pox, in the Settlement of Lagos."

"That within three months after the birth of any child or children within the said Settlement, the parent or parents, person or persons being the lawful or natural guardian or guardians, master or mistress, of any such child or children, or the person or persons with whom any such child or children shall be resident, shall convey him, her, or them to such place or places as may from time to time be appointed for the purpose, or to the residence of some one of the public vaccinators, aforesaid, or duly authorized medical practitioner, and require him to vaccinate the same, and shall within seven days thereafter re-convey such child or children to the said place or places, or the residence of such vaccinator or medical practitioner for the purpose of his ascertaining whether or not such vaccination has been successful, and if necessary of being re-vaccinated, unless such child or children shall have been previously vaccinated or inoculated, and in default of compliance with the aforesaid regulations, the party or parties so offending shall be liable to be convicted summarily by any one or more Justice or Justices of the Peace, and upon conviction for any such offence, shall be fined any sum not exceeding three pounds, and in default of payment of such sum, shall be committed, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding one month in the gaol of Lagos, or of any settlements belonging to Lagos, wherein the provisions of this Ordinance may be in force."

"That every public vaccinator shall have full power and authority, at any hour between the hours of twelve in the forenoon and six in the afternoon of each day, to enter any house, out-house, yard, or enclosure within the said settlement, and to require any party or parties whom he may find therein, or whom he may find in the public street or elsewhere, in the said settlement, to produce to such public vaccinator some probable evidence that he, she or they have already had the Small-Pox, or have been inoculated, or been vaccinated successfully, and in default of any such party or parties aforesaid producing probable testimony of such previous inoculation, vaccination, or infection from the natural Small-Pox, then, and in every such case it shall and may be lawful for any public vaccinator appointed as aforesaid, to summon such party before one or more Justices of the Peace, or in the event of such party being an infant under the age of twelve years, or an idiot, then to summon as aforesaid the parent or parents or other person or persons proved to be the guardian, master or mistress of such infant or idiot, or the person or persons with whom such infant or idiot shall be resident, and it shall and may be lawful for such one or more Justices of the Peace to direct the said public vaccinator to vaccinate, in such place as he or they may appoint, any person failing to produce before him or them, such evidence as hereinbefore is required."

"That from and after the proclamation of this Ordinance, if any party suffering from Small-Pox, and on whose body the sores may not be healed, shall be found, be, go, or remain in any street, public place, or thoroughfare in the settlement of Lagos, such party not being an infant under the age of twelve years, or an idiot, and in the event of such party being an infant under the age of twelve years, or an idiot, the parent or parents, or other person or persons proved to be the guardian, master, or mistress of such infant or idiot, or the person or persons with whom such infant or idiot shall be resident, shall be liable to be proceeded against and convicted summarily before any one or more Justice or Justices of the Peace, for such party suffering as aforesaid, and on whose body the sores may not be healed, being found, being, going, or remaining in any such street, public place, or thoroughfare aforesaid, and shall, on conviction, be fined any sum not

exceeding three pounds, and in default of payment of the said fine shall be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding one month."

"That if any person not having been previously successfully vaccinated or inoculated, or being the parent, guardian, master or mistress of any infant under the age of twelve years, or of any idiot, not having been previously successfully vaccinated or inoculated, shall refuse to allow himself or herself, or such infant or idiot as aforesaid, to be vaccinated by the persons appointed as aforesaid, or shall endeavour to deceive any person so appointed as aforesaid, by pretending falsely that he, she, or such infant or idiot as aforesaid, had been previously successfully vaccinated or inoculated, or if any person shall wilfully obstruct any public vaccinator in the discharge of his duty under this Ordinance, such person so refusing as aforesaid or endeavouring to deceive or obstruct any person appointed as aforesaid, shall be proceeded against and summarily convicted before one or more Justice or Justices of the Peace, for such refusal, endeavour to deceive or obstructing, and on conviction thereof shall be fined by such Justice or Justices of the Peace, any sum not exceeding three pounds for every such offence, as aforesaid, and in default of payment of any such fine, shall be committed, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding one calendar month, to the gaol of Lagos, or of any other in the Settlement of Lagos, wherein the provisions of this Ordinance may be in force."

Medicines and disinfectants required by the sick, will be supplied gratuitously on application at the Colonial Hospital, every morning, from 6 to 9 o'clock.

It is particularly requested that those who can read will explain the purport of this notice to their friends.—By Command,

DERWENT WALDRON, M.B., C.M.,

Assistant Colonial Surgeon.

NAMES OF THINGS USEFUL IN COMMERCIAL BUSINESS.

Palm Oil, Epo; Palm Kernels, Ekuro; Palm Nut Oil or Black Oil, Adi; Palm Tree, Ope; Palm Nut, Eyin; Cocoa-nut, Agbors; Cocoa-nut Tree, Igi-agbors; Copra, Agbon gbigbe; Bennisced, Yomotin; Groundnuts, Epa; Ivory (Elephant teeth), Eyin Erin; Camwood, Igi Osun; Ginger, Ata ille; Beans, Ere; Corn (Maize), Agbado; Guinea Corn, Baba; Potato, Oduku or Kukunduku; Cotton, (Raw), Owu; Bale Cotton, Apo owu; Cloth, Aso; Madapollam, Talla; Velvet, Aron; Silk Velvet, Ar-n Sheda; Satten Jean, Baronje; Croydon, Olowoyo alias Olowonyo; Grey Baft, Ieko or Iteu; Brilliant, Idikoto; Striped Domestic or Satin Stripes, No-goshede; Print, Aso Abono; Brocade, Olowonshope; Silk, Sheda; Rum, Oti; Cask of Rum, Agba Oti; Gin, Gini or Oti gini; Case of Gin, Akpoti gini or Akpoti Oti; Demijohn of Rum, Shago Oti; Pipe, Kokotaba (i.e., Pot for Tobacco); Leaf Tobacco in hogshedd, Ewetaba; Roll Tobacco, Akpa-tabu; Cigar, Sarotu; Gum, Ibor; Powder, Eto; Shot or Gunshot, Ota or Ota ibon; Matchet, Ada or ele; Lucifer or Match, Ile ino; Board or Plank, Apako; Nail, Iso (Esho); Glass (i.e., Mirror, Looking Glass, or Pane Glass), Gigi or Digi; Chair, Aga; Table, Itafu; Tumbler, Ife; Bed, Akama; Pot, Koko; Iron Pot, Koko irin; Plate, Awo; Ring, Oroka; Gold, Wina or Woro; Silver, Fadaka; Book, Iwe; Paper, Takanda; Copper, Baba; Steel, Esho; Corrugated Iron Sheet (for roofing), It-angaran; Step or Ladder, Akaba or Akaso or Ategun; Iron, Irin; Brass, Ide; Cask (Shooks), Agba; Carpenter, Agbegi; Cooper, Akangba; Iron Hoop, Oja, agba; Boots or Shoes, Ibata; Money, Owo; Couries, Owo-eye or Owofunfun; Silver Coin, 3d., 6d., sidi; 1s., shilley.

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS.

EPISCOPAL.

Lord Bishop of this Diocese—Right Rev. E. G. Ingham, D.D. £900

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Europeans—Revs. (Local Secretary), J. A. Maser, A. Mann, C. H. V. Gollmer, J. B. Wood, and Tom Harding.
Natives—Revs. W. Morgan, James Johnson, T. B. Wright, Samuel Pearse, James White, Wm. Moore, D. Williams, D. Olubi, Nat. Johnson, C. Phillips, D. Coker, J. Oluwale, B.A., S. Willoughby, S. W. Doherty, and E. Buko.
Catechists—Messrs. R. A. Coker, C. N. Young, S. Cole, M. Elliot, S. Johnson, M. J. Luke, D. O. Williams, J. A. Braithwaite, Charles King Kosoko, J. Doherty, M. T. John, and J. A. Williams.

CHURCH PATRONAGE COMMITTEE.

The Bishop of the Diocese.
Right Rev. Bishop Crowther, D.D.
Rev. C. H. V. Gollmer.
Rev. J. B. Wood.

NATIVE PASTORATE.

Rev. W. Morgan, Ebute Ero.
" James Johnson, St. Paul's, Breadfruit Station.
" S. Willoughby.
" Nat. Johnson, Palm Church, Aroloya.

NIGER MISSION.

NATIVES.

Right Rev. S. A. Crowther, D.D., Bishop of the Niger.
Ven. Archdeacon Johnson, Upper Niger (seat at Lokoja).
Ven. Archdeacon Crowther, Lower Niger (seat at Brass).

EUROPEANS.

English Secretaries—Rev. J. Hamilton, A.G.; Doctor UPPER NIGER.—NATIVES.
Kippo (Eggon), One catechist.
Lokoja, Rev. J. C. Paul, Ven. Archdeacon Johnson, and one catechist, and Mr. A. E. Metzger, B.A.
LOWER NIGER.—NATIVES.
Asaba, Onitsha, Alenso, Mr. Spencer.
Osomare, Rev. Joseph Daring.
New Calabar, Rev. W. Carew.
Rev. J. Boyle.
Brass, Ven. Archdeacon Crowther and Mr. Elliot.

LAGOS CHURCH MISSIONS.

(Established 1883.)

COMMITTEE MEMBERS.

Secretary—Rev. James Johnson.

Clerical.

Rev. J. A. Maser.
Rev. T. B. Wright.
Rev. S. Pearse.
Rev. J. Oluwale, R.A.
Rev. E. S. Willoughby.
Rev. W. Morgan.
Rev. J. White.
Rev. D. Coker.

Lay.

J. H. Willoughby.
F. Hood.
D. C. Taiwo.
E. F. Harrison.
Jacob Johnson.
C. A. Coker.
Josiah Leigh.
Thomas Pomplilio.
Joseph Johnson.
Stephen A. Allen.
William Doherty.
Joseph Bolla.
Daniel Murray.

WESLEYAN MISSION.

Europeans.—Revs. W. Terry Coppin, Michael James Elliot, E. Tomlin.
Natives—Revs. T. J. Marshall, J. B. Thomas, T. E. Williams, W. B. George, S. P. Johnson, A. E. Franklin, C. B. Macaulay.

BAPTIST MISSION.

American—General Superintendent—Rev. W. J. David.
Native—Rev. Moses Stone.
Agents—Mrs. S. Hardin, Rev. P. A. Eubank.
Teachers—L. O. Murray, Jeremiah Hansen, S. A. Allen, and S. A. Phillips.

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION.

Rev. Father J. B. Chausse, Superior General of the Mission.
Rev. Father Pagnon.
Rev. Father Carambaud.
Rev. Father Ray.
Rev. Father Macnaughten.
Schoolmasters—Gerald Samuel.
Laurenzo Cardozo.
Narcizo Samuel.
One Sister Superior, and Four Sisters of Mercy.
ST. JOSEPH'S, FANI POPO.
Rev. Father Cettamanti, Superior.
Rev. Father Bel.
PORTO KOVO.
Rev. Father Berenger, Superior.
Rev. Father Blanc.
Schoolmaster—Mr. Sawyer.
One Sister Superior, and Three Sisters of Mercy.
ABEOKUTA.
Rev. Father Holley, Superior.
Rev. Father Provenchère.
Schoolmaster—Leandro da Silva.
AGUEY.
Rev. Father Lecron, Superior.
Rev. Father Guerin.
Schoolmaster (Whydah)—Laurenzo Ruffino.

LAGOS AUXILIARY OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE, 1882-1883.

Clerical Members:—

Rev. J. A. Maser,
" C. H. V. Gollmer,
" W. Morgan.
" S. Pearse.
" T. B. Wright.
" W. T. Coppin.
" W. J. David.
" J. White.
" E. S. Willoughby.
" J. Oluwale, B.A.
" J. Johnson.
" N. Johnson.
" J. B. Thomas.

Lay Members:—

J. H. Willoughby.
C. J. George.
W. E. Cole.
G. T. King.
J. S. Bucknor.
E. H. Henly.
J. J. Thomas.
G. D. Decker.
M. T. John.
John A. Payne.
T. B. Williams.
J. L. Baptist.

Honorary Secretary—Rev. N. Johnson.

LOCAL TRUSTEES AT LAGOS OF THE HUSSEY SLAVE CHARITY FUND.

Being a legacy left by the late Rebecca Hussey, of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London.
Chairman—The Assist. Colonial Secretary.
Members { Messrs. Charles J. George,
" Frank Hood.
Clerk—Josephus S. Taylor.
Teacher—Geo. D. Decker.

C. M. S. S. "HENRY VENN."

Master—
Lay Agent—
Industrial Agent—

NATIVE PASTORAL CHURCH COUNCIL.

(First established 1870, and properly constituted 1871.)

LAGOS CHURCH OF ENGLAND CHURCH COUNCIL.

President—The Lord Bishop of the Diocese.
Secretary—Rev. James Johnson.
Clerical Members—Revs. J. A. Maser, C. H. V. Gollmer.
Lay Members—Messrs. F. Hood, John A. Payne.

CHURCH COMMITTEE.

President—The Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

Secretary—Rev. James Johnson.

Clerical Members—Revs. James Johnson, C. H. V. Gollmer, and J. Olunole.

Lay Members—Messrs. John A. Payne, J. H. Willoughby, H. Robbin, F. Hood, and R. B. Blaize.

LAGOS CHURCH NATIVE PASTORATE AUXILIARY ASSOCIATION.

President—The Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

Hon. Secretary—Rev. James Johnson.

Treasurer—Frank Hood, Esq.

All donors of £50 or upwards, or of £20 accompanied by an annual subscription of £5, shall be patrons; and all donors of £20 or subscribers of £5 a-year shall be vice-patrons; and all donors of £10 or subscribers of 5s. and upwards a-year shall be members of the Association.

LOCAL BRANCH, FAJI DISTRICT.

Chairman—Rev. J. A. Maser.

Secretary—John A. Payne, Esq.

Treasurer—J. H. Willoughby, Esq.

AROLOYA DISTRICT.

Chairman—Rev. N. Johnson.

ST. PAUL'S DISTRICT.

Chairman—James Johnson.

Secretary—N. Nelson.

EBUTE ERO DISTRICT.

Chairman—Rev. W. Morgan.

EBUTE METTA DISTRICT.

Chairman—Rev. James White.

BADAGRY DISTRICT.

Chairman—Rev. D. Coker.

LAGOS AUXILIARY OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Hon. Secretaries—Rev. N. Johnson and J. D. Docker, Esq.

PLACES OF WORSHIP.

LAGOS.

Christ Church, Marina, Faji.
Wesleyan Chapel, Tinubu square.
St. Peter's Church, Ajele st.
Baptist Chapel, Joseph street
Palm Church, Aroloya.
St. Paul's Ch., Davies street.
St. Paul's Ch., Breadfruit st.
Church at Itolo, Offin.
Wesleyan Chapel, Olowogbowo.
Wesleyan Chapel, Ereko market.
Wesleyan Chapel, Obon Eko.
Holy Trinity Ch., Ebute Ero.
School Church, King street.
St. Anne's Ch., Iddo Island.

St. Jude's Ch., Ebute Metta.
School Church, Tokunboh st.
School Church, Massey sq.
Church of St. David's Leckie.
Church at Palma.
Church of St. Thomas, Badagry.
Wesleyan Chapel at Yaba.
Wesleyan Chapel at Bamgbose street.
Wesleyan Chapel at John, Badagry.
Roman Catholic Church of Holy Cross, at Igboere st., with Church of Immaculate Conception, in Broad Street, and a new large church in Oil Mill street.

Several other temporary preaching places of the Church at Offin, Okepopo, and of the Wesleys at Ikoyi, &c.

PLACES OF WORSHIP, LECKIE DISTRICT.

LECKIE—M. J. Luke, Catechist, C.M.S.; R. J. Ashley, Schoolmaster.

PALMA—C.M.S., Catechist.

ODE ONDO—Rev. C. Phillips, Mr. C. N. Young, Catechist; Mr. Dada, Christian Visitor; and Mr. Ezekiel Coker, Schoolmaster.

ONE MAHOMEDAN MOSQUE AT PALMA.

Chief Priest—Saka.

Junior—Alufa.

MISSIONARY LEAVES ASSOCIATION.

FOR ASSISTING THE NATIVE CLERGY AND MISSIONARIES IN AFRICA AND THE EAST, AND OTHER PARTS OF THE MISSION-FIELD OCCUPIED BY THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

President.

The Right Rev. Bishop Ryan.

Vice-Presidents.

The Right Rev. the Bishop of Rupert's Land.	The Right Rev. Bishop Crowther.
The Right Rev. the Bishop of Mauritius.	The Right Rev. Bishop Sargent.
The Right Rev. the Bishop of Victoria.	The Right Rev. Bishop Anderson.
The Right Rev. the Bishop of Moosonee.	The Right Rev. Bishop Alford.
The Right Rev. the Bishop of Athabasca.	The Right Rev. Bishop Claughton.
The Right Rev. the Bishop of Saskatchewan.	The Right Rev. Bishop Perry.
The Right Rev. the Bishop of Lahore.	The Right Rev. Bishop Chettham.
The Right Rev. the Bishop of Caledonia.	The Right Rev. Bishop Titcomb.
The Right Rev. the Bishop of Travancore and Cochin.	The Ven. Archdeacon Dealtry.
The Right Rev. the Bishop in Mid China.	The Rev. Prebendary Wilson.
The Right Rev. the Bishop Ingham, Sierra Leone.	Sir William Muir, K.C.S.I.

Treasurer.

F. A. Bevan, Esq., 54, Lombard street, E.C.

Committee.

Chairman—Rev. R. C. Billing.

Rev. F. M. Harke.	Major-General Sir Wm. Hill, K.C.S.I.
Rev. J. Hawksley.	Admiral Prevost.
Rev. R. B. Ransford.	C. H. Bousfield, Esq.
Rev. L. S. Tugwell.	

General Manager.

Mrs. S. J. Malaher, 5, Tynedale place, Upper street, Islington, London, N.

Honorary Secretaries.

Rev. W. E. Malaher, Weston Turville, Tring.

Miss A. Lanfear, Avington, Hungerford.

Mrs. J. Maude, Pen Dyffryn, Ruabon, N. Wales.

Secretary.

H. G. Malaher, Esq., 5, Tynedale place, Upper street, Islington, London, N.,

To whom all remittances should be made payable.

Post Office Orders should be made payable at the General Post Office, and Cheques crossed "Barclay, Bevan, & Co."

Communications for the Editor to be addressed to the Rev. R. C. Billing, The Rectory, Spitalfields, E.

Auxiliary Helpers.

Sierra Leone, The Lord Bishop, and Charlotte Industrial School—Mrs. Rowland Smith, Duffield, Derby.

Free Town, Rev. D. G. Williams—Mrs. Malaher.

Kissey, Rev. G. J. Macaulay—Rev. C. Cooke, St. John's Rectory, Angell Town, Brixton.

Bathurst, Rev. N. J. Cole—

Wellington, Rev. S. G. Hazeley—Miss M. I. Maynard, 4, South Park road, Harrogate.

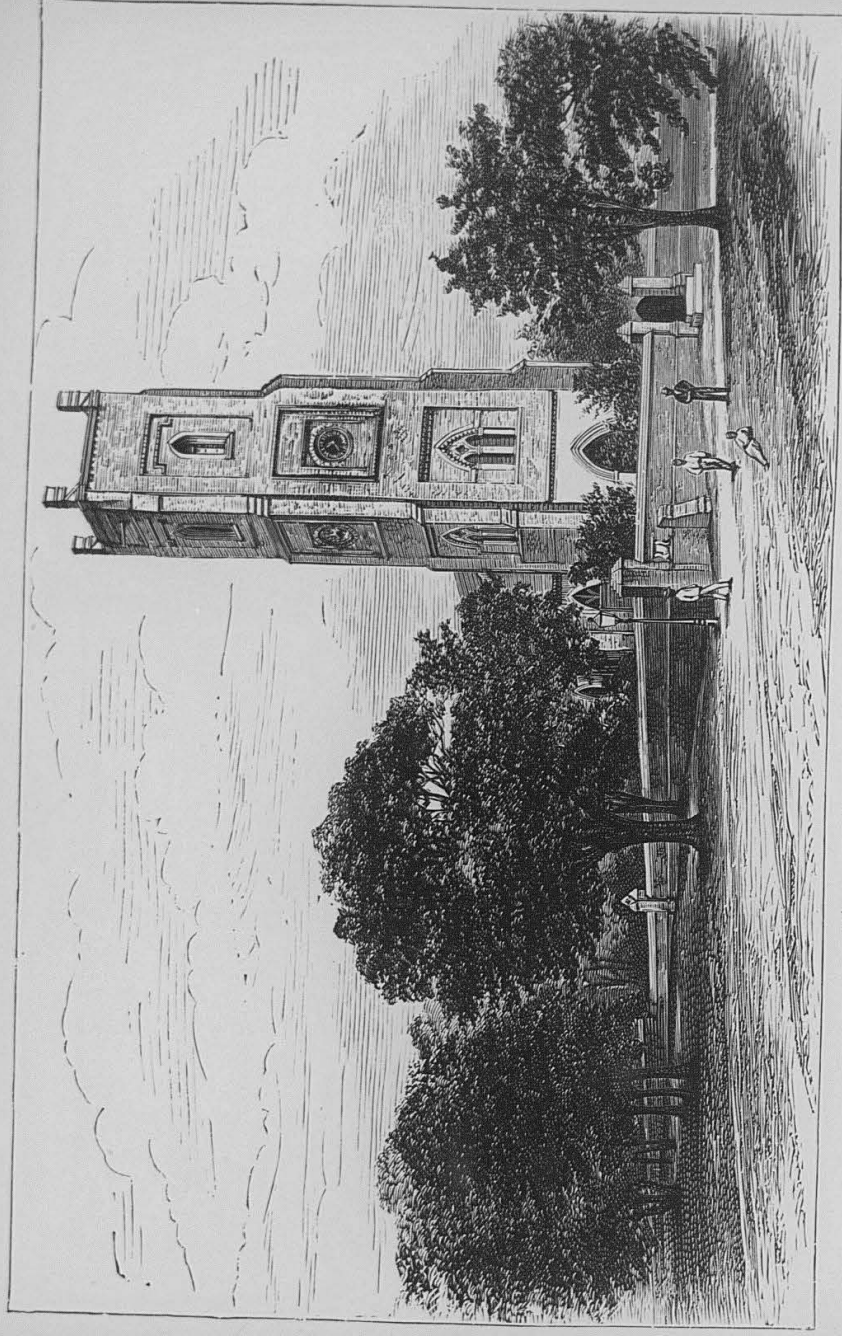
York, Rev. W. Quaker—Miss H. Lanfear, 42, Russell street, Reading.

Regent, Rev. J. Robbin—Miss M. S. Lloyd.

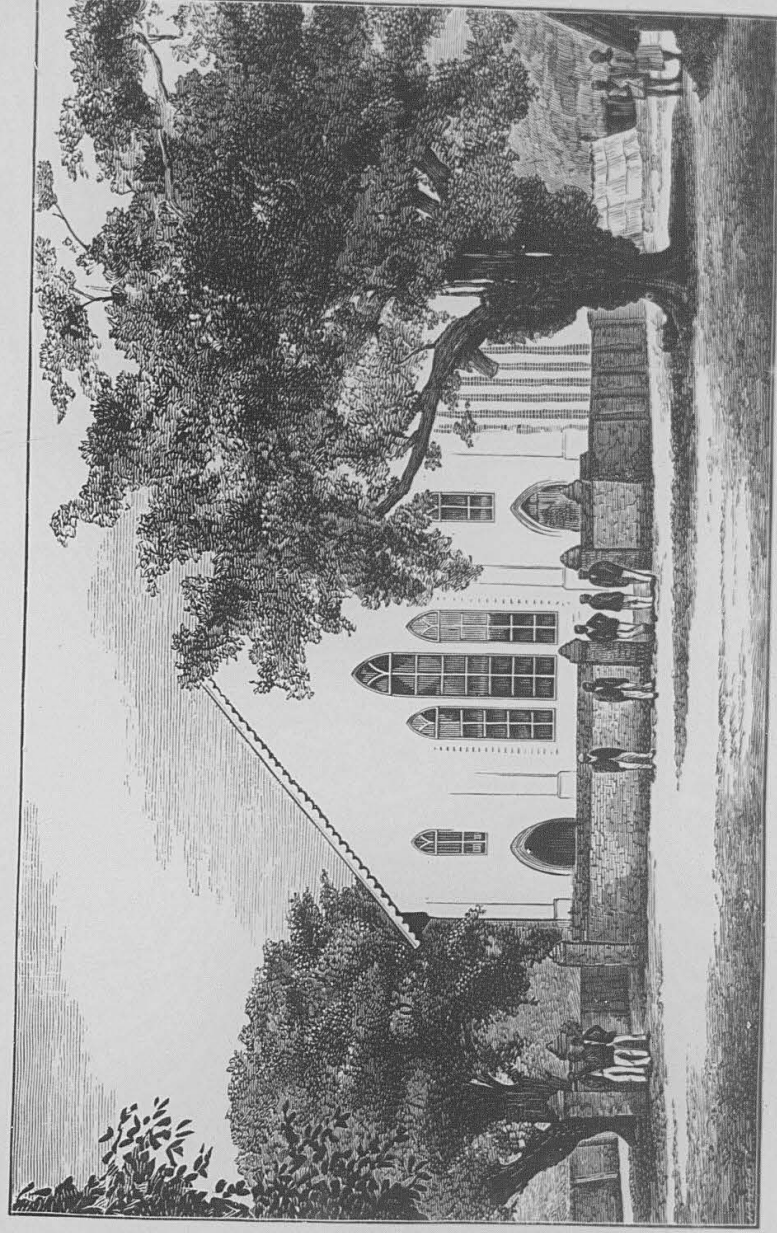
Port Lokkoh, Mr. J. A. Alley—Mrs. L. Nicholson, Osmaston, Ashbourne.

Bulmon Shore, Rev. N. H. Boston—Miss M. I. Maynard, 4, South Park road, Harrogate.

The Gambia, Rev. G. Nicol—Miss Lanfear, Avington Hungerford; Miss Langley, Wallingford; Miss L. A. Large, Newland Villa, Gloucester.



CHRIST CHURCH, LAGOS, WEST AFRICA.



WESLEYAN CHAPEL, TINUBU SQUARE, LAGOS.

Yoruba Mission, Lagos, Rev. J. B. Wood—Miss Butterfield, St. Nicholas road, Upper Tooting, S.W.
Lagos, Rev. W. Morgan—Mrs. Malaher.
Lagos, Rev. N. and Mrs. Johnson—Mrs. J. A. Lamb, Totlands, Ramsgate.
Ode Onis, Rev. C. Phillips—Mrs. L. Nicholson, Osmaston, Ashbourne.
Lekker, Mr. M. J. Luke—Misses Read, 90, South Lambeth road, S.W.
Ateokuta, Miss C. Crook, Belle Vue, Calne, Wilts.
Niger Mission, Right Rev. Bishop Crowther, Akassa, Onitsha, Osomare, and Brass—Miss Lanfear, Avington, Hungerford; Miss Langley, Wallingford.
Bonny, Ven. Archdeacon Crowther—Miss Lanfear, Avington; Mrs. Powell, Rockdale, Tunbridge Wells.
Lokoja, Ven. Archdeacon Johnson—Rev. T. C. John—Miss Henrietta Lambert, 11, St. Paul's road, Bradford.
New Calabar, Rev. W. E. Carew—Miss M. Tolson, Meadow Bank, Ilkley, Yorkshire.

NOTICES TO CONTRIBUTORS.

It is particularly requested that all articles of any kind sent to Mrs. Malaher or the Auxiliary Helpers, to be forwarded, may bear a ticket with the name of the missionary for whom they are intended, the name of the contributor, and, as far as possible, the value of the articles; also that a list of contents be sent with each parcel. If these two suggestions are complied with, the labour of packing is greatly reduced and much time saved. Blank tickets for filling up may be obtained in any quantity on application to Mrs. Malaher.

Contributions for support of children are much needed for all parts of the Mission Field. Mrs. Malaher will gladly supply particulars to any friends willing to collect the necessary amount annually, which is as follows:—In West Africa, £5; East Africa, £6; Palestine, £10; India, £5; Ceylon, £7; Mauritius, £7; China, £10; North-West America, £10; and Canada West, £10.

The General Manager or Secretary will be happy to receive and forward contributions, either in money or goods, to any missionary or Mission Station of the Church Missionary Society, although they may not be mentioned on our list with an Auxiliary Helper.

The General Manager and Secretaries beg to thank those friends who have kindly sent stamped envelopes for replies.

Mrs. Malaher will be glad to hear from any ladies willing to act as Auxiliary Helpers for the stations against which her name is placed *pro tem*.

Collecting cards for the general Fund of the Association, or for any of the objects pleaded for in *Missionary Leaves*, may be obtained of the Secretary, or of Miss A. Lanfear, Hon. Sec., Avington, Hungerford.

CHURCHWARDENS, &c.

Christ Church, Faji—Messrs. F. Hood and G. T. King.
Sidesmen—Isaac M. John and Jacob Olunole.
St. Peter's Church, Faji—T. J. Metzger, T. Pomphilo.
St. Paul's, Breadfruit—Messrs. A. C. Willoughby, D. Murray, R. B. Blaize.
Sidesmen—D. Toury Coker and Jacob Johnson.
Palm Church, Aroloya—Messrs. T. Deigh and Macfoy.
Holy Trinity Church—Z. A. Coker.
St. Jude's Church, Ebute Metta—Joseph Bolla.
Wesleyan Chapel, Tinubu square—J. L. Baptist, S. S. Davies, and W. P. Richards, Stewards.
Wesleyan Chapel, Olowogbowo—Thos. A. King and J. E. Peters.
Wesleyan Chapel, Ereko—Samuel Grant and J. W. Macaulay.
Wesleyan Chapel, Obon Eko—David H. Freeman and J. Cole.
St. Anne's Church, Ido Island—John Andrew.
Roman Catholic Church of Holy Cross—Ramon Campos, I. da Souza, and Fitz Gomen.

THE CHOIR OF CHRIST CHURCH.

R. A. Coker, <i>Choir Master</i> .	Benjamin T. Coker.
William Mason, <i>Treasurer</i> .	Thomas A. Williams.
Isaac S. John, <i>Secretary</i> .	Emanuel Daniel.
Alfred B. Simpson.	Jacob Thomas.
Hezekiah A. Lewis.	Josiah Leigh.
David Z. Vincent.	Solomon Leigh.
Josiah J. Ransome.	Samuel H. Williams.
Benjamin Macaulay.	Dorthea Ackland.
Jeremiah Grills.	Adeline C. Peters.
Nathan Marsh.	Phebe Adefunke.
William Titler.	Zenobia E. Phillips.
Joseph J. Kuye.	Louisa Flanders.
Sikanah J. Allen.	Comfort Z. Olumina.
Emanuel A. Wright.	Adelaide S. Coker.
Charles O. Macaulay.	Lucy Maria.
Emanuel Coker.	Maryan Savage.
Joseph Lewis.	Martha Savage.
Enoch D. Tambanki.	Sarah Williams.
Edward M. Roper.	Sarah Anne Johnson.
Isaac Foxe.	Patience Coker.
Arthur Hollings.	Mary Collins.

R. A. Coker, *Organist*.

MAHOMEDAN MOSQUES,
OR PLACES OF WORSHIP OF THE MAHOMEDANS, IN LAGOS.

Chief Priest.—Lemomu, Lemomu street.

Junior Priests.—Momodu, Oko Awo street; Salu, Ikoyi road; and several other minor Priests, alias Alufa.

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| 1. A Mosque in Lemomu st. (Cathedral). | 14. Oke Olowogbowo. |
| 2. Obey street. | 15. Kosoko street. |
| 3. Oko Awo street. | 16. Ebute Eto. |
| 4. Aroloyah street. | 17. Idumagbo. |
| 5. Obadino street. | 18. Idunshagbe. |
| 6. Oluwale street. | 19. Idungahan. |
| 7. Agbowodo street. | 20. Victoria street. |
| 8. Tiwo street. | 21. Joseph street. |
| 9. Faji. | 22. Massey street. |
| 10. Ereko road. | 23. Isale Gagan. |
| 11. Balogun square. | 24. Okepopo. |
| 12. Rear of Bankole street. | 25. Osadi street. |
| 13. Offin. | 26. Rear of Cow lane |
| | 27. Ikoyi road. |

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE,

SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS CONNECTED WITH THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S MISSIONS TO WEST AND EAST AFRICA.

WEST AFRICA.

1804. Departure of Messrs. Renner and Hartwig, the first missionaries of the Society, to commence the Sust Mission.
 1807. Government African Institution for freed slaves established.
 1812. Mission commenced on the Bullom Shore.
 1816. Sierra Leone permanently occupied.
 1819. Success of Rev. W. A. B. Johnson's work at Regent.
 1822. Samuel Crowther liberated from slavery.
 1825. Fifty-three deaths of missionaries and their wives up to this date. At this period, with a population of 10,359 liberated Africans, the Church attendants numbered 3,000; and communicants, 493.
 1827-28. Fourah Bay Institution established by Rev. B. F. Haensel. Attended by six students—Samuel Crowther's name the first on the list.
 1838. Christian Egba, liberated slaves at Sierra Leone, return to their own land, the Yoruba Country.
 1840. Timneh Mission commenced.
 1841. Government Niger Expedition. S. Crowther accompanies it.
 1843. Ordination of S. Crowther, first African clergy.

man, June 11th. Rev. H. Townsend visits, Abeokuta in the Yoruba Country.

1845. Yoruba Mission commenced. Badagry occupied.

1846.—Revs. H. Townsend and S. Crowther occupy Abeokuta.

1848. Statistics.—Sierra Leone: Native clergy, 10; Native agents, 56; attendants at public worship, 6,908; communicants, 2,047.

1852. Sierra Leone created a diocese: Dr. Vidal first Bishop. Lagos and Ibadan occupied.

1854. Death of Bishop Vidal; succeeded by Bishop Weeks. Second Niger Expedition. The Native Church at Sierra Leone undertakes to pay for its schools—a saving to the C.M.S. of £800 per annum.

1857. Niger Mission commenced. Death of Bishop Weeks; succeeded by Bishop Bowen.

1859. Death of Bishop Bowen; succeeded (1860) by Bishop Beckles.

1862. Organisation of Self-supporting Native Pastorate at Sierra Leone. After several years of growth and prosperity, the Yoruba Mission is hindered by a prolonged war between Ibadan and Abeokuta.

1863. Quiah and Sherbro Missions commenced.

1864. Consecration of Rev. Samuel Crowther to Bishopric of Niger.

1865-6. Lokoja on the Niger occupied. Bonny occupied.

1867. Outbreak at Abeokuta. Mission premises plundered and destroyed. Expulsion of the missionaries. Native Christians in Yoruba Country probably 3,000; communicants, 998.

1868. Bishop Crowther seized by a Niger chief; Consul Fell killed while rescuing him. Brass occupied.

1870. Bishop Cheetham succeeds Bishop Beckles at Sierra Leone.

1875. Native Church at Sierra Leone undertakes the separate charge of the Bullom and Quiah Missions. Mr. Townsend allowed to return to Abeokuta. After seven years' absence of the European missionaries, the Native Church there stronger than ever. Mr. Hindler visits the Ondo country, and occupies Leke.

1876. Fourah Bay College re-opened on a new and enlarged basis, and affiliated to Durham University. Rev. James Johnson (Native) appointed to superintend the Yoruba Mission.

1882. Bishop Cheetham resigns after an episcopate of twelve years, and is succeeded by Rev. E. G. Ingham, consecrated Sixth Bishop of Sierra Leone early in 1883.

STATISTICS.—Sierra Leone: European missionaries, 4; native clergy, 5; native agents, 17; native Christians, 3,930; communicants, 1,165 (exclusive of 17 native pastors and chaplains, and above 10,000 native Christians transferred to the Independent Native Church).

Yoruba: European missionaries, 7; native clergy, 13; native agents, 58; native Christians, 4,980; communicants, 1,800.

Niger: Native missionaries, 12; native agents, 15; native Christians, 590; communicants, 173.

EAST AFRICA.

1844. Dr. Krapf, expelled from Abyssinia, takes up his residence at Mombasa. Joined by Rev. J. Rebmann.

1848-49. Important journeys of Krapf and Rebmann into the interior. Discovery of the snow-capped mountain, Kilimanjaro, May 11th, 1848.

1851. Krapf publishes a vocabulary of East African languages. Plans formed for a chain of mission stations into the interior.

1852. Krapf and Erhardt's visit to Usambara.

1853. Dr. Krapf compelled by ill-health to return to Europe.

1855. Rebmann and Erhardt send home a map compiled from native reports, showing a great inland sea in the interior.

1856. The mission station at Kisulidini destroyed by the Masai. Rebmann driven from the mainland.

1858. The mission at Kisulidini resumed. (Rebmann alone for many years, engaged in important linguistic

work. Two missionaries were transferred to India; three died after a few months' labour; five who were designated to the mission never joined it.)

1867. A mission temporarily established at the Seychelles Islands. Bishop Ryan's letter to the C.M.S. draws attention to the East African Slave Trade.

1871. Parliamentary Committee on the East African Slave Trade.

1872. Sir Bartle Frere's mission to Zanzibar.

1874. The news of Dr. Livingstone's death revives public interest in East Africa. Reorganisation of the mission at Mombasa under Rev. W. S. Price.

1875. Establishment of C.M.S. Freed Slave Settlement near Mombasa. Invitation from King Mtesa to Christian missionaries. C.M.S. resolved to send a mission to Victoria Nyanza.

1876. Departure of C.M.S. Nyanza Expedition.

1884. Rev. J. Hannington consecrated First Bishop of East Equatorial Africa.

RELIGIOUS POPULATION.*

	Lagos.	Vicinity.	Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	Grand Total.
Episcopalian	4,220	45	700	217	250	5,432
Wesleyan	1,640	—	390	7	100	2,137
Baptist	210	—	6	—	—	210
Roman Catholics ..	1500	—	45	35	20	1600
Atheist	1	—	—	—	—	1
Presbyterian	3	—	—	—	—	3
Mahomedan	9,760	508	1,023	220	512	12,023
Pagan	20,118	15,391	7,399	4,040	6,910	53,858
Totals	37,452	15,944	9,563	4,519	7,792	75,270

* The Religious population was much increased by the different denominations when the previous Census was taken, and the Registrar of the Census of 1881 is of opinion that, with the exception of the Atheists, the different denominations have increased by an average of 25 per cent. each from the Pagan.

EDUCATIONAL.

LAGOS CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL BOARD.

Chairman—Rev. C. H. V. Gollmer, or the Principal of the Collegiate Institute (*pro tem.*)

Secretary—Rev. Isaac Oluwole, B.A.

Treasurer—John A. Payne.

Members—Revs. Tom Harding, James Johnson, William Morgan, Nat Johnson; and Messrs. W. T. G. Lawson, R. A. Coker, D. Murray, A. L. Hethersett, S. D. Kester, T. S. Randall, and H. O. Morgan.

C.M.S. TRAINING INSTITUTION.

(Established first at Abeokuta, 1849, and then in Lagos, 1867.)

Principal—Rev. C. H. V. Gollmer.

Vice-Principal—Vacant.

Tutors—Mr. Henley, J. Okusinde.

THE LAGOS CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL SOCIETY.

The object of this Society is to promote the education of the poorer classes in the Settlement of Lagos in connection with the Church of England in Lagos.

This object is sought to be attained,

1. By making Grants-in-aid to Schools, on the principle of payments for results obtained by inspection of the Schools.

2. By making Grants towards the building, re-building, and repairs of School-houses and Teachers' residences.

3. By giving pecuniary assistance to the managers of Schools needing it: towards

(1) The payment of Teachers' Salaries;

(2) Providing School Furniture and Material.

C.M.S. LAGOS GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

(Established 1859.)

Principal—Rev. Isaac Oluwole, B.A. (Native).

Tutors—Messrs. S. A. Coker and E. Thompson.

Holidays—June 10, for 3 weeks; Dec. 20, for 3 weeks.

The course of instruction includes: Holy Scriptures, English Reading, Writing, Orthography, Grammar and Analysis, Composition, Geography, Physiology, Elements of Natural Science, Political Economy, Music, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Book Keeping, Mensuration, English, Roman, and Grecian Histories, Greek and Latin Languages.

Much care is taken to inculcate in the pupils the habit of self-application. Great attention is paid to their moral training.

There is a large and comfortable accommodation for Boarders.

Terms per Quarter:

Instruction £1 1s. or £1 4s. School Materials, 1s. 9d.

Classics, 5s. Music, £1 1s.

Mathematics, 5s. Boarding, £3 3s.

Boarders must be furnished with Linen.

Junior pupils are received at 15s. and 10s. 6d. per

Quarter, according to age.

For further information apply to the Principal.

FEMALE INSTITUTION.

(Established 1868.)

Lady Superintendent—Mrs. Gollmer (Acting)

Teacher—Miss Lemon.

Secretary—Rev. C. H. V. Gollmer.

Master—J. J. Ransome.

Music Master—R. A. Coker.

This Institution has been established by the Church Missionary Society, with the desire to afford to the inhabitants of this colony and the adjacent countries the advantage of obtaining for their daughters a good and useful education (thoroughly English), but suited as much as possible to the peculiarities and requirements of this country.

The course of study will comprehend religious instruction, English grammar, writing, composition, arithmetic, geography, history, drawing, singing, general information, needlework, instrumental music, and French.

TERMS:

Instruction, exclusive of music and French, £ s. d.				
per annum	...	...	...	4 4 0
Music, per quarter	...	...	...	1 1 0
French, per quarter	...	...	...	0 7 0
Board and Instruction, per School Term	...	...	...	16 16 0

School materials, washing, charged extra.
Boarders must be furnished with bed linen, two country clothes, and towels.

Payments to be made one quarter in advance.

THE EMELIA VENN MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS, LAGOS

A sum of £500 having been raised for the purpose of a Memorial to the late Miss Venn, of Hereford, it has been resolved with a view to keeping in memory the great interest manifested by her in the Native African Church and to strengthen its native agency, to found two scholarships in the Church Missionary Society's Female Institution at Lagos, West Africa.

REGULATIONS.

1. The scholarships be of the annual value of £13 10s. and £9, tenable for four years by scholars in the Female Institution at Lagos, to be awarded to the most successful candidates complying with the following conditions:—

(a) That the candidates be at least fourteen years of age and not above seventeen, and belong to the Church of England.

(b) That they produce (1) a satisfactory medical certificate as to the soundness of bodily health, (2) a satisfactory testimonial from three persons, one at least of whom

4. By seeking (if thought to be desirable) to stimulate Teachers and Scholars by the distribution of rewards.

Its constitution is as follows:—

1. His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of the Settlement for the time being is Patron, if he be pleased to accept the office.

2. The Right Rev. the Bishop of the Diocese for the time being is President.

3. All donors of £25 or upwards; or of £10 accompanied by an annual Subscription of £5 or upwards, are Vice-Presidents.

4. All donors of £5, or subscribers of ten shillings (or, in case of clergymen, of five shillings), are members; and also all Pastors of congregations presenting an annual congregational collection of £2 or upwards.

5. The management of the affairs of the Society is confided to a central Board, which consists of the Principals of the Church Missionary Society's Training Institution and Grammar school, of all Ministers and Pastors, being Local Managers of any Schools assisted by the Board; of one communicant Lay member from such Church, being a subscriber to the general School fund, and nominated by the Church; and also of two laymen, not necessarily Communicants, one chosen by the Church Council, and the other by the Church Committee. The nomination of the lay members of the Board is for two years, and takes place at the period of Easter; but vacancies caused by resignation, removal, or death, may be filled up at any time.

6. The presence of five members, at least, is required to constitute a meeting of the Board.

7. The Board appoints its own Officers.

THE FAJI CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY SUNDAY SCHOOL, LAGOS.

President—The Rev. C. H. V. Gollmer.

Vice-President—Rev. T. B. Wight.

General Superintendent—Mr. A. L. Hethersett.

Secretary—Mr. M. J. John.

Treasurer—Mr. E. F. Harrison.

ADULT DEPARTMENT, FAJI.

Teachers—Male: Messrs. H. A. Lewis, J. A. Thomas, D. B. Vincent, E. F. Harrison, N. Wilson, J. Akireuri, N. Marsh, J. Ayiude, Owen Willoughby, G. S. Shortland, T. B. Walker, James Williams.

Teachers—Female: Mrs. C. Pomphillio, Miss A. Gatesman, M. Müller, E. N. Wright, L. Williams, E. Roberts.

INFANT DEPARTMENT, FAJI.

Local Superintendent—Mr. M. T. John.

Teachers—Male: Messrs. T. Grille, E. Allen, J. Ashton, S. Wright, J. Lewis, C. O. Macaulay.

Teachers—Female: Miss P. Davis, A. Peters, D. Ackland, L. Flanders, M. Collins.

OKO POPO, FAJI BRANCH.

Local Superintendent—Mr. E. T. George.

Teachers—Male: Messrs. George Gay, S. Puddicombe, E. Moses, J. Ackland, E. Smith, E. Wilhelm, S. Jibowu, J. Jones.

Teachers—Female: Mrs. R. A. Coker, Miss Z. Phillips, A. Pritchard.

GAOL DEPARTMENT, FAJI DISTRICT.

Local Superintendent—Mr. E. M. Henley.

Teachers—Male: Messrs. D. F. John, J. A. Venn, G. Malvern, A. J. Williams, E. Roper, A. Hollings, D. J. Williams, S. Peters.

Teachers—Female: Mrs. Abigail Daniel, Helena Doherty.

The lessons pursued in the several Sabbath schools, morning and afternoon, are the series of lessons for the year, prepared by committees in England and the United States.

Meetings—There is the meeting of teachers, monthly, for business, for model lessons, and for addresses; as also the annual intercession for Sunday-schools, as advertised by committees in England.

shall be a clergyman, and the other two communicant members of the Church, as to their moral and religious character and probability of future usefulness as teachers.

(c) That the candidates be approved by and pass an examination to the satisfaction of the Principal of the Female Institution. The election in each case to be ratified by the Lagos Finance Committee.

(d) That the candidates signify in writing their purpose of being educated for the service of the Church Missionary Society or the Native Church.

2. The scholarships may be forfeited by serious misconduct, total failure of health, proved incapacity to make due progress in the appointed subjects of study or on approach of marriage of the holder. The decision in each case to rest with the Principal of the Female Institutions subject to its rectification by the Lagos Finance Committee.

3. Those who have the privilege of being the Society's foundation boarders in the Female Institution may compete, at any period of the two years they are allowed to reside in the Female Institution as free boarders, for a scholarship, but if successful, will forfeit any advantage due for the remainder of the term during which they might remain in the Institution as Society's boarders.

4. The holders of these scholarships, though not absolutely required, shall be encouraged to reside as boarders in the Female Institution, and the Principal will be at liberty, where it may be found necessary, to receive them as boarders at the charges as the Society's Foundationers.

5. The amount of each scholarship will be paid to the Principal of the Institution, who will deduct from it the sum due for tuition and board, and pay the difference to holder of the scholarship.

6. In the case of either scholarship becoming vacant by reason of death or other cause, the Principal of the Institution may proceed to the election of another scholar. The scholar holding the minor scholarship may compete for the higher scholarship, if vacant, but if successful will hold it only for the remaining portion of four years since election to the minor scholarship.

7. The holders of the scholarships for the time being shall be called "Emelia Venn scholars."

WESLEYAN HIGH SCHOOL AND TRAINING INSTITUTION.

THE MARINA, LAGOS.

Opened, April 1878.

Principal—Rev. J. TOMLIN.

Theological Student Department—

Rector—

Teachers—J. H. Samuel, G. S. Smith on leave; Williams and Cole acting.

This Institution, established for the purpose of preparing young men for a commercial or literary life, is in a situation highly advantageous for health and beautiful for scenery. Its grounds are spacious, halls, class-rooms, and sleeping apartments well ventilated and lofty. Great care has been bestowed upon the sanitary arrangements of our large home, so as to ensure to the pupils health and comfort. Every attention will be given to the intellectual, religious, and moral training of all its inmates.

The following studies are included in the school curriculum: English—reading, and orthography, writing, dictation and composition, arithmetic and algebra, grammar history (secular and sacred), geography, classics, prose writers, and poets. Sound instruction in the above will be imparted at a charge of one guinea per quarter.

The Principal reserves to himself in every case, on due consultation with parents and guardians, the right of deciding what additional subjects each pupil shall take up, as premature attention to the higher studies is often disastrous to real educational advancement.

The under-mentioned studies are regarded as extras, and a charge of 7s. 6d. per quarter will be made for each of those in Division I, and 3s. 9d. per quarter for each in Division II:—

1. Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French, and other modern

languages. Geometry, Trigonometry, Book-keeping, Drawing, Rhetoric and Logic, Moral Philosophy, and Political Economy.

II. Roman and Grecian Histories, Mythology and Antiquities, Natural Philosophy in its various branches, Astronomy, Chemistry, Physiology, Geology, and Botany.

The terms for boarding are three guineas per quarter, exclusive of tuition and washing, and each boarder must be provided with bed linen, to ensure cleanliness and general decency.

Text books, stationery, and other scholars' requisites will be provided in the Institution at usual charges. The school hours are from 9 A.M. to 12, and from 1 P.M. to 3 o'clock. The vacations will consist of one week at Easter, three weeks in June, and four weeks at Christmas. Applications for admission to be made to the Principal, and all payments to be made in advance. All further information to be obtained from the Principal at the High School.

THE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL (WESLEYAN MISSIONS), BROAD STREET.

(Established 1879.)

Lady Principal—Mrs. Campbell.

Teacher—Miss White.

EDUCATIONAL BOARD.

The Governor, The Colonial Secretary, The Collector of Customs, Rev. C. H. V. Gollmer, C.M.S., Rev. E. Tomlin, W.M.S., Messrs. F. Hood, and C. J. George.

TOTAL RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF SCHOOLS

in the Settlement of Lagos in the Year, 1883.

Denomination.	Number of Schools.	Scholars.		Total.
		Males.	Female.	
(a) Church of England...	20	815	554	1369
(b) Wesleyan	8	328	242	570
(c) Roman Catholic	5	218	190	408
(d) Baptist	2	91	59	150
Total	35	1452	1045	2507

Government Grant in aid of Education, to (a) £200; to (b) £200; to (c) £200; to (d) nil. Total, £600. The Educational Ordinance of 1882, which came into force in 1883, is applicable to all.

SCHOOLMASTERS.

J. A. Vaughan; M. W. Davies, Faji; E. E. Collins; J. M. Cole, Breadfruit; J. S. Williams, Itolo; J. S. Taylor, Ebute Ero; A. Phillips; D. Olubi, Aroloya;—Constatine, Ebute Metta; H. Wright, Badagry; R. J. Ashley, Leekie; M. T. John, Ex-King School, King street, Lagos; Palma, vacant; Itebu, vacant.

EDUCATIONAL ORDINATION.

The following is the Education Ordinance of this Colony, lately passed in the Legislative Council:—

NO 4. GOLD COAST COLONY.

IN THE FORTY-FIFTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.

Sir Samuel Rowe, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-chief of the Gold Coast Colony.

[6TH MAY, 1882.]

At a Legislative Council held on the Sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty two.

An Ordinance for the promotion and assistance of Education in the Gold Coast Colony.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the promotion and assistance of Education in the Gold Coast Colony:

Be it therefore enacted by the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony and the Legislative Council of the Gold Coast Colony, as follows:—

1. There shall be a General Board of Education for the Gold Coast Colony, which Board shall consist of the Governor, of the members of the Executive Council, and

of such other persons, not exceeding four in number, as may from time to time be nominated by the Governor.

2. The General Board shall have power to appoint and dissolve Local Boards of Education at such places as they may consider desirable. The members of such Local Boards shall not exceed five in number, of whom three, consisting of the Chairman (to be elected by the members present) and two others, shall form a quorum. The General Board shall have power at any time, upon due cause shown, to relieve or discharge any member of any such Local Board from the performance of the duties of his office, and from his position as a member of such Board.

3. On any occasion on which it shall seem desirable to the Governor to hold a meeting of the General Board of Education in any place in which there may be already appointed a Local Board of Education, it shall be within the power of the Governor to summon to attend such meeting of the General Board of Education such members of the Local Board as he may deem fit, and such members of the Local Board shall for such sitting be deemed to be members of the General Board.

4. The Governor, or, in his absence, such other member as he may think fit to appoint in writing, shall be President of the General Board. The President and three members, one of whom shall be a member of the Executive Council, shall form a quorum. The President, in addition to his vote as a member of the Board, shall have a casting vote in case the opinions of the members are equally divided.

5. (1) The Local Boards of Education shall report to the General Board as to the advisability or not of establishing new Government Schools. (2) They shall ascertain that the conditions on which Grants-in-aid are to be allowed are fulfilled, and report with a recommendation or otherwise thereon, to the General Board. (3) They shall have power to grant Certificates to Teachers, to appoint not less than two members to visit and inspect together, assisted and Government Schools without notice, and to do all such things as may be necessary for the immediate carrying out of the provisions and rules of this Ordinance subject in all such cases to an appeal from their decision and actions to the General Board of Education.

6. The General Board of Education shall have a general controlling authority over the Local Boards, and shall alone have power to make Grants-in-aid, and to authorise the establishment of new Government Schools as hereinafter mentioned.

7. The General Board of Education may from time to time make, alter and amend Rules for the examination of Schools and of persons to be employed as Teachers under this Ordinance, for classifying the Certificates to be granted to such Teachers, and for determining the rates of Salaries disqualifying for a Grant-in-aid as hereinafter mentioned, also for regulating the application for, and the allowance of, Grants-in-aid to Schools under local management, and for fixing the rates of such Grants-in-aid, provided that such Rules shall not be in any respect contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance: Such Rules shall, on being approved by the Governor, and on publication in the Government Gazette, have the same effect as if herein contained.

8. Schools of primary education shall be divided into two classes; first, Schools established by the Government, and to be maintained entirely from the Public Funds; and secondly, Assisted Schools established by private persons, and to which aid may be contributed from the Public Funds.

9. Direct religious teaching shall not form part of the instruction to be given at any Government School, but every Minister of Religion, or person appointed by him, shall have free access to any such Government School, for the purpose of giving religious instruction to the children of the religious denomination to which such Minister may belong, at such times as may be appointed by the Local Board of Education.

10. Schools of primary Education established by private persons (on being allowed by the General Board of Educa-

tion), shall be entitled to receive aid from the Public Funds on the following conditions:—

(1) That the property and control of the School be vested in Trustees who shall be the Local Managers, and responsible for the payment of the Teachers' salaries, and also for keeping the School buildings in a state of repair and in good sanitary condition, and that compliance with these conditions shall be enforced by the reduction or withdrawal of the Grant as the General Board of Education may think fit in case of failure. (2) That the Trustees or Local Managers shall have power to appoint, dismiss and fix the salary or salaries of the Teacher or Teachers of such Schools. (3) That the present Teacher or Teachers of such School shall, within two years from the passing of this Ordinance, obtain a Certificate from the Local Board of Education, and that every Teacher hereafter appointed, shall hold a Certificate from such Board, that he or she has satisfied the Inspector of Schools as to his or her competency. (4) That the School be opened to children without distinction of religion or race. (5) That the subjects of teaching shall be the reading and writing of the English Language, Arithmetic, and in the case of females, plain Needlework. The Grammar of the English Language, English History, and Geography, especially of the British Empire, may also be taught or not, at the option of the Teacher, provided that, if taught, they shall be taught as class subjects. (6) That no child receive any religious instruction objected to by the Parent or Guardian of such child, or be present whilst such instruction is given. (7) That the School be at all times open to inspection by the Government Inspector or his Deputy, or by the Visiting Members of the Local Board.

11. The aid which may be granted to assisted Schools from the Public Funds, shall consist, first, of Grants of money towards the providing of School-houses and the furniture and apparatus of such School-houses (in such proportion to the amounts contributed by the Local Managers as the General Board of Education may from time to time determine); and secondly, in contributions towards the remuneration of the Teachers of such Schools.

12. The contributions towards the remuneration of the Teachers of Schools of primary instruction, being Assisted Schools, shall consist:—

(1) Of Grants for organization and discipline, and Special Grants to Schools which obtain a large percentage of passes and reach a high standard of general excellence. (2) Of a capitation Pass Grant for each subject in proportion to the educational value of the subject. (3) Of a capitation Grant in proportion to the average attendance of pupils at the School.

13. Any Local Manager of any Assisted School may, by writing under his hand, appoint such other person as he may see fit as Local Manager in his place, and such appointment and the acceptance thereof in writing by the person so appointed, shall be notified to the Local Board of Education.

14. No School, the establishment of which is, in the opinion of the Local Board of Education, superfluous by reason of the existence of another School in the vicinity, shall receive a Grant-in-aid.

15. No School hereafter established shall receive any Grant-in-aid, unless the average attendance of pupils has not been less than twenty for each day the School has been in operation during the year for which the Grant is payable.

16. No School shall receive a Grant-in-aid where the General Board of Education have reason to believe, from report by the Local Board, that the local contribution derived from fees or other sources in support of such School are reduced from previous years in consequence of the prospect of assistance from Government, unless under special circumstances, to be determined on by the General Board.

No School shall receive any Grant-in-aid unless the Managers furnish with the application for such Grant to the Local Board of Education a detailed tabular statement of the income of such School from all sources, together with the Expenditure incurred under every head during the

twelve months preceding the date on which such application shall be made.

17. No School, or section or branch of a School which can be shown to be self-supporting, or which yields a profit to its Manager or Proprietor, shall receive any Grant-in-aid from the Public Funds.

18. No School shall receive any Grant-in-aid, unless a fixed salary is paid to the Teachers of such School:

No Grant-in-aid shall be given in cases in which the General Board, on report from the Local Board, are of opinion that the salaries of the Teachers are not in proportion to the duties they have to perform.

19. A School whereof any Teacher is known to be leading an immoral or disreputable life shall be disqualified from receiving any Grant-in-aid.

20. It shall be lawful for Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, to appoint some fit and proper person to be Inspector of Schools for the Gold Coast Colony. The sum to be paid by the Colony of the Gold Coast towards the salary of such Inspector of Schools, shall be chargeable upon the Revenue of the Settlements on the Gold Coast and at Lagos in the following proportions, viz.:—two-thirds thereof shall be paid by the Settlement of the Gold Coast, and one-third by the Settlement of Lagos.

21. Schools in which all the pupils devote not less than two hours of every School day to manual labour, on a regular and approved system, shall be considered to be Industrial Schools; manual labour shall be understood to mean any kind of handicraft, manufacturing process, or agricultural work.

22. To every Industrial School as aforesaid, an addition may be made to the Grants to which they may be entitled under this Ordinance, equivalent to one-half of the amount of such Grants.

23. Any School receiving aid from Public Funds shall be bound to receive pauper children who may be assigned to it by the Government upon such terms as may be fixed by the General Board of Education.

24. The Colonial Secretary shall, once in every year lay before the Legislative Council a report of the Grants made during the year.

25. Nothing in this Ordinance contained shall be construed to debar the Governor from establishing, if necessary, Schools under the entire control of the Government, or maintaining, if necessary, any such Schools already established, and in any such case, the Governor may fix the salary of the Teachers, either at a definite amount, or partly at a definite amount, and partly according to the Grants mentioned in the 12th Section of this Ordinance.

26. A grant from Public Funds, the amount of which will be fixed from time to time by the General Board of Education, may be made to any Training College or Institution, in which Teachers are trained, for every Teacher who shall have proved his competency to teach by obtaining a Certificate from the Local Board of Education, provided that every such Teacher shall have received at least two years' instruction in such Training College or Institution, and shall give a bond to the Governor, to teach either in a Government School or School receiving a Grant-in-aid, for a period of Five years.

27. The total amount to be granted in any year for Educational purposes shall be annually fixed by the Legislative Council.

28. This Ordinance may be cited for all purposes as "The Educational Ordinance, 1882."

29. This Ordinance shall come into operation from such date as may be fixed by the Governor by Proclamation.

Passed in the Legislative Council, this Sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.

This Printed Impression has been carefully compared by me with the Bill which has passed the Legislative Council, and found to be a true and correct copy of the said Bill.

FRED. EVANS, Clerk of Legislative Council.

I assent to this Ordinance. SAMUEL ROWE, Governor.

THE COLONIAL SURGEON ON THE WATER SUPPLY OF LAGOS.

The Colonial Surgeon's letter on the water supply of Lagos, to the editor of the *Lagos Times*, is so important that we give it in extenso with the leading article, as published in the said journal on the 22nd March, 1882:—

"The letter of Dr. J. Desmond McCarthy, which we publish in another column, furnishes the most startling, though immensely valuable, information respecting the well-water in general use in this Settlement. In that letter we are informed that, after a careful analysis and repeated examinations of the water of fourteen different wells, the conclusion has been arrived at that there are not more than two or three, if so many, public wells in Lagos which contain what sanitarians term *usable* water; whilst that of a well examined at Ekeko street has been classed as 'dangerously impure,' if it can at all be termed water." To be told by one qualified to do so, that there are not more than three wells containing 'usable' water in a Settlement of nearly 40,000 inhabitants, and that all the rest are impure, is anything but assuring, especially when it is remembered how much sickness is induced, and disease engendered by the use of impure water; particularly that which has become contaminated with putrid organic matter, and the use of which is strictly forbidden by Professor Wanklyn, an eminent authority on this question, and other learned writers on Hygiene. As might have been conjectured, the principal cause of pollution is traceable to the soakage from cesspools and surface impurities which is incessantly going on, and is especially in active operation during the rainy season, being particularly facilitated in this case by the porous nature of the soil; but the drainage from the former is by far the chief and main source of contamination; nearly all of the wells being in the vicinity of numberless cesspools to the contents of which they become a drain in the form of an inverted cone. That the population of this Settlement should have been continually drinking water so largely infused with properties destructive to human life and live, is indeed marvellous, or, as the doctor has justly observed, "a problem easier theorised on than solved." The effects, however, appear not to be immediately fatal, but result in a general impairment of health, which is unnoticed and unaccounted for until infected sewage from an adjacent cesspool penetrates into the well, and the presence of some dire zymotic disease indicates in a fearfully fatal manner the poisonous nature of the water. It is a relief to learn that, although there is no possibility of abolishing the present system of cesspools, or of replacing that system by another, there are some practical methods existing for at least minimising the danger with which their proximity to the public wells renders them so fearfully fraught. Let us hope that the suggestions of the Colonial Surgeon will be speedily acted upon, and the public health of the community thereby improved, and rendered less liable to fatal infection from the many contagious diseases so very prevalent just now. With regard to the objection of the natives, as expressed to Acting-Administrator Moloney, against a general emptying of the cesspools into the Lagoon, we are inclined to the opinion that such objection was not from a disinclination of disturbing any traditional customs, nor from any fear of the well-water being contaminated; but chiefly on the grounds as set forth by us at the time: that the tides of the Lagoon would be unable to carry away the faecal discharge, which, being left on the banks of the River, exposed to the powerful rays of the sun, would admit a fearful effluvia, and thereby increase the very danger which it was sought to remove. We fully coincided with this view at the time, and have every reason for doing so still, knowing what our health and olfactory organs have suffered from the dangerous effluvia emitted by the foetid alvine discharges which have been permitted to remain on the wharves and banks of the Marina, and which only partly indicate what the exhalations would be should the practice be generally resorted to.

We feel it our duty to add that the earnest and untiring labours of our worthy Colonial Surgeon testify to the deep interest he takes in the sanitary improvement of the Settlement, and the health of the community generally; and we feel greatly indebted to him for the noble exertions which have enabled him to arrive at such material and conclusive results, as also for the generous impulse which suggested their publicity. Should his suggestions be carried out—which we have no doubt they will—carrying as they do the full weight of his official capacity as Health Officer of the Settlement, the inhabitants of Lagos will owe to him a blessing which will be appreciated and enjoyed by both natives and foreigners for many, many years to come.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "LAGOS TIMES."

Sir,—The public well water of Lagos has always been said to be impure, that is, unfit to be drunk without filtration; and though the source of its contamination has been frequently discussed, no means have ever been taken to clear up the doubts which have invested the subject. In the beginning of last year, however, an outbreak of yellow fever occurred at Goree, and the fear of its possible extension to Lagos led Captain Moloney, then administering the Government here, to consider amongst other sanitary improvements which he had in contemplation at the time, the possibility of abolishing the pernicious cesspits which infest the town, and substituting for them the "dry-earth" system of excrement removal. It was his opinion that it would improve the quality of the public well water, and also tend to render the air in dwellings purer were the earth system adopted. Some of the chiefs and leading natives, however, whom he consulted on the matter, give it as their opinion that the Earth system would be impracticable, owing to the strong aversion the people have of relinquishing any old habits or custom which from their youth they have been taught to regard as normal. Were this the only obstacle in the way of establishing the earth system in Lagos, it would, of course, soon disappear before the authority of an ordinance on the subject; but the real difficulty lies in another direction. It is obviously during the rains that the earth system would most prove its worth, but it is in that Every season that the Government would find the greatest difficulty in drying and storing sufficient earth to supply the town with, not to mention the special service of a large number of labourers, supervised by more than one inspector of nuisance, who would be required to attend to the closets. "Added to these circumstances the enormous aggravation of all the difficulties of the plan, where not fifty but ten thousand households have to be supplied with the necessary appliances, and induced to work them properly, and we can have no hesitation in pronouncing the dry earth system, however suitable for institutions, villages and camps, where personal or official regulations can be enforced, entirely unfitted to the circumstances of large towns."—*First Report of the Rivers Pollution Commissioners*, 1868. If the Commissioners considered the system not adapted to large towns in England, it must a fortiori be much less suited to Lagos, a town of nearly 40,000 inhabitants. When, therefore, it was seen that it would be next to impossible to establish the earth system, Captain Moloney mooted the question of making the Lagoon a receptacle for night soil. This was regarded as a dangerous alternative, for it was represented that "were the idea adopted the well water of the town would be contaminated." This statement—the merits of which I shall examine further on—seemed so untenable that Captain Moloney, in his anxiety to obtain accurate information as to the actual source of the contamination of the public well water, requested me to make a comprehensive analysis of it. I have already examined the water of fourteen public wells, selecting a few in each of the most thickly populated districts, so that the analysis may be taken to represent fairly the composition of the water of other wells in their vicinity. The analysis I have done as carefully as possible, subjecting the water of some wells to repeated examination in order to verify first results; and the conclusion I have arrived at is

that, judging from the standard of purity of what Sanitarians term "usable" water, there are not more than two or three, if so many, public wells in Lagos whose water deserves to be classed under the above heading; and what is of more significance, the elements of impurity in the water are in a great many instances distinctly traceable to sources within the vicinity of the wells; these sources I do not hesitate to say are chiefly referable to the cesspits. The most impure water used by natives for drinking purposes is that contained in a well in Ekeko Street. How the people continue to drink this liquid and live is a problem easier theorized on than solved. As it is the worst water which I have examined—though it does not differ very widely in composition (except in its enormous amount of albuminoid ammonia), from that of other wells, I shall give below in a tabular form its analysis, and side by side that of a water which would be termed "usable." Any one who will compare the two analyses must be painfully struck by the contrast they bear to each other.

NO. 1. ANALYSIS OF THE WATER OF A WELL IN EKEKO STREET, NOVEMBER 4, 1881.

Appearance	Turbid, brownish tinge.
Taste	Nauseous.
Odour	Stale.
Suspended matters	Debris of plants, Chlorophyll, monads, linen and woolen Fibre, Algae, Epithelium, Sand, Lime, and other matters, probably animals.
Reaction	Neutral
Ammonia, free	2.3 Milligrammes per litre.
Ammonia, albuminoid	70 " "
Oxygen required for organic matter	5.2 " "
Nitrites	7.4 " "
Nitrates	Traces.
Chlorine	7 grains per Gallon.
Sulphuretted Hydrogen	Appreciable.
Hardness, fixed	29.40 deg. of Clark's Scale.

NO. 2. COMPOSITION OF WHAT IS TERMED A "USABLE" WATER, PARKES' HYGIENE.	
Appearance	Transparent, well aerated.
Taste	Palatable.
Odour	None.
Suspended matters	Absent, or separable by filtration.
Reaction	Neutral.
Ammonia, free	10 milligrammes per litre.
Ammonia, albuminoid	10 " "
Oxygen required for Organic matter	1.5 " "
Nitrites	Absent.
Nitrates	Present.
Chlorine	Under 3 grains per Gallon.
Sulphuretted Hydrogen	Absent.
Hardness, fixed	Under 4 deg. of Clark's Scale.

It will be seen that the amount of earthy salts is very large. This is principally owing to microscopic lime shells, and others of a similar nature, in a state of pulverisation, which, when dissolved by carbonic and other acids, yield to the water a large quantity of calcium compounds. It would occupy more space than you could afford me, were I to give a detailed explanation of the analysis of No. 1. Suffice it to say that it is not necessary that all the elements found in it need be present in any water to class it as "impure," for, as De Chaumont says, "a marked excess of 'albuminoid ammonia' and of 'Oxygen required for organic matter' would be fair cause for condemning a water even if its other characters were good." Now, as the limit in usable water of "albuminoid ammonia" is '10, and of "Oxygen required for organic matter" 1.5 milligrammes per litre, how shall we class the water of No. 1, whose "albuminoid ammonia" is '70, and its "organic oxygen" 5.2 (!) milligrammes per litre? Certainly as a dangerously impure water, if water it can be termed. When, therefore, it is considered that the water of almost every public well which I have examined contains the above characters in sufficient quantity to class it as "impure," the questions that naturally arise are: 1st.—What are the chief sources of contamination? 2nd.—What special danger are the people exposed to who drink such water direct from the well? 3rd.—What practical remedies can be adopted to minimise

this danger? When I say that, especially during the rainy season, the soakage from cesspits and surface impurities are the chief sources of pollution, I only repeat what I have said above. And when we reflect that this soakage has been in active operation in the north side of the town for 90 or 100 years, we can easily understand how impure the soil in that quarter must be, and how impaired any purifying power it may have originally possessed has become. There are five factors which facilitate this process of soil (and, therefore, of air and water) pollution from cesspits: these we have here in perfection: 1st, A heavy rain-fall—often from 90 to 100 inches per an.; 2nd, Constant movement, both vertical and lateral, of the ground water; 3rd, A sandy soil, whose water-holding power is 2 gallons to a cubic foot; 4th, Every well drains the land in which it is sunk in the form of an inverted cone. From this last fact it is not plain that all cesspits coming within the radius of the base of the cone must, in obedience to a well-known law, have their contents drawn towards and into the well? And this happening in the rainy season, it is easy to understand the special manner in which each of the first four factors assists in disseminating through the soil the diluted poison of cesspits and surface impurities. Now, with regard to the danger of drinking polluted water. Many will naturally wonder why it is, if our public supply is impure, that the vital statistics of the town do not show a greater mortality, or that there is not even more sickness amongst the people than we hear of. Leaving out of the question the impossibility of obtaining reliable data on the latter point, it must be borne in mind that the effects of impure water, like those of impure air, may engender a general impairment of health without giving rise to a well pronounced disease; and as it is unfortunately the case that excrementitious liquids, after having passed through a few feet of porous soil, do not impair the palatability of water, people go on drinking an impure water from year to year until a time comes when a well receives from an adjacent cesspit infected sewage, and then immediate attention is called to the polluted waters by a sudden outbreak of specific disease such as "Cholera" or some other zymotic malady. Herein lies the danger to which the people of Lagos are exposed from having to drink water which is capable of being infected by a special poison. To obviate, or at least to minimise this danger, what practical remedies can be adopted? As we must dismiss from our minds the possibility of being able to abolish the cesspits, I would suggest that—1st, as the average depth of the public wells is about 18 feet, every new well sunk should be allowed a superficial or drainage area of 150 feet clear of all houses; 2nd, that all public wells be cemented in their entire length; 3rd, that instead of the dip wells now in use and which are especially liable to pollution, properly covered pump wells be provided; 4th, that a space around each well of at least 20 feet in diameter be bricked and cemented, to lessen soakage from surface impurities; 5th, that every well should be cleansed at stated periods—this is of the utmost importance. Were these few suggestions adopted (and the cost would be nothing as compared with the benefit which would accrue thereby to the community), I have no hesitation in saying that we should soon find the public well water a good deal improved in quality. I cannot promise more than this, for so long as the cesspits exist, so long shall we be unable, strictly speaking, to classify the well-water of Lagos as a "usable" water. Just a few words in reply to the statement above alluded to, "that the night soil, if cast into the Lagoon, would contaminate the well water." If the incoming tide were capable of carrying dissolved excremental matter into the wells, does it not follow that the well-water, especially of those wells on the Marina, would now be brackish? Its not being so, however (and this is proved by analysis), is it not evident that the sea-water does not mix with the ground-water, and, therefore, that it cannot act as a carrier of contaminating matter? Many will probably attribute this non-

miscibility to the difference in density between the sea and ground-water, but the true cause is referable to the action of the ground-air. As the tide rises it presses back this air, which in its turn presses on the ground-water, thus forming an impassable barrier between both liquids, and, therefore, preventing their admixture. As a proof that this pressure is exercised on the ground-water, a rise and fall of the well water occur coincidentally with the rise and fall of the tide in the Lagoon.—I remain, yours faithfully, J. DESMOND M'CARTHY, M.D., Colonial Surgeon.—Lagos, 6th March, 1882.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES. THE LAGOS MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.

Formed June, 1879.

Officers.—Mr. J. A. Lisboa, Secretary; D. B. Vincent, Assistant Secretary; J. A. Thomas, Treasurer.
Committee.—Messrs. M. T. John, E. T. Harrison, E. H. Henley, J. A. Vaughan, J. S. Williams, A. Phillips, J. A. Thomas, J. T. George, J. H. Samuel, W. J. Sawyer, J. J. Ransome, G. J. Cole.

MECHANICS' MUTUAL AID, PROVIDENT, AND IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.

President—J. S. Leigh.

Vice-Presidents—J. J. Priddy and R. E. Osborne.

Hon. Secretary—J. H. Hamilton.

FLOWER OF LAGOS CLUB.

President—John A. Payne.

Secretary—G. J. Cole.

Treasurer—T. A. King.

Members.—J. B. Benjamin, W. E. Cole, W. R. Harding, P. P. Martin, E. T. Scott, Adolphus Pratt, T. A. King, W. B. Macaulay, J. B. Taylor, C. R. Cole, J. A. Savage, E. Willoughby, F. D. Cole, G. J. Cole, D. Savage, R. E. Osborne, T. F. Gomez, J. S. Taylor, W. Lewis, T. D. George, J. T. Leigh, W. J. Mason.

THE STAR OF LAGOS CLUB.

President—John A. Payne.

Secretary—P. N. Jones.

Chairman of Committee—J. H. Hamilton.

Treasurer—J. B. Kenny.

Members about 50.

THE LAGOS BATCHELORS CRICKET CLUB.

Under the Patronage of

JOHN AUGUSTUS PAYNE, Esq., &c., &c.

Umpire for the Red—W. E. Cole, Esq.

Umpire for the Blue—D. Williams, Esq.

Manager—

MEMBERS—RED.

S. B. Williams.

Z. C. Roberts.

R. A. Wey.

J. O. W. Decker.

W. S. George.

H. A. Brown.

D. T. Pearce.

E. T. Goyer.

Q. F. Gomez.

MEMBERS—BLUE.

E. J. Williams.

G. R. Cummings.

T. D. Johnson.

J. L. Williams.

T. B. Duncan.

D. T. Coker.

M. D. Elliot.

J. J. Johnson.

T. T. Adams.

L. Phillips.

When two of any side bat, two of the other side bowl. When one of any side is out, the two actors are out and their places refilled by another two. Highest run to be obtained is one hundred.

HALDANE W. SCALE, Honorary Secretary.
Lagos, December 25, 1873.

HOOP RACE CLUB.

President.—John A. Payne. Secretary.—S. Sogero Davies.



THE LAGOS RACES AND REGATTA.

Including other sports, date from 1859, and (excepting some intermission) have since been kept up yearly. We believe that in every community there is always to be found a large proportion of people, not confined to any particular class, who find intense enjoyment in all such sports, and it has been a mark of good policy for rulers, from time immemorial, to encourage them amongst, and even to provide them for, their subjects—witness Greece with its four great national festivals, games and combats, and Rome with its circus and amphitheatres, in which were chariot and horse races, running, leaping, boxing, mock fights, wrestling, &c.

The Races take place between the months of October and December, under the patronage of His Excellency the Administrator, and in presence of a large concourse of people of every grade of civilization, native kings and chiefs of Lagos, and from the several districts of this Settlement, amounting in all to several thousands; and notwithstanding such numbers of persons present in the field and on the Marina, the greatest order and decorum are generally preserved. The Grand Stand is always decorated with flags, and the Course put in order.

Stewards.

His Honour the Puisne Judge

Mr. Consul Bey.

Mr. Consul Hood.

G. Del Grande, Esq.

A. Bergman, Esq.

The Assist. Inspector, G.C.C.

A. C. Willoughby, Esq.

Judge.

Captain Douglas.

Clerk of Course.

W. T. G. Lawson, Esq.

Starter.

John A. Payne, Esq.

Treasurer.

Charles Pike, Esq.

Honorary Secretary.

J. D. Macarthy, M.D.

FIRST DAY.—First race.—The "Trial Stakes," once round and a distance, for all horses not exceeding 13 hands high, catch weights. Entrance fee, 5s. First horse, £4 4s.; second, £1 1s.

Second race.—The "Lagos Stakes," for all horses not exceeding 13 hands high. Once and a half round the course, catch weights. Entrance fee, 5s. First, £5 5s.; second, £2 2s.

Third race.—The "Grand Standard Stakes," twice round the course, for horses over 13 hands, catch weights. Entrance fee, 20s. First, £10 10s.; second, £3 3s.

Fourth race.—Horse race, open to Natives only in their own costumes, twice round the course. No entrance fee. First, £3 3s.; second, £1 1s.

Fifth race.—Hurdle race, once round and a distance. Entrance fee, 10s. Prize, £6 6s.

SECOND DAY.—First race.—The "Eko Stakes," once round, open to all comers, catch weights. Entrance fee, 5s. First, £3 3s.; second, £1 1s.

Second race.—"Trotting Stakes," for Horses and Ponies with two-wheeled Carriages, once round and a distance. Entrance fee, 5s. First horse and carriage, £3 3s.; second, £1 1s.

Third race.—Horse race, open to Natives only, in their own costumes, twice round the course and a distance; the winner of the previous day debared. No entrance fee. First, £3 3s.; second, £1 1s.

Fourth race.—Hurdle race, once round and a distance; the winner of the previous day debared. Prize, £5 5s.

Fifth race.—Consolation Stakes, for beaten horses. Prize, £3 3s.

Sports will be held as time permits. All riders to wear colours.

N.B.—All disputes to be settled by the Stewards, and their decision to be final.

Should the winner of any race desire to have a cup or other piece of plate instead of money, it will be sent for from England for him. J. D. MACARTHY,
Lagos, February, 1882. Honorary Secretary.

THE REGATTA.

(Under the patronage of His Excellency the Administrator.)

Stewards.

J. D. Macarthy.

Mr. Consul Bey.

G. Del Grande, Esq.

Mr. Consul Hood.

Judge.

The Harbour Master.

Starter.

Capt. Hammond.

PROGRAMME.

First race (sailing).—For six-oared gigs. First prize, £3 3s.; second, £2 2s.

Second race (rowing).—For four-oared gigs. First, £2 2s.; second, £1 1s.

Third race (sailing).—For bar boats, by ordinary crew; First, £5 5s.; second, £2 2s.

Fourth race (sailing).—For four-oared gigs. First, £2 2s.; second, £1 1s.

Fifth race (rowing).—For six-oared gigs. First, £4 4s.; second, £2 2s.

Sixth race (paddles).—For *tona fide* Lagos canoes, with six paddles. Prize, £1 1s.

Seventh race (sailing).—For dingies. First, £2 2s.; second, £1 1s.

Eighth race (paddles). For small canoes of not more than two paddles. Prize, £1 1s.

Entrance fee, 5s. for each boat entered (bar boats and canoes excepted).

The Rules of the Road to be observed in the sailing matches.

Any boat fouling one another during the race to lose that race.

No oars are allowed in the sailing matches.

The course for sailing boats—from Government House Wharf, round a boat off Five Cowrie Creek, round a boat off Banner Brothers' Wharf, back to abreast of Government House Wharf.

The course for bar boats, sailing, from off Government House Wharf, round a boat off Meyer's Farm, round a Boat off Sand Beach Point, round a boat off Banner Brothers' Wharf, back to abreast of Government House Wharf.

The course for rowing boats and canoes—from Government House Wharf, round a boat off Banner Brothers' Wharf, and back to Government House Wharf.

The order of the races to be at the discretion of the Judge, and subject to wind and weather.

Entries for boats to be made at the Acting Harbour-Master's Office. By order.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

General exercise of the native horse-riding on the Race-course every Friday afternoon, 5 to 6 p.m.

The Band plays every other Friday afternoon, from 5 to 6 o'clock p.m., weather permitting, before Government House, and at Tinubu square.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

With reference to a notice, dated July 7, 1875, relative to the hours for which application should be made for permission to have dances, it is hereby notified that the time has been extended to 3.30 p.m. daily (Sundays excepted).

By order, W. R. KING, Superintendent, Gold Coast Constabulary.

Office, Gold Coast Constabulary, Lagos.
11th August, 1875.

Persons who require permission to have plays should apply at this office between the hours of eight and nine o'clock a.m. daily (Sundays excepted).

By order, W. R. KING, Superintendent of Police.
Gold Coast Constabulary Office, Lagos.

13th July, 1875.

POST OFFICE ARRANGEMENTS—LAGOS.

TABLE OF THE RATES OF POSTAGE.

To be accounted for to the General Post Office, London, by the Post Offices of Gambia, Gold Coast, Lagos, and Sierra Leone, on and from 1st February, 1880, upon Correspondence forwarded through the United Kingdom, addressed to the undermentioned Colonies and foreign countries, when the letters, &c., are conveyed to the United Kingdom either by Packet or Private Ship.

A.—COUNTRIES WHICH ARE COMPRISED IN THE POSTAL UNION.

COUNTRIES.	FOR A LETTER.			For each POST CARD.	For each NEWSPAPER not exceeding 4 oz.	FOR A BOOK PACKET, or PACKET OF PATTERNS.					
	Not exceeding ½ oz.	Above ½ oz. to 1 oz.	Every additional ½ oz.			1 oz.	2 oz.	3 oz. to 4 oz.	4 oz. to 8 oz.	8 oz. to 9 oz.	9 oz. to 16 oz.
†Algeria	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Antigua											
†Argentine Republic											
†Austria											
†Azores											
Assinee											
†Belgium											
Bermuda											
†Beyrout											
†Brazil											
British Guiana											
British Honduras											
Bahamas											
Canada (Dominion of)											
†Constantinople											
†Cyprus											
Chili											
†Denmark and Danish Colonies											
Dominica											
Ecuador											
†Egypt											
Falkland Islands											
†France and French Colonies											
Grand Bassam											
†Germany											
Gibraltar											
†Greece (including Ionian Islands)											
†Honduras (Republic of)	0 4	0	0 4	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 6	0 9	1 0
†Italy											
Jamaica											
†Liberia											
Malta											
Mauritius											
†Mexico											
†Montenegro											
Montserrat											
†Netherlands and Netherlands Colonies (except Java)											
Nevis											
Newfoundland											
†Norway											
†Peru											
†Roumania											
†Russia											
St. Kitts											
†Serbia											
†Smyrna											
†Spain and Spanish Colonies (except Philippine Islands)											
†Sweden											
†Switzerland											
Portola											
†Turkey											
Trinidad											
†United States of America											
†Venezuela											

A.—COUNTRIES WHICH ARE COMPRISED IN THE POSTAL UNION.—Continued.

COUNTRIES.	FOR A LETTER.			For each POST CARD.	For each NEWSPAPER not exceeding 4 oz.	FOR A BOOK PACKET, or PACKET OF PATTERNS.					
	Not exceeding ½ oz.	Above ½ oz. to 1 oz.	Every additional ½ oz.			1 oz.	2 oz.	3 oz. to 4 oz.	4 oz. to 8 oz.	8 oz. to 12 oz.	12 oz. to 16 oz.
Aden	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Ceylon											
Hong Kong											
India											
†Japan	0 5	0 10	0 5	0 2½	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4
†Java											
Labuan											
†Philippine Islands											
Penang											
Singapore											

B.—COUNTRIES WHICH ARE NOT COMPRISED IN THE POSTAL UNION.

COUNTRIES.	FOR A LETTER.			For each NEWSPAPER not exceeding 4 oz.	FOR A BOOK PACKET, or PACKET OF PATTERNS.					
	Not exceeding ½ oz.	Above ½ oz. to 1 oz.	Every additional ½ oz.		Not exceeding 3 oz.	3 oz. to 4 oz.	4 oz. to 6 oz.	6 oz. to 8 oz.	Every additional 2 oz.	Every additional 4 oz.
aAscension	0 9	1 6	0 9	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 6	0 6	...	0 3
bAustralia, South	0 10	1 8	0 10	0 2	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	0 2	...
bAustralia, West	0 9	1 6	0 9	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 6	0 6	...	0 3
aBolivia	1 3	2 6	1 3	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 8	0 8	...	0 4
bCape of Good Hope	0 9	1 6	0 9	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 6	0 6	...	0 3
aChili	1 3	2 6	1 3	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 8	0 8	...	0 4
bChina (except Hong Kong)	0 5	0 10	0 5	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 1	...
aCosta Rica	1 3	2 6	1 3	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 6	0 6	...	0 3
aEcuador	1 3	2 6	1 3	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 8	0 8	...	0 4
aGrey Town	1 3	2 6	1 3	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 6	0 6	...	0 3
aGuatemala	1 3	2 6	1 3	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 6	0 6	...	0 3
aHawaii (Sandwich Islands)	0 5	0 10	0 5	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 6	0 6	...	0 3
aHayti	1 3	2 6	1 3	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 6	0 6	...	0 3
aMadagascar (except St. Mary)	1 1	2 2	1 1	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 6	0 6	...	0 3
aMonte Video	1 3	2 6	1 3	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 6	0 6	...	0 3
†Natal	0 9	1 6	0 9	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 6	0 6	...	0 3
bNew S. Wales } via San Francisco	0 9	1 6	0 9	0 2	0 4	0 4	0 8	0 8	...	0 4
bNew Zealand } via Brindisi	0 10	1 8	0 10	0 2	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	0 2	...
bQueensland	0 10	1 8	0 10	0 2	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	0 2	...
bSt. Helena	1 3	2 6	1 3	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 6	0 6	...	0 3
bTasmania	0 10	1 8	0 10	0 2	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	0 2	...
bTunis	0 4	0 8	0 4	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 6	0 2	...
aUnited States of Colombia	1 3	2 6	1 3	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 6	0 6	...	0 3
(New Granada)										
bVictoria (Australia)	0 10	1 8	0 10	0 2	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	0 2	...
bWest Indies (British):										
Bahamas, Barbadoes, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Tobago, Turks Island	1 3	2 6	1 3	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 6	0 6	...	0 3

MEM.—1. Letters cannot be sent unpaid to the Countries the names of which are printed in italics.

2. No Letter or other Article can be registered to the Countries marked *a*; to all other Countries any Article may be registered, and a Registration Fee of 2d. is to be accounted for in the cases marked *b*.

3. No Book Packet, or Packet of Newspapers, addressed to the Countries marked *†* must exceed 4 lbs. in weight; and the weight of a Packet of Patterns for these countries is limited to 8 ounces. The weight of a Book Packet or Packet of Patterns, addressed to New South Wales or Queensland, is limited to 3 lbs. In all other cases the weight of a Packet is limited to 5 lbs. The size of a Packet of Patterns addressed to any of the Countries

marked *†* is limited to 8 inches in length, 4 inches in width, and 2 inches in depth.

4. In addition to all kinds of Printed, Engraved, or Lithographed Matter, Legal and Commercial Documents, and Music in manuscript, may be sent as a Book Packet. Proofs of Printing or of Music may bear corrections with a pen, and may have manuscript annexed to them. Circulars, &c., may bear the signature of the sender, his Trade or Profession, place of Residence, and a Date. A book may have a dedication or complimentary Inscription in Manuscript, and Printed or Lithographed Stock or Share Lists, Prices Current, and Market Reports may have the Prices added in writing.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Instructions having been received from the General Post Office, London, to the effect that the rates of Postage on Correspondence addressed to the native states and places mentioned below (being non-Union Countries) should be the same as those charged prior to the admission of this Colony into the Postal Union, it is hereby notified that from the 1st proximo the rates of Postage chargeable on Correspondence for the undermentioned places shall be as hereunder.

Places.	Letters.					Book Packets.
	Not exceeding 3 oz	Above 3 oz and not exceeding 4 oz.	Every additional 3 oz.	Post Cards.	Newspapers.	
Akassa.						
Ambrizette.						
Benin.						
Black Point.						
Bonny.						
Brass.						
Camaraons.						
Congo.						
Half Jack.						
Kinsebo.						
Landana.						
Little Popo.						
Loango.						
Old Calabar.						
Opobo.						
Whydah.						

By order, W. E. COLE, Postmaster
Post Office, Lagos, 20th April, 1882.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON
BOOK PACKETS, COMMERCIAL PAPERS, AND
PATTERNS.

UNITED KINGDOM AND COUNTRIES via LIVERPOOL.

Not exceeding 1 oz.	Above 1 oz. and not exceeding 2 oz.	Above 2 oz. and not exceeding 4 oz.	Above 4 oz. and not exceeding 5 oz.	Above 5 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz.	Above 8 oz. and not exceeding 12 oz.	Above 12 oz. and not exceeding 16 oz.
1d.	2d.	3d.	4d.	6d.	9d.	1s.

Newspapers may be posted singly or in packets. Singly, 1d. each; in Packets, 1d. per 4 oz.

No Packet may exceed 2 feet in length, or 1 foot in width or depth. The size of a Pattern or Sample Packet, addressed to any of the countries in the Postal Union, is limited to 8 inches in length, 4 inches in width, 2 inches in depth, and 8 ounces in weight. To Belgium, France, Greece, Luxembourg, Portugal, and the United States, the limit is 12 inches in length, 8 inches in width, and 4 inches in depth.

The weight of a Packet of Newspapers, Commercial Papers, Printed Papers, or Books for Countries of the Postal Union, is limited to 4 lbs., in all other cases the limit is 5 lbs.

Post Office, Lagos, April 22, 1882.

W. E. COLE.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON

BOOK PACKETS, COMMERCIAL PAPERS AND
PATTERNSFORWARDED TO POSTAL UNION COUNTRIES ON THE
WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

1 oz. to 3 oz.	Above 3 oz. and not exceeding 4 oz.	Above 4 oz. and not exceeding 6 oz.	Above 6 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz.	Above 8 oz. and not exceeding 10 oz.	Above 10 oz. and not exceeding 12 oz.	Above 12 oz. and not exceeding 16 oz.
1d.	2d.	3d.	4d.	5d.	6d.	8d.

Newspapers may be posted singly or in packets. Singly, 1d. each; in Packets, 1d. per 4 oz.

No Newspaper may contain any enclosure other than the Supplement.

Post Office, Lagos, April 22, 1882.

W. E. COLE.

MONEY ORDER

For £ _____ s. _____ d. _____
Payable at _____
to _____
Sent by _____
residing at _____

THE COMMISSION ON ORDERS ISSUED, IS AS UNDER:—

For Sums..	Not exceeding £2.	Above £2 and not exceeding £5.	Above £5 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £100.
If payable in—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
The United Kingdom	1 0	2 0	3 0	4 0

N.B.—No application can be entertained for compensation for alleged injury from the non-payment of a Money Order at the expected time. When a Money Order is applied for, it must be on the clear understanding that no such claim will be allowed, and that the Post Office is not liable, under any circumstances, to more than one payment of a Money Order, even when, notwithstanding the precautions that are taken, the Order has been paid to a person not entitled to receive the money.

POSTAL SERVICE FOR BADAGRY, PALMA,
AND LECKIE.

Notice is hereby given, that the Mails for Badagry will be forwarded from this Office every Tuesday at 3 p.m., up to which hour Letters and Parcels will be received.

Mails will be forwarded from Badagry to Lagos every Friday, and will be due here on Saturday.

Mails for Palma and Leckie will be forwarded from this Office every Tuesday and Saturday at 3 p.m., and all Letters and Parcels will be received up to that hour.

Mails will be forwarded from Leckie and Palma to Lagos every Tuesday and Friday, and will be due here on Monday and Thursday at 3 p.m.

The inland rate of Postage is as follows:—

For a letter not exceeding 3/4 ounce in weight	1d.
For every additional 3/4 ounce	1d.
For every newspaper	1d.
For a parcel not exceeding 8 oz.	3d.
Above 8 and not exceeding 16 oz.	6d.

The above rates will be adhered to as closely as possible.
By His Excellency's Command, W. C. PRATT, Postmaster.
Post Office, Lagos, March 5, 1874.

A supply of Stamps for Postage rates of Sixpence, Fourpence, Twopence, and One Penny, having been received for the use of this Settlement,

Notice is hereby given, that no Letters will be received for transmission at the Post Office unless duly Stamped.

By Command, JOHN SHAW,
Acting Collector and Colonial Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Lagos, June 10, 1874.

The time allowed for presenting Money Orders drawn in this Settlement and payable in the United Kingdom, has been extended from six to twelve months, and a similar concession has been granted with respect to Orders drawn in the United Kingdom and payable in the Settlement.

By order, W. E. COLE, Postmaster.
Post Office, Lagos, June 2, 1875.

As a considerable reduction has been effected in the rates of Postage on correspondence addressed to foreign countries and the colonies in consequence of the Postal Union Treaty which was concluded at Berne, on the 9th October, 1874, it is hereby notified that from and after this date all correspondence for foreign countries and the colonies forwarded through the United Kingdom will be charged according to the new table of rates, which can be seen at the Post Office daily, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., Sundays excepted.

By order, W. E. COLE, Postmaster.
(Signed) W. E. COLE, Postmaster.
Post Office, Lagos, August 1, 1875.

Much inconvenience having been experienced at the Post Office, by the Sale of Postage Stamps on Mail-days, it is hereby notified that Stamps will not be issued at the time of closing the Mails, and that all letters, &c, should be presented stamped (excepting those intended to be forwarded unpaid).

Letters can be Posted at the Office window (doors open or not) a Letter Box being placed there for the convenience of the Public with the words "Letter Box" in bold characters.

By order, W. E. COLE, Postmaster.
Post Office, Lagos, 10th May, 1876.

The Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies having been pleased to sanction the extension of the Post Office Money Order system between the Settlements of the Gold Coast Colony; it is hereby notified for general information, that Money Order Business will be opened with Accra and Cape Coast respectively from the 1st day of January, 1883.

The rates of Commission on Money Orders shall be the same as with Money Orders on Sierra Leone and England.

By order, W. E. COLE, Postmaster.
Post Office, Lagos, December 15, 1882.

For general information, it is hereby notified that Double or Reply Post Cards which have been received from England will come into use. They will be issued to the Public, at any time during business hours, at the rate of 3d. each.

By order, W. E. COLE, Postmaster.
Post Office, Lagos, May 10, 1883.

The following letter from the Secretary to the General Post Office, London, is published for general information.
By command, W. E. COLE, Postmaster.
Post Office, Lagos, 1st August, 1876.

"General Post Office, London, 23rd June, 1876.
"Sir,—Under the regulations laid down by the General

Postal Union Treaty, no letter or other packet containing either gold or silver money, jewels or precious articles, or any other article whatever liable to Customs duties, is allowed to be conveyed by post to any of the Countries comprised within the Postal Union, and this rule is equally applicable whether such letter or packet be registered or unregistered.

"Several cases having lately occurred in which letters or packets originating in the British Colonies and containing enclosures coming within the prohibition above specified, have been refused delivery in some of the States of the Union, the Postmaster-General thinks it necessary to communicate to you the regulation which has been made, and to request that your Office will refuse to receive from the public, in future, any such letters (either for registration or otherwise) addressed to Countries of the Union, a List of which is subjoined.

"The Countries comprised in the General Postal Union are: Austro-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, France, French Colonies, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal (including the Azores and Madeira), Roumania, Russia-Servia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United States, also British India.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, JOHN TILLEY."

The following will be the uniform rates of Postage chargeable on prepaid correspondence for the United Kingdom and Countries of the "Postal Union" from the 1st day of April next, viz.: Letters, 4d. per 1/2 oz.; Newspapers, 1d. per 4 oz.; other Printed Papers and Patterns, 1s. per lb.; except when addressed via Brindisi. Unpaid letters will be charged double on arrival at destination. The reduced rates on correspondence for Countries not comprised in the "Postal Union" can be seen at the Office daily during business hours.

By order, W. E. COLE, Postmaster.
Post Office, Lagos, 22nd March, 1879.

The following will be the rates of Postage chargeable on correspondence addressed to the undermentioned Colonies and places from the 1st day of April next:—

Countries.	For a Letter.					For a Book Packet or Packet of Patterns.				
	Not exceeding 2 oz.	Above 2 oz. and not exceeding 4 oz.	Every additional 2 oz.	For each Post Card.	For a Newspaper not exceeding 4 oz.	Not exceeding 4 oz.	Above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz.	8 oz. to 12 oz.	12 oz. to 16 oz.	Every additional 4 oz.
Accra.										
Addah.										
Bathurst.										
Benin.										
Bonny.										
Brass.										
Camaraons.										
Cape Coast.	2d.	4d.	2d.	3d.	1d.	2d.	3d.	4d.	1d.	
Jellah Coffee.										
Little Popo & places adjacent to Old Calabar.										
Quittah.										
Sierra Leone.										
Winnebah.										

By order, W. E. COLE, Postmaster.
Post Office, Lagos, 26th March, 1879.

It is hereby notified that Postage Stamps will be issued for the convenience of the public daily in this Office between the hours of 10 A.M. and 3 P.M., except on the day on which Mails are closed, when the hours of issue will be between 7 A.M. and 10 A.M.

By order,

W. E. COLE, Postmaster.

Post Office, Lagos, 29th March, 1879.

The following Postal Memorandum is published for general information.

By His Excellency's command,

J. S. HAY, Act. Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretariat, Christiansborg,
Accra, March 31, 1879.

MEMORANDUM.

Showing the alterations to be made on the 1st April, 1879, in the rate of postage and conditions of transmission of correspondence of various kinds, between the United Kingdom and the British Colonies mentioned in the margin, in consequence of the Postal Convention signed at Paris on 1st June, 1878, for the revision of the Treaty of Berne, constituting the General Postal Union.

LETTERS.

The rate of Postage will be reduced from 6d. to 4d. per fifteen grammes, when prepaid. Unpaid letters will be charged double—viz., 8d. per fifteen grammes. Insufficiently prepaid letters will be charged on delivery with double the amount of the deficiency of the prepaid rate, instead of, as at present, with the unpaid rate less the value of the stamps affixed.

POST CARDS.

The issue of Post Cards will no longer be optional, as heretofore.

The Postage for each card will be 1½d., instead of 3d. Prepayment is compulsory.

Post Cards must not exceed the following dimensions:—

Length, 14 centimetres—5½ inches.
Width, 9 " 3½ "

They must bear the superscription "Universal Postal Union," followed by the name of the colony (to be repeated in the French language).

OTHER ARTICLES.

Commercial papers, of which a definition will be found in Article XVI. of the Detailed Regulations appended to the Postal Convention, must be prepaid 2½d. for a packet or any weight not exceeding 4 oz., and for a packet exceeding the weight of 4 oz., a further postage of 1d. must be paid for every additional 2 oz.

The Postage for books and all other printed papers (except newspapers) and patterns will be reduced from 2d. to 1d. per 2 oz. Any of the above articles may be sent together in one packet, but if Commercial Documents are included, the postage applicable to such documents must be paid for the whole packet.

REGISTRATION.

The Union Registration Fee may not exceed 50 centimes in countries beyond the limits of Europe.

The Registration Fee levied in the United Kingdom will be maintained at the uniform rate of 2d. for each letter or other postal packet.

The sender of a registered article may obtain an acknowledgment of its delivery by paying in advance a fixed fee of 2½d. at the maximum, in addition to the ordinary registration fee and postage.

The obligation to pay an indemnity of 50 francs to the sender, or, at his request, to the addressee, in case of the loss of a registered article (Article 6 of the Convention), will not be binding upon any Colony, until such period as the measure may have been authorized by the Legislature of the Colony.

LIMIT OF WEIGHT AND SIZE.

The maximum weight allowed for a packet of Commercial Documents or Printed Papers is to be two kilogrammes, or about 4½ lbs. avoirdupois, instead of one kilogramme.

A limit has been fixed to the dimensions of a Packet of Patterns. No packet must exceed 20 centimetres in length, 10 in breadth, and 5 in depth.

Centimetres.	Inches.
20	8
10	4
5	2

RE-DIRECTION.

As a rule no supplementary postage is chargeable on a letter or other postal packet re-directed to any place within the Union; but if a letter or packet, so re-directed, has previously been sent by the post from one part to another of the country or colony in which it is posted, it is liable, on re-direction, to the rate of postage to which it would have been liable had it been in the first place addressed to the place of final destination.

A prepaid letter of this description must be charged according to the prepaid rate, deducting, however, any postage prepaid upon it; and an unpaid letter according to the unpaid rate.

PROHIBITED ARTICLES.

It is forbidden (as before) to send by post—

1. Letters or packets containing gold or silver bullion, pieces of money, jewellery, or precious articles
2. Any packets whatever containing articles liable to Customs Duty.

General Post Office, London, January, 1879.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for general information that, for the future and until further notice, Mails will not be closed for Hamburg by the British packets running between that place and the West and South-west coasts of Africa.—By order,

G. J. COLE, Acting-Postmaster.

Post Office, Lagos, 21st December, 1883.

SCALE OF DUTIES.

Upon all Goods, Wares, or Merchandise not enumerated in Tariff following, 4 per cent.

SPECIFIC TARIFF.

Brandy, Wines, and Cordials, Rum and other Spirits, Beer and Malt Liquors in Bottles and Casks, Tobacco, Cigars, Candles, Gunpowder, Guns, Pistols, Salt.

[For further information, vide Ordinances, published in extenso, relative to Customs, etc.]

NATIVE KINGS AND CHIEFS. &c.

Abeokuta — Alake, King; Addo — Agbojo, King; Ashanti — King; Benin, Odiobara, King; Bida Moru — King; Ronny — George Pepple, King; Calabar — Aurachree, King; Dahomey — Tenga, King; Ibadan — Latosa, Chief or Bale; Igbesa — King; Ife — Owon, King; Ijesha — Owa, King; Ilorin — Aleru, King; Ise — Mojaroh, King; Iwo — Oluwo, Chief; Jebu — Awujale, King; Ketu — Alaketu, King; Ogbomoso — Bamgboye, Chief; Okeodon — Falolah, Chief; Opobo — Jaja, King; Otta — Ajano, King; Oyo — Alafin, King; Porto Novo — Tofah, King; Ondo — Oshemowe, King; Ibiyire — Omo-luwa, King; Globeni — Oduwo, Bale or Chief; Ilaro — Olularo, King; Meko — King; Baribah — Eleduweh, King; Awoonlah — Hahollo, King.

PRINCIPAL HEADMEN OF COMPANIES,

Holding the Rank or Title of *Giwa*.

Sule, Aroloya. Jinadu, Idungaran.
Olanigbagbo, Isalegagan. Agbon Safara, Akoni street.
Asani, Okepopo. Abasi, Martin street.
Brimah Onetira, Obadino st. Kasumu, Idumaibo.
Ife, Aroloya. Sule, Massey square.
Sule, Aljarawu street. Saidu, Bamgbose street.
Ogunu, Victoria road. Adam, Tokunboh street.
Momodu Tiamio, Olowog-bowo. Awusun, Epetedo.
Momodu Olaosi, Idumotta. Kasumu, Oluwole street.
Dada Kukute, Ebute Alakoro. Abasi, Okoawo.
Abuduramanu, Idumagbo. Layinka, Ereko.

LATE KINGS OF LAGOS.

Ologun Kutere. Akisemoyin. Gabaro.
Asilokun. Adele. Idewu Ojulari.
Oluwole. Akitoye. Kosoko.
Akitoye. Docemo (ex-King).

DOCIMO'S CHIEFS.

Talabi. Olumegbon. Aromire.
Obalikoro. Onikoyi. Ojora.
Oloto. Asogbon. Kakawa.
Bajulai. Onitano. Bashua.
Egbe. Soenu. Alesi.
Ladanu. Ali, Balogun of the Mahomedans.

KOSOKO'S CHIEFS.

Osodi. Ajagun. Sagberni.
Edun. Bakary. Momo-jikeji.
Adama, Balogun of the Mahomedans.

CHIEFS OF BADAGRY.

Jagba. Wawu. Subu, alias Mobee.
Akaran. Ijigin.

HEADMEN OF THE JEBUS.

PALMA — Akpena, Alakpini, Odogun.
LECKIE — Awole.
Head of Kosoko's men — Aftere.
Ditto Oso-di — Musa.

NAMES OF PLACES IN THE GOLD COAST PROTECTORATE.

No. 240.

Sir,—With reference to the despatch, No. 147, of 25th July last, from His Excellency Governor Freeling, enclosing copy of a Circular from the Secretary of State calling attention to the correct spelling of proper names, I have the honour, by direction of the Administrator, to forward you, for the use of the Courts, the accompanying book which gives the correct spelling of names of places in the and adjacent to the Gold Coast Protectorate.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

To the Registrar of Courts, &c., Lagos.

H. T. RICHMOND, Capt., Acting Assistant Colonial Secretary.

Abacrampa	Adubiasce	Ambasa	Atako
Abroby	Adjumaco	Ampensasoo	Away (Wye or Wei)
Abaries Croom	Adasso	Amodal	Axim
Abrah	Adinu	Amasoo	Ayahpah
Abu	Adaffia (Adaffi)	Amadone	Ayerudu
Abudi (Aburi)	Adiapo	Amamue	Asafo
Abokobi	Adampe (Adamfi)	Amankuan (Amankwan)	Asiakwa
Abadam	Adangme	Aman	Asuom
Ablassie	Adjumacoom	Anashun	Apinamang
Abadom	Afram	Annah	Assin
Abadie	Afrotoom	Ancobra	Ayenosoo
Abata	Agah	Anotjin	Babbi
Aburadium	Agoin	Anama	Babna poro
Abboaddi	Agbokikohi	Ang Berrim	Badukrum
Abinassoo	Ahantah (Ahanta)	Akeassi	Baboon
Abomani	Ahwootah (Aulo or Aunla)	Annyah	Bannassoo
Abra (Abora)	Ahineberum	Anamaboe	Bansu
Abudigi	Ahtoh Insu (Atonsus)	Anduan	Baracoo
Abibey Dome	Aimtheybah	Anduan	Baronassie
Abrah	Ajunam	Anonin	Batty Yan
Acquri	Ahabanti	Appam	Behien
Acconer	Akanteng	Appolonia	Bekaro (Begoro)
Acquapim (Akuapem)	Akoko	Apiradi (Aprede)	Beni Kroom
Acasie	Ajuma	Apach	Berim Croom
Acoomfodie (Akomfodie)	Akroful (Akrofuom)	Apachambu	Berimoo
Acrofoom	Akim (Akyem)	Appo	Beulah
Acquyah	Akropong (Akuropong or Koman)	Apia Agury	Bibokoko
Accra	Akaofunantah	Apoan	Bibokons
Accoonah (Agoonah)	Akoom Kantassim	Appoassi	Bobowassie
Adamgme	Akoontonem	Arosso (Akroso)	Bomeso
Adjumacoon (Adwumake)	Akisso (Akyeso)	Assinee	Boosum
Adinton	Akusenu	Asachari (Asutware)	Bopoquah
Adukrum (Adukurom)	Alcusenis	Ashongruzy	Boposi
Adoba	Alcuterum	Ashara	Bantrie
Adamanssee	Albanu (Abonu)	Assenta	Bayensa
Aduwe	Alcoda (Aquadra, Ankoanda)	Assaman (Assamang)	Brang
Adifey	Alancabo	Assaybo	Braquah
Adicron	Ampanee (Ampeni)	Assahman	Buppa
Adjuah	Amquah	Assoguah	Bussiasie
Adjumchosi	Amissa	Assachar (Essachari)	Bushan
Adjemeru	Amano (Amanokrom)	Assamko	Bymianguku
Adoble		Atenisio	Chama

Coculim	Flonkowie	Leggao	Saibai
Commiee	Fankyeno	Manfe	Sakunya
Comah (Gomoah)	Gablin	Mampenny	Sanqu
Coonwa	Gademamon Berim	Mampong	Sasabi
Cormantine	Gagassy	Mankessim	Saban
Cotobray	Ganmah	Manquady	Secondee
Dabbadee	Gane	Mansu	Secootuassie
Dadrassia	Gawasu	Masiassoo	Segwie
Damfa	Gomah	Medica	Senkai
Dansamsu	Gura	Mefi	Seunekrum
Danoe	Gwan	Molamfi	Sensura
Dasun	Hinnu	Mmoso	Sepum
Datiman	Hatopo	Nacqua	Sodoku (Sodokro)
Davio	Jhinin	Nado	Sootah
Dauronadum	Incassie	Namone	Sapie
Denkera	Induasu	Nani	Swaidro
Dixcore	Infram	Nassou	Taacroo
Dodowah	Infrasaffie	Noasson	Taacorady (Ebamiye)
Doodi	Insootah	Nyananu	Tantamquerry
Doojaby Croom	Insu	Oboom	Tassy (Teschy)
Doomassie	Jeribe	Oco (Lolonya)	Tchufel (Denkera)
Dumana	Jella Coffee (Jella Kofi)	Odumassie	Tebwey
Dormee	Kaheku	Odumassie)	Tekiman
Dwenase	Kalhoo	Odootoo	Tementoo
Dassawasse	Kakoom (Sweet River, El- mina)	Ofo	Temma
Dosoo	Kairokoo	Ojucuah	Tercura
Eastern Akim	Kanrasoom	Okopatu	Tooom
Eastern Wassaw	Kebbi (Kebbie, Kyebi)	Oimtye	Topori
Ecoomfi	Kenkrominobarasso	Osuvi	Tufel
Edu	Kinassoo	Otchita	Tumenfa (Dedime)
Edumafu	Kitchoroo	Osanase	Tute
Edumfi	Koko Effura	Pampo	Tutoo
Eggumpanoo	Kormantin	Papaboe	Tete
Eketeku	Konkonbo	Pasansu	Tumfah
Eku Enu	Kookroo	Pepere	Viwo (Volo)
Ekwi	Kookrantoom	Pempendie	Wekamaye
Elmina	Koontanquerry	Ponee	Western Akim
Endadusso	Koti	Prahu	Western Wassaw
Enyabo	Korajo	Prampram	Whume
Eooman	Kotrapei	Prindenstein	Winnebah
Eosooway	Koyenshin	Prisia	Wobacy
Eseful	Koang	Providence	Wonkarsu
Esewoonah	Kroboe	Pantung (Pantang)	Yamoranza
Etsisi	Kuchabir	Pong	Yancomassie
Eturie	Kunigngko	Quabin	Yanfossou
Eucassam	Kukurantumi	Quabunya	Yana
Euggua	Lai	Quabinyah	Yohmoh
Eaisoo	Laidaka	Quittah (Quitta)	Yuhyo
Fantee (Fanti)	Laletjie	River Abmoussou	Yyadam
Fettah			

NAMES OF PLACES ADJACENT TO GOLD COAST TERRITORY.

A		B	
Abetifi	Aoovernu	Banokuku	Banokuku
Abimbimgua	Apamputo	Diabbe	Krepe (Crepe)
Abloimi	Aphwagassi	Didome	Lichawe
Abom	Apeebanasoo	Dokone	Little Popo
Abomey	Apogoa	Dompasie	Manisey
Achumpony	Apomei	Edunka	Minidasoo
Adafi	Aponei	Edunka	Numeasa
Adansi	Apoti	Edwabin	Obugu
Adodewasie	Appagu	Epiriman	Ogoonassie
Adoomaoo	Aponago	Fiash	Ofessoo
Adope	Asiedu	Fiasee	Omasue
Adum pore	Atieve	Fiassi	Oseamadoo
Agudede	Atobiase	Gaman	Oyoko
Ahgwey	Aoeno	Ganasu	Passaro
Akrofrum	Aveno	Gbetokwe	Porto beguro
Akuami	Ayomonu	Giveku	Quashoo
Akura Kiroo	Aguamoo	Grand Popo	Quisash
Amaum	Banea	Ho	Quahoo (Okwoo)
Ammunum	Baromy	Homie	Salagha (Selaga or Selga)
Amooful	Begwa	Humassie	Santibo
Amin	Biposo	Jamakasi (Dwabin)	Sootah (Sewhee or Sefui)
Anjagbe	Boaman	Juabin	Shawi
Ananasee	Bontaku	Karak	Veleke
Ansah	Boosoman	Kenu	Vodooku
Antarane	Bopossa	Kickevory	Wantomo
Anton	Coomassie (Kumasi)	Kikiwhiru	Waye
Anyako	Crackee	Klichawe	Wute
Aononie	Dakoon	Kodshie	

THE BRITISH COLONIES.

Colony.	Capital.	Mode of Acquisition.	Date.	Population.	Date of Return.
ANGUILLA		Settlement	1650	..... 3,000	1864
ANTIGUA	<i>St. John's</i>	<i>Georgetown</i>	1632	..... 30,593	1861
ASCENSION		"	1857	.....	1861
BAHAMAS	<i>Nassau</i>	"	1629	..... 15,263	1861
BARBADOES	<i>Bridgetown</i>	"	1623	..... 35,387	1861
BARBUDA		"	1628	.....	1861
BERBICE (British Guiana)	<i>New Amsterdam</i>	Capture	1603	Included in Demerara, &c.	1861
BERMUDA	<i>Hamilton</i>	Settlement	1609	.....	1861
BRITISH COLUMBIA	<i>New Westminster</i>	"	1858	..... 11,451	1861
BRITISH KAFFRARIA		{ Separated from Cap. G.H. Re-annexed to D.H.	1866	..... 86,301	1864
CANADA (Quebec)	<i>Montreal</i>	Capture	1759	..... 1,100,750	1861
CANADA (Ontario)	<i>Ottawa</i>	"	1780	..... 1,333,710	1861
CAPE BRITON	<i>Sydney</i>	Settlement and Capture	1793	..... 5,000	1861
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE	<i>Cape Town</i>	Capture	1806	..... 480,995	1861
CEYLON	<i>Colombo</i>	"	1795	..... 1,876,407	1860
CYPRUS	<i>Nicosia</i>	Cession	1878	.....	1865
DEMERARA and ESSEQUIBO (B. Guiana)	<i>George Town</i>	Capture	1803	..... 148,026	1865
DOMINICA	<i>Roseau</i>	"	1763	..... 23,320	1844
FALKLAND ISLANDS	<i>Stanley</i>	Settlement	1842	..... 500	1855
GAMBIA (W. Africa S.)	<i>Bathurst, St. Mary's</i>	Capture	1631	..... 5,093	1854
GIBRALTAR	<i>Residence in Furiat</i>	Capture	1794	..... 17,424	1860
GOLD COAST COLONY	<i>Cape Coast Castle</i>	Settlement	1661	..... 400,500	1851
GUATEMALA (late DANISH)	<i>Christianburg Castle</i>	Cession	1850	.....	1861
ELMINA (late DUTCH)	<i>St. Geo. d'Elmina</i>	"	1872	.....	1861
FUJI		"	1875	.....	1861
GRENADA	<i>St. George</i>	"	1763	..... 31,000	1861
GUELPHOLAND		"	1814	..... 3,000	1861
HONDURAS	<i>Belize</i>	"	1814	.....	1861
HONG KONG	<i>Victoria</i>	Settlement	1742	..... 25,655	1861
JAMAICA	<i>St. Jago de la Vega</i>	Cession	1742	..... 131,498	1864
JARUAN		Capture	1655	..... 441,253	1864
LAGOS (Gold Coast Colony)		Cession	1840	..... 2,785	1864
MALTA, GOZO, and COMING	<i>Valletta</i>	Constituted a Colony	1862	..... 66,321	1871
MAURITIUS	<i>Port Louis</i>	Capture	1810	..... 139,140	1865
MONTERRAT	<i>Plymouth</i>	"	1810	..... 307,121	1861
NATAL	<i>D'Urban</i>	Settlement	1623	..... 7,954	1864
NEVIS	<i>Charlestown</i>	"	1824	..... 151,281	1861
NEW BRUNSWICK (Canada)	<i>Fredaricton</i>	"	1828	..... 10,200	1851
NEWFOUNDLAND		{ Separ. from N. Scotia Became part of the Do- minion of Canada	1784	..... 200,000	1851
NEW SOUTH WALES	<i>St. John</i>	Settlement	1668	..... 132,638	1857
NEW ZEALAND	<i>Sydney</i>	"	1788	..... 302,594	1864
NORFOLK ISLAND	<i>Wellington</i>	"	1839	..... 215,437	1867
NOVA SCOTIA (Canada)		{ Re-Settlement Transferred to Pitcairn Islanders	1778	..... 195	1856
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	<i>Halifax</i>	Settlement & Capture	1825	.....	1861
QUEENSLAND	<i>Charlote Town</i>	Became part of the Do- minion of Canada	1867	..... 267,000	1861
ST. CHRISTOPHER	<i>Brisbane</i>	Settlement	1859	..... 90,000	1841
ST. HELENA	<i>Basseterre</i>	Separated from N.S.W. Settlement	1673	..... 100,000	1865
ST. LUCIA	<i>Yamici Town</i>	Cession	1823	..... 24,455	1861
ST. VINCENT	<i>Cutries</i>	Trans. to Government	1823	..... 6,860	1861
SIERRA LEONE (W. Africa S.)	<i>Kingstown</i>	Capture	1839	..... 28,389	1864
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	<i>Freetown</i>	Cession	1703	..... 34,755	1861
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS	<i>Adelaide</i>	Trans. to Government	1787	..... 39,936	1871
TASMANIA		Settlement	1807	..... 150,000	1865
TORRGO	<i>Hobart Town</i>	Separ. from Indian E. Settlement	1866	..... 97,358	1866
TRANSVAAL	<i>Scarborough</i>	Cession	1804	..... 15,410	1861
TRINIDAD	<i>Port d'Espagne</i>	Armed	1877	.....	1861
TRISTAN D'ACUNHA		Capture	1797	..... 84,438	1861
TURKS and CAICOS		Settlement	1818	..... 0	1845
	<i>Grand Turk</i> .. .. .	" .. .. .	—	..... 4,372	1861
VANCOUVER ISLAND		{ United to British Co- lumbia	1866	.....	1861
VICTORIA	<i>Melbourne</i>	Settlement	1836	.....	1865
VIRGIN ISLANDS	<i>Road Town, Tortola</i>	Separated from N.S.W. Settlement	1850	..... 610,250	1861
WEST AFRICA SETTLEMENTS	<i>Sierra Leon, Gambia</i>	"	1666	..... 6,650	1861
WEST AUSTRALIA	<i>Perth</i>	"	1829	..... 10,471	1864

The Auckland Island Settlement, formed in 1842, was abandoned in 1853; the Bay Islands have been resigned, to Honduras (which guarantees their neutrality); Fernando Po has been given up to Spain, to which it properly belongs; and the Ionian Islands have been ceded to Greece.

Note.—The CROWN AGENTS for the COLONIES marked *a* are Messrs. P. G. Julyan, and W. C. Sargeaunt, 5A, Spring gardens.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

NUMBER, TONNAGE, AND CREWS OF
SAILING VESSELS

of each nation entered and cleared at ports in the Settlement of Lagos in the year 1883.

	ENTERED.			
Flag.	Vessels.	Tons.		Crews.
German	28	7,730	...	268
Italian	10	2,943	...	95
Swedish	2	447	...	17
Norwegian	5	1,201	...	43
Austrian	2	546	...	18
Portuguese	4	746	...	27
American	2	738	...	20
Turkish	1	327	...	9
Grecian	2	580	...	18
Brazilian	2	438	...	17
French.....	14	4,241	...	131
Total	72	19,937		663

CLEARED.			
German	24	6,175	213
Italian	7	2,089	67
Swedish	2	447	19
Norwegian	5	1,201	43
Austrian	2	546	18
Portuguese	3	593	23
American	2	738	20
Grecian	2	580	18
Brazilian	3	580	18
French	15	4,658	144
Total	73	17,555	589

NUMBER, TONNAGE, AND CREWS OF
STEAM VESSELS

of each nation entered and cleared at ports in the Settlement of Lagos in the year 1883.

ENTERED.			
Flag	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
British.....	147	148,341	6,575
French	1	1,910	47
German	68	25,876	2,003
Total	216	176,127	8,625

CLEARED.			
Flag	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
British.....	148	148,685	6,592
French	1	1,910	47
German	66	25,581	2,004
Total	215	176,176	8,643

TOTAL NUMBER, TONNAGE, AND CREWS
OF SAILING VESSELS

entered and cleared at each Port in the Settlement of Lagos in the year 1883.

ENTERED.			
Name of Port	Vessels	Tons	Crews.
Lagos	56	15,380	520
Leckie	<u>16</u>	4,557	<u>143</u>
Total	72	19,937	663
CLEARED.			
Lagos	43	11,016	387
Leckie	<u>22</u>	6,539	<u>202</u>
Total	65	17,555	589

								</	

Year.	Imports.			Exports.		
	Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1875.—Foreign	124	25,984	1,331	1862...	77,933	61,932
1876.—British	178	114,044	5,659	1863...	171,138	138,341
" — Foreign	134	25,829	1,630	1864...	120,896	106,093
1877.—British	180	124,899	6,084	1865...	114,284	175,636
" — Foreign	164	33,313	2,118	1866...	220,766	202,699
1878.—British	197	154,189	6,373	1867...	321,977	513,157
" — Foreign	158	25,061	1,977	1868...	340,815	669,589
1879.—British	215	139,876	6,872	1869...	416,895	400,558
" — Foreign	220	37,823	3,350	1870...	400,558	515,364
1880.—British	5	966	47	1871...	391,653	589,802
" — Foreign	91	26,294	898	1872...	366,256	444,848
1881.—British	140	136,993	6,284	1873...	258,883	406,986
" — Foreign	172	27,890	3,083	1874...	346,068	486,327
1882.—British	150	136,994	6,130	1875...	459,736	517,535
" — Foreign	190	39,504	3,863	1876...	476,812	619,260
1883.—British	148	148,685	6,592	1877...	614,359	734,707
" — Foreign	143	44,946	2,640	1878...	483,623	577,336

GENERAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

Of the Settlement of Lagos, for the Year 1883; also Amount of Customs Revenue collected.

Exports.—Total Exports from 1st January to 31st December ... £594,136 5 0

Imports.—Total Imports from 1st January to 31st December ... 443,903 3 0

Revenue.—Total Amount of Customs Revenue ... 44,968 16 10

Expenditure.—Total Amount of Customs Expenditure ... 37,879 9 3

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Countries.	Quantity.	Value.
Benniseed	Great Britain	Tns.cwt.qrs.lb.	£ s. d.
"	France	402 13 0 25	3760 9 0
"	Germany	20 0 0 0	170 0 0
"	"	67 16 1 22	665 4 11
Cotton (Raw)	Great Britain	490 9 2 19	£4595 13 11
"	France	499,746 lbs.	9359 2 9
"	Germany	162 "	3 7 6
" (Seeded)	Great Britain	1626 "	25 10 2
"	Sierra Leone	94 packages	30 0 0
"	"	1 "	1 0 0

Articles.	Countries.	Quantity.	Value.
Ground Nuts	Great Britain	Tns.cwt.qrs.lb.	£ s. d.
"	Germany	11 13 1 17	93 15 2
"	"	4 19 1 14	29 16 3
"	"	16 12 3 3	123 11 5
Ivory	Great Britain	421143 lbs.	10629 0 6
"	Germany	6401 "	165 12 6
"	"	42755 "	10794 13 0

Articles.	Countries.	Quantity.	Value.
Palm Kernels	Great Britain	Tns.cwt.qrs.lb.	£ s. d.
"	France	11725 8 0 1	125200 5 5
"	Germany	2352 16 2 11	25090 0 0
"	"	11742 7 0 16	128012 7 6
"	"	25820 11 3 1	278302 12 11

Articles.	Countries.	Quantity.	Value.
Palm Oil	Great Britain	1148011 gals.	106610 19 3
"	France	252310 "	27672 15 0
"	Germany	511017 "	47458 5 1
"	Brazil	16570 "	1640 6 0
"	America	43451 "	3254 18 9

Articles.	Countries.	Quantity.	Value.
Ground Nuts	Great Britain	11 13 1 17	93 15 2
"	Germany	4 19 1 14	29 16 3
"	"	16 12 3 3	123 11 5
Ivory	Great Britain	421143 lbs.	10629 0 6
"	Germany	6401 "	165 12 6
"	"	42755 "	10794 13 0

Articles.	Countries.	Quantity.	Value.
Palm Kernels	Great Britain	Tns.cwt.qrs.lb.	£ s. d.
"	France	11725 8 0 1	125200 5 5
"	Germany	2352 16 2 11	25090 0 0
"	"	11742 7 0 16	128012 7 6
"	"	25820 11 3 1	278302 12 11

Articles.	Countries.	Quantity.	Value.
Palm Oil	Great Britain	1148011 gals.	106610 19 3
"	France	252310 "	27672 15 0
"	Germany	511017 "	47458 5 1
"	Brazil	16570 "	1640 6 0
"	America	43451 "	3254 18 9

EXPORTS.						
Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	
1862...	77,933	61,932	1862...	7,130	6,519	
1863...	171,138	158,341	1863...	16,708	15,837	
1864...	120,896	106,093	1864...	21,335	22,860	
1865...	114,284	175,636	1865...	24,081	24,095	
1866...	220,766	202,699	1866...	32,843	23,602	
1867...	321,977	513,157	1867...	30,195	23,602	
1868...	340,815	57,253	1868...	33,596	33,771	
1869...	416,895	669,589	1869...	40,522	39,421	
1870...	400,558	515,364	1870...	45,751	42,379	
1871...	391,653	589,802	1871...	45,612	45,611	
1872...	366,256	444,848	1872...	41,346	41,346	
1873...	258,883	406,986	1873...	52,240	52,225	
1874...	346,068	486,327	1874...	39,350	37,290	
1875...	459,736	517,535	1875...	43,366	44,370	
1876...	476,812	619,260	1876...	49,448	45,170	
1877...	614,359	734,707	1877...	59,389	42,305	
1878...	483,623	577,336	1878...	50,886	49,735	
1879...	527,871	654,379	1879...	54,339	45,934	
1880...	376,215	576,370	1880...	47,987	55,575	
1881...	333,629	460,007	1881...	42,421	45,461	
1882...	428,883	581,064	1882...	44,636	44,039	
1883...	443,903	594,136	1883...	44,668	37,879	

RECAPITULATION OF EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Benniseed	499 q. 2 19	£4,595 13 11
Ground Nuts	16 12 3 3	123 11 5
Palm Kernels	25,820 11 3 1	278,302 12 11
Cotton	411,534 lbs. 95	9,419 0 5
Ivory	42,755 Gallons	10,794 13 0
Palm Oil	1,971,359	186,637 4 1
British, Foreign, and Native Manufactures	93,479 13 6	£594,136 5 0

TOTAL VALUE in Sterling of the Imports and Exports of the Settlement of Lagos from and to each Country in the year 1883.

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
Great Britain	£314,228 19 6	£259,957 1 10
British Colonies:		
Sierra Leone	1,023 8 8	924 14 6
Gambia	6 5 0	112 8 9
Gold Coast		
Windward	5,683 9 5	4,885 10 7
Total	£6,713 3 1	5,922 13 10
Foreign Countries:		
France	10,015 13 10	52,946 2 6
Germany	126,030 0 5	176,739 14 9
Brazils	16,718 11 9	6,083 7 5
New York	5,422 3 4	3,254 18 9
Madeira	217 17 8	—
Tenriffe	598 6 3	—
Leeward, Lagos	2,294 4 0	26,309 13 5
Canary	90 0 0	—
Porto Novo	1,432 10 3	60,592 3 3
River Niger	23,380 19 4	3,230 9 3
Mozambique	4,332 0 0	—
Zanzibar	3,919 5 10	—
Total	£194,451 12 8	£321,56 9 4

Total Amount remitted to England for Investment, or kept in the hands of the Crown Agents, to the Credit of Lagos ... £40,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE GROSS REVENUE, IMPORTS, AND EXPORTS

Of the Settlement of Lagos for the half-year ended 30th June 1883, and that ended 30th June, 1884.

REVENUE.		1883.	1884.
January	£5,994	1 10	£4,910 9 3
February	2,733	4 5	2,605 14 5
March	4,153	19 11	4,446 1 4
April	3,084	4 5	2,108 1 6
May	3,343	8 8	7,547 13 10
June	5,452	14 5	4,419 17 3

January	£24,761	13 8	£26,037 17 7
February	£34,205	12 0	£31,628 14 8
March	22,918	14 11	23,258 6 3
April	34,731	16 1	37,165 13 11
May	26,211	11 0	27,036 8 9
June	31,266	9 11	50,297 14 1
	50,528	18 10	43,702 1 4

January	£199,863	2 9	£213,098 19 0
February	£47,578	13 10	£59,885 7 10
March	21,235	0 6	35,217 9 9
April	39,521	18 7	37,165 13 11
May	69,085	16 9	75,568 19 9
June	67,069	0 0	45,969 9 5
	54,423	10 4	63,889 7 10

£298,914 0 0 £346,031 10 3
J. WORALL, Acting Assistant Collector and Treasurer.
Custom House, Lagos, July 31, 1884.

ARTICLES FOR EXPORTATION.

Articles.	Countries Exported to.	Articles.	Countries Exported to.
Baskets	Brazils.	Hides	France.
Beniseed	Gt. Britain.	Ivory	Gt. Britain.
"	France.	"	France.
"	Germany.	"	Germany.
Black Oil	Gt. Britain.	Kolah Nuts	Porto Novo.
Calabashes	Sierra Leone.	"	River Niger
"	Brazils.	"	Brazils.
Camwood	Gt. Britain.	Palm Kernels	Gt. Britain.
Cocoa Nuts	Gt. Britain.	"	France.
Corn	Sierra Leone.	"	Germany.
"	Gt. Britain.	"	Windward.
Cotton	Gt. Britain.	"	Leeward.
"	France.	Palm Oil	Gt. Britain.
"	Germany.	"	France.
Country Cloth	Gt. Britain.	"	Germany.
"	Gambia.	"	Gambia.
"	Sierra Leone.	"	Leeward.
"	Windward.	"	Brazils.
"	Leeward.	Pepper	Gt. Britain.
Egusi Seed	Brazils.	Shea Butter	Gt. Britain.
"	Gt. Britain.	"	Windward.
"	Brazils.	"	Brazils.
Ground Nuts	Gt. Britain.	Soap	Windward
"	Germany.	"	Brazils.
Gum	Gt. Britain.	Spice	Brazils.
Hides	Gt. Britain.	Yams	Gt. Britain.

ORDINANCE NOTICE

In accordance with Ordinance No. 3, dated February 4th, 1878, intitled: "An Ordinance relating to Pilotage in the Harbour of Lagos, and for regulating the said Harbour and promoting the Health of Seamen therein." According to Section V., the following composed the Board of Pilotage.—THE HARBOUR MASTER, *ex officio* Chairman. Members: FRANK HOOD, C. J. GEORGE, T. G. HOARE.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

Notice is hereby given, that all Bar boats, canoes, boats, etc., are to be moored inside the line of wharves; and no buoys, anchors, or other obstructions to navigation, are to be placed in the river without the knowledge and sanction of the Harbour-Master.

Harbour-Master's Office, Lagos,
January 28, 1873.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.
AFRICA.—WEST COAST.—LAGOS.

A Dioptric bright white light will be hoisted on the Signal lower mast-head, on the East point of the entrance of Lagos River, in place of the red light at present exhibited there.

To be lit from sunset to sunrise, on and after the 1st August, 1882, and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of at least eight miles.

Latitude of signal mast, 6° 12' North. Longitude, 3° 25' East.—By Order,

T. J. WHITTINGTON, Harbour Master.
Harbour Master's Office, Lagos, 11th May, 1882.

Assistant Colonial Secretary's Office,
Lagos, 12th October, 1877.

The following notification having been received from the Lords of the Admiralty, is published for general information.

By His Excellency's Command,
H. F. RICHMOND, Capt.,
Acting Assistant Colonial Secretary.

[The substance of this notice, as soon as it is received on board, is to be inserted in red ink on the charts affected by it; and introduced into the margin, or otherwise, in the page of the sailing directions to which it relates. See Instructions, Navigation and Pilotage.]

No. 111.

AFRICA.—WEST COAST.—GABOON RIVER ENTRANCE.

Bank in the approach to Penelope Pass.

The French Government has given notice of the existence of a bank, on which the French frigate Themis recently struck, in the approach to Penelope Pass, Gaboon River entrance, about 4½ miles W. ½ S. from Capel Joinville:—

This shoal (Themis bank), of 19 feet at low water spring tides, is about 100 yards in extent, with gradually increasing depths of from 3½ to 5 fathoms, except to the westward, where the water deepens suddenly; within the depth of 4½ fathoms the greatest extent of the bank is about 330 yards in a N.E. and S.W. direction.

Position, as given, lat. 0° 27' N., long. 9° 14' 20" E. About 8 cables eastward of the position of Themis bank, an apparently isolated patch of 4½ fathoms was also found.

By command of their Lordships,
FREDK. J. EVANS, Hydrographer.
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
23rd August, 1877.

This notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Gambia river to Cape Lopez, No. 594; Fernando Po island to Cape Lopez, No. 1361; and Gaboon river, No. 1877; also, Africa Pilot Part II., 1875, page 26.

Assistant Colonial Secretariat, Lagos,
July 31, 1878.

The Acting Administrator of the Government has directed the publication for general information of the following copy of a notice relative to the erection of a lighthouse at Cape St. Francis.—By order,

H. F. RICHMOND, Captain,
Acting Assistant Colonial Secretary.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—SOUTH COAST.

It is hereby notified that a light tower is being built about two hundred to three hundred yards within the pitch of a low point (seal point), situated one-and-three-quarter miles westward of Cape St. Francis, to be hereafter called, "Cape St. Francis Lighthouse."

The tower is a cylindrical stone structure, ninety-one feet high, with keeper's quarters attached at base, and is situated in latitude 34° 22' 30" south, and longitude 24° 50' 20" east of Greenwich. It is intended to display a second order Holophotal Revolving White Light, flashing at intervals of twenty seconds, with focal plane one hundred and one and a-half feet above the base of the tower, and one hundred and eighteen feet above the level of high water.

The light will be visible in clear weather about sixteen and three-quarters seamiles from the deck of a vessel fifteen feet above the sea. It will command the coast uninterrupted to the westward, but will be cut off to the eastward by Cape St. Francis, on the line N. 53° E. true, or would not be visible from the eastward on a bearing more southerly than S. 53° W. true.

The nearest existing lights are Cape Recife, about forty-five miles to the eastward; and Mossel Bay (Cape St. Blaize), about one hundred and thirty-three miles to the westward.

The tower will probably be ready for the reception of the Lenticular about January, 1878, and the light may probably be exhibited some time between 1st March and 30th April, 1878, of which due and precise notice will be given.

JAMES F. FORDE,
Chief Inspector of Public Works.
Public Works Office, Cape Town, 17th July, 1877.

The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

By order, CHAS. D. TURNER,
Acting Assistant Colonial Secretary.

Assistant Colonial Secretariat, Lagos, 30th June, 1879.
[The substance of this notice, as soon as it is received on board, is to be inserted in red ink on the charts affected by it, and introduced into the margin, or otherwise in the page of the sailing directions to which it relates. See Instruction, Navigation and Pilotage, p. 172.]

AFRICA, WEST COAST SENEGAL—GOREE BAY.

(1) Red Light near Rufisque.

The French Government has given notice that on 11th January, 1879, a light was exhibited near Rufisque, eastern shore of Goree Bay.

The light is a fixed red light, and should be visible in clear weather from a distance of three miles.

CASAMANZE RIVER.

(2) Red Light at Carabane.

Also, that a light is now exhibited at Carabane, left bank of Casamance river.

The light is a fixed red light, elevated fifty-two feet above the quay, and should be visible in clear weather from a distance of six miles.

By command of their Lordships,

FREDK. J. EVANS, Hydrographer.
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
16th April, 1876.

This notice affects the following Admiralty charts:—Gambia River to Cape Lopez, No. 594; Gibraltar Strait to Gambia River, No. 1226; Cape Blanco to Cape Verde, No. 1231; Cape Verde to Cape Roxo, No. 599; also Admiralty List of Lights on the West Coast of Africa, &c., 1879, page 4; and African Pilot, part I., 1873, pages 113 and 138.

Assistant Colonial Secretariat, Lagos,
31st March, 1880.

The following Notice to Mariners, dated 14th January, 1880, is hereby published for general information.

By His Excellency's Command, CHAS. C. TURTON,
Acting Assistant Colonial Secretary.

The substance of this Notice, as soon as it is received on

board, is to be inserted in red ink on the Charts affected by it; and introduced into the margin, or otherwise in the page of the Sailing directions to which it relates. See Admiralty Instructions, Navigation and Pilotage, pp. 312 and 313.

No. X.—AFRICA.—WEST COAST. COAST OF LIBERIA.

Non-existence of reported dangers near Cape Palmas.

With reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 93, of 19th June, 1879, on the reported existence of a sunken rock in the neighbourhood of Cape Palmas, on which the British and African Steam Navigation Company's ship Volta was stated to have struck—also, of shoal ground (4½ fathoms) reported by the steam ship Congo in 1875.

The following account has been received from Lieutenant Hughes-Hallett, commanding H.M.S. Firefly—the result of an exhaustive survey of the locality made with the boats of that vessel, which extended over a fortnight:—The Firefly was at first anchored near the reported position of Congo rock, afterwards near that of Volta rock—from those positions close lines of soundings were taken by boats in all directions, but without finding the reported rocks, or any material difference from the depths shown on the Admiralty charts.

Having failed in finding the reported rocks or any trace of sunken dangers, by sounding—recourse was had to sweeping for them by a weighted line between two boats, but with a similar result.

From this examination and information obtained on the spot, it is considered that the dangers above-mentioned do not exist in or near the positions assigned them, and that the shoal ground reported was probably in the neighbourhood of Yoruba rock.

NOTE.—Yoruba rock on which the steam vessel Yoruba struck in 1873, is by the Firefly's examination, situated W.N.W. from Cape Palmas lighthouse, distant 4½ cables, or close to the position originally given for it on the chart. The wreck of the steam vessel Yoruba (on the beach) bears N. 1½ E. from Cape Palmas lighthouse, distant 7 cables.

(The bearings are Magnetic. Variation 20° Westerly in 1880).

By command of their Lordships,

FREDK. J. EVANS, Hydrographer.
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
14th January, 1880.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Gambia River to Cape Lopez, 594; Cape Palmas to Grand Lahore, No. 1362; Cape Mesurado to Cape Palmas, No. 1365; Cape Palmas and Tabu River, with plan of Cape Palmas, No. 1697; also, Africa Pilot, part I., 1873, page 201; and Hydrographic Notice, No. 6, of 1876.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.

SHIPS ENTERING SPANISH PORTS IN DISTRESS.

It has come to the knowledge of Her Majesty's Government that cases have occurred where British vessels, having been compelled through accident or stress of weather to put into Spanish ports, have, although not trading with any of those ports, been subject to heavy fines and confiscation of cargo on the part of the Spanish Customs Authorities, on account of inaccuracies, however trifling or accidental, in the ship's manifest, the production of which has been demanded by the Custom House Officers immediately upon the vessels reaching port.

As it appears that proceedings of this nature are sanctioned by the letter of the Spanish Law, shipmasters are hereby warned of the difficulties to which they may be exposed when putting into Spanish ports under circumstances of the nature above mentioned, should any inaccuracy whatever be discovered in connection with the ship's cargo or papers contrary to the laws of Spain.

THOMAS GRAY,
Marine Department, Board of Trade, September, 1874.

ENGAGEMENT OF FOREIGN SEAMEN ON BOARD BRITISH SHIPS.

The attention of British shipmasters, and of foreign seamen wishing to ship on board British vessels, is hereby called to the provisions of the laws of certain countries with regard to military and naval service, which forbid the engagement of the subjects of those countries on foreign service, unless they are provided with certificates from the competent authorities to the effect that there is no objection to their accepting such service.

Masters of British ships, and seamen, being the subjects of foreign countries, are therefore warned that, unless the latter are provided with the certificates from the authorities above referred to, any engagements they may make to serve on board British vessels may be considered illegal according to the laws of those countries, and that the whole responsibility and consequences of concluding such engagements will have to be borne by the parties to the contract, who must not expect any interference on their behalf on the part of Her Majesty's Government or of any British Consular Officer.

THOMAS GRAY.

NOTICE TO PILOTS.

A large Nun Buoy was placed on the 16th instant, in 4 less Seven fathoms water outside Lagos Bar, to mark the entrance of the deep water channel in and out the Harbour. Buoy bearing by compass N.W. by N. from marks on the West point of Lagos River.

Inwards. Pass the Buoy about one Cable's length to the Eastward, then steer, keeping Triangle a little open to the Westward of Barrel mark, when near and abreast of the said marks, steer across to Whitewashed mark on the East side in the Bay.

Outwards. From Whitewashed mark in the Bay steer across until abreast of marks Triangle and Barrel, then steer for the large Nun Buoy, keeping Triangle a little open to the Westward of Barrel mark. Pass the Buoy about one Cable's length to the Eastward.

Bearing of Buoy from Triangle and Barrel mark S.W. by S. by Compass.

Pilots will be particularly careful when towing to keep clear of the Buoy, so as not to foul their tow ropes.

By Order, T. J. WHITTINGTON, Harbour Master.
Harbour Master's Office, Lagos, 20th January, 1882.

From this date until further notice all pilots, after anchoring vessels in this harbour, will see second anchor, a cock-bill, with five fathoms' range of chain, and all clear for letting go if required.

Should a vessel have to lay over thirty-six hours at anchor in the stream, the pilot must moor with both anchors, with not less than fifteen fathoms of cable on each before leaving the ship.

By Order, T. J. WHITTINGTON, Harbour Master.
Harbour Master's Office, Lagos, 9th May, 1879.

The following particulars relative to the position of the wreck of the s.s. Lagos on the Bar, are published for general information. Compass bearing of wreck from Beach Signal House, S.W. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. Compass bearing of Fair Way Buoy from Beach Signal House, S.W. $\frac{3}{4}$ W. Compass bearing of wreck from Beacon on West side of harbour, S.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. Compass bearing of Fair Way Buoy from Beacon on West side of harbour, S.W. $\frac{3}{4}$ S.—By Command,

JOSEPH GRIFFITHS, Acting Harbour Master.
Harbour Master's Office, Lagos, April 2, 1883.

In consequence of the decreased water on the Bar, the draught for steamers crossing from this date until further notice will be 14 feet in and out.

The draught for sailing vessels will continue to be the same, until further notice, viz., 12 feet 6 inches in, and 11 feet 6 inches out.—By Command,

JOSEPH GRIFFITHS, Acting Harbour Master.
Harbour Master's Office, Lagos, April 25, 1883.

(8) Colonial Secretariat, Lagos, July 31, 1882.
The following Notices to Mariners, Nos. 50 and 81, dated respectively March 28 and May 5, 1882, are hereby published for general information. By command,
ROUSE DOUGLAS DOUGLAS, Acting Assistant Colonial Secretary.

The substance of this Notice, as soon as it is received on board, is to be inserted in red ink on the Charts affected by it; and introduced into the margin, or otherwise in the page, of the Sailing Directions to which it relates. See Admiralty Instructions, Navigation and Pilotage, pp. 312 and 313.

AFRICA—EAST COAST.

(1) DELAGOA BAY—BOUY MARKING WRECK NOT IN POSITION.

With reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 40, of March 6, 1880, on Cockburn shoal light-vessel, Delagoa Bay, having foundered; and on placing a buoy to mark the position of the wreck:—

Information has been received from Her Majesty's Consul at Mozambique, dated January 8, 1882, that the buoy placed to mark the position of the wreck had disappeared.

(2) QUILMANE RIVER ENTRANCE—BUOYAGE.

Also, dated 8th January, 1882, that the buoy marking the extremity of Tangalane Banks, eastern side of Quilmane (Quilimane) River entrance, has been replaced:—

The buoy, cylindrical in shape, and painted black, is moored in three fathoms, on the south extreme of the bank.

Also, that southward of Mil tao Bank, Quilmane River entrance, two buoys, cylindrical in shape [and painted red, have been placed to indicate the channel.

Note.—Entering Quilmane River, the buoys painted black should be left on the starboard hand; those painted red, on the port hand.

By Command of their Lordships,
FREDK. J. EVANS, Hydrographer,
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, 28th Mar, 1882.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—

(1) Temporarily, Tugela river to Delagoa Bay, No. 2,089; Delagoa Bay to Massangrani Bay, No. 648; Delagoa Bay, No. 644; also, Admiralty List of Lights in South Africa, 1882, No. 21; and Africa Pilot, part III, 1878, page 154.

(2) Massangrani Bay to Premeira Islands, No. 1,810; Quilmane river, No. 650; Also, Africa Pilot, part III, 1878, pages 190, 191.

The substance of this notice, as soon as it is received on board, is to be inserted in red ink on the charts affected by it; and introduced into the margin, or otherwise in the page, of the Sailing Directions to which it relates. See Admiralty Instructions, Navigation and Pilotage, pp. 312 and 313.

No. 81. AFRICA—WEST COAST, GABOON RIVER.

(1) HARBOUR LIGHTS AT LIBREVILLE.

The French Government has given notice that, on 15th December, 1881, two harbour lights were exhibited at Libreville (the Plateau), right bank of Gaboon River:—

The northern light, shown 5 feet within the extremity of the northern pier, is a fixed red light; the southern light, shown 16 feet within the extremity of the southern pier, is a fixed green light.

Position approximate, lat. 0 deg. 23 min. N., long. 9 deg. 26 min. 30 sec. E.

Note.—By keeping the three lights (forming a part of the lighting of the Plateau) in line bearing N. 76½ deg. E., the extremities of the piers and the rock in the entrance of the harbour will be avoided.

COAST OF ANGOLA.—ST. PAUL DE LOANDO.

(2) FIXED LIGHT ON LOANDO REEF, WITHDRAWAL OF LIGHT-VESSEL.

Information has been received from Her Majesty's Consul at St. Paul de Loando that the erection of a small

lighthouse on the north-east extremity of Loando Reef at the entrance of that harbour would be completed in April, 1882, and a light exhibited therefrom:—

The light is a fixed white light, visible in clear weather from a distance of ten miles.

Further notice concerning this light will be published in due course.

Also, that on the exhibition of this light, the light-vessel previously marking the extremity of Loando Reef would be withdrawn.

(3) SEMAPHORE ON FORT SAN MIGUEL.

Also, that a Semaphore station has been established on Fort San Miguel, San Paul de Loando:—

Vessels passing or entering the harbour can communicate by the International Code of Signals.

(4) SEMAPHORE AT AMBRIZ.

Also, that a Semaphore station has been established at Ambriz—vessels can communicate by the International Code of Signals.

(The bearing is magnetic. Variation 17½ deg. westerly in 1882.) By Command of their Lordships,

FREDK. J. EVANS, Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, 5th May, 1882.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—

(1) Fernando Po Island to Cape Lopez, No. 1,361, Gaboon River, No. 1,877; also, Admiralty List of Lights on the West, South, and South-east Coasts of Africa, 1882, page 6; and Africa Pilot, part II, 1875, page 19.

(2), (3), and (4) Anno Bom to Hollam's Island, No. 595; Banda Point to St. Paul de Loando, No. 604; St. Paul de Loando Harbour, No. 626 (2 only); also, Admiralty List of Lights on the West, South, and South-east Coasts of Africa, 1882, No. 29; and Africa Pilot, part II, 1851, pages 114, 117-120.

(10) Colonial Secretariat, Lagos, 31st July, 1882.

The following Notice having been received, the Acting Administrator of the Government has directed due publicity to be given thereto.

By command,

ROUSE DOUGLAS DOUGLAS, Acting-Assist. Colonial Sec.

The information contained in this Notice is to be carefully considered, to be noted in the Sailing Directions, and compared with the chart when the ship is navigating the parts to which it refers.

Hydrographic Notice (No. 8).

AFRICA PILOT. Notice No. 2.

The following information regarding Cape Juby and Oura River, and on Lanzarote Island, Canary group, is from a report by Captain C. A. P. Bridge, R.N., who visited these localities in H.M.S. Espiegle, 1881.*

[The bearings are Magnetic.] Variations 19 deg. W. in 1881.

AFRICA—WEST COAST.

CAPE JUBY.—In making Cape Juby it may be well to sight the coast 9 or 10 miles distant, and then run along shore till the bush-covered knoll is seen; the cape does not show out well except from the N.E. and S.W. Making the coast a little to the S.W., and standing north would, perhaps, be preferable, especially in the early morning when the sun is low.

The Espiegle anchored in 11 fathoms, bottom dark sand, with Cape Juby light bearing 87½ deg., E., the point Southward of bay, S. 47 deg. W.; this position being about 1½ miles from the reef behind which a trading hulk is at present moored.

Between the reef which extends south-westward from the cape and the shore, a shallow basin, barred at the entrance (on the south side), is formed. At low water

* See Admiralty charts: Africa, West Coast, sheets 3 and 4, Nos. 4,222 and 1,230 River Ouro, No. 605; scale, m—0.4 inches; Canary Islands, No. 1,894; Lanzarote, No. 1,852; Ports Naos and Arcife, No. 880; scale, m—7 inches (cancelling plan on chart No. 1852); also Africa Pilot, Part I, 3rd Edition, 1859, pages 68, 69, 108, 109, 113, and 114.

there is only 2 feet on the bar, and with some winds only 1 foot. The reef dries at low water.

Proceeding in a boat from the ship, with the taft and the building on the reef in line, depths of 7, 6, 5½, and 4 fathoms were found. The sea broke heavily on the inner side of the reef, and on the mainland; and for about 100 yards between the lines of breakers the sea was very confused. Along the inner side, close to the breakers, the depths were 11, 8, 10, and 6½ feet about 80 yards to the eastward of the hulk, and beyond that it appeared continuous breakers. On the north side the depths were from 3 to 4 feet; alongside the hulk 8 feet.

It is reported that this small basin is silting up; the bank on the south side is growing out, and had approached the hulk 35 feet during an interval of two months. Also that the current frequently runs to the south-west at the rate of 6 knots round Cape Juby. During the stay of the Espiegle it was running between two and three knots.

A building has been commenced on the west point of the reef, and during high tides the surf breaks heavily all round it, rendering landing impossible, even during fine weather. And it was stated that this (the day on which the Espiegle arrived) was the first day during the previous two months that it had been possible to communicate with the reef, and that a small schooner of 25 tons had not been able to get out of the basin. The hulk was taken in while quite light. She grounds at low water.*

Though it is quite smooth water inside at low tide this reef could not be considered to afford permanent shelter even for small boats, as the sea must be dangerous during a gale at high tide. Before attempting to enter the basin behind the reef, the state of the surf should be carefully noted.

There are no supplies to be obtained here. Water and fresh meat are obtained from Lanzarote.

The dwellers in the immediate neighbourhood are reported to be well disposed; but formidable tribes from a distance occasionally visit Juby on marauding expeditions. Cape Juby is 150 miles from the nearest caravan track.

RIVER OURO.—The general uniformity of the coast makes it exceedingly difficult when approaching the estuary of this river to ascertain the ship's position by the appearance of the land. The soundings laid down on the Admiralty coast chart, as also the plan of the inlet or estuary inside the bar, are good guides; and there does not appear to be any alteration of importance since the survey of 1820.

It may be well for a ship proceeding to the Ouro to keep on the line of soundings marked on the chart. Deception Cliff is a noteworthy object and a good mark for ships when at no great distance from the land. The estuary of the Ouro can be easily seen over the peninsula from aloft; at one or two places it can be seen from the deck.

In anchoring near Durnford Point it will be advisable not to approach the south-west corner of the peninsula within 6 cables, as a shoal with soundings of 9 to 15 feet extends south-westward of the point. All along the southern end of the peninsula the water is shoal for 3 or 4 cables, the deepening being very gradual. Breakers are visible 2 miles S. by E. of the point.

Good anchoring ground in 6 or 7 fathoms, somewhat less than a mile from the extremity of the peninsula, can be reached by coming in on an easterly course, which will lead clear of doubtful spots. This anchorage in the prevailing N.E. wind has smooth water, and is frequented by fishing schooners from the Canary Islands, which vessels also anchor in soundings out of sight of land south of the Ouro.

The estuary of the Ouro is a splendid sheet of tranquil water in the prevailing N.E. wind, and from the bar presents the appearance of a sea with high bluffs on the eastern side, and what seems a low sand island (the peninsula) with occasional bluffs of moderate height on the western. The channel of access to it has only 12 feet

* The hulk is the property of the North-West African Company.

on it at low water springs; vessels should not attempt to enter without first buying the channel, as it is impossible to get any leading marks.

The water on the western side (that of the peninsula) shoals very gradually, and at many points landing from a boat would be difficult.

At the bar the young tide occasionally makes strong eddies. The full influence of the tide is felt as far out as Durnford Point; this should be remembered in making for the outer anchorage near the point.

The river at the head of the estuary apparently disappears altogether at certain seasons.

The estuary abounds in fish, which can be easily taken in the seine. Winged and other game are to be seen in large numbers on the peninsula. It need hardly be said that there is no fresh water supply. The country is one almost unbroken series of undulating sands, over which a few shrubs are dotted.

The Canary fishermen state that the wandering Moors rarely come to the extremity of the peninsula, but are found near its junction with the mainland. According to some authorities these Moors are of a barbarous disposition; the fishermen, however, describe them as "tame."

CANARY ISLANDS.—LANZAROTE.

PORT NAOS.—Fort San Josef, a massive circular fort on the mainland opposite the northern end of Cruces Island, is a prominent object, and useful as a sea-mark.

The northern entrance to the port appears to have not less than 18 feet at low water. There is plenty of water in Port Naos, close in shore by the mainland, after passing the entrance; but the port is so small that not even a gun-vessel would have room to swing. The two leading lights are shown on iron poles placed by the side of two white beacon-houses, which are also very conspicuous.

The Espigle anchored half-a-mile outside the entrance in 16½ fathoms, with Fort San Gabriel bearing West, Port Naos south-easterly light N. 63 deg. W., right extreme Cruces Island N. 37 deg. W.; the bottom is apparently coral, as a lead fouled and was lost. This berth was found convenient for receiving coal in lighters from the coal stores which are situated on the northern end of Cruces Island.

A French steamship company whose vessels call at Lanzarote have a coal store on Cruces Island, containing at the time of the visit of the Espigle about 350 tons. The North-west African Company also has a store, in which about 200 tons had recently been deposited.

Supplies are not plentiful at Lanzarote, that of water depends entirely on the rains. In the year 1881 there was a severe and disastrous drought. Some years ago the drought was so bad that 8,000 of the inhabitants left, chiefly for the River Plate.

ERRATUM:—Page 113, line 13, from top, for lat. 23 deg. 26 min. N., read lat. 23 deg. 36 min. N.
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, March 28, 1882

SIGNAL STATIONS, LAGOS.

Ball, Union Jack and ball.—English man-of-war from windward.

Ball, Flag J. and ball.—Foreign man-of-war from windward.

One ball and Union Jack.—English man-of-war from leeward.

One Ball and Flag J.—Foreign man-of-war from leeward.

Union Jack.—Government Yacht.

Two balls and Code Pendant.—Mail from windward.

One ball and Code Pendant.—Mail from leeward.

Two balls.—Steamer from windward.

One ball.—Steamer from leeward.

One ball, half-mast high (and flag of owner of boat or vessel, if supplied by owner to signalman).—Accident on the Bar. A gun will accompany these signals.

Flag H.—English three-mast vessel.

Flag R.—Foreign three-mast vessel.

Flag M.—English two-mast vessel.

Flag K.—Foreign two-mast vessel.

Flag V. will be hoisted over these signals when the vessel is from windward, and Flag W. when from leeward.

Flag S.—Good Bar.

Flag B half-mast high.—Bad Bar.

Flag C.—One hour before high water.

Flag D.—Two hours before high water.

(By Command) H. H. GRAVES,

Acting Assistant Colonial Secretary.
Assistant Colonial Secretary's Office, July 5, 1876.

BAR SIGNALS.

Fine Bar S, Bad Bar B.

Draught for vessels crossing the bar—12 ft. in, and 11 ft. out. Draught for steamers crossing the bar, 14 ft. 6 in. in, and 13 ft. 6 in. out.
August, 1882.

THE LAGOS PILOTAGE AND HARBOUR ORDINANCE—No. 3 of 1878.

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS. Preliminary.

- 1 Short title.
- 2 Signification of certain terms.
- 3 Extent of the Harbour of Lagos.
- 4 Ordinance repealed.

I.—PILOTAGE. Pilotage Board.

- 5 Pilotage Board how constituted; Case of persona interest; Quorum.
- 6 Power of summoning witnesses, &c.; Proviso.
- 7 False evidence perjury.
- 8 Experts to assist Board.
- 9 How inquiry to be held: Powers for keeping order.
- 10 Inquiry by Board in certain cases; Powers as to Pilots.
- 11 Governor may affirm or vary decision of Board, or may revoke License.

Licensing of Pilots.

- 12 Application for examination.
- 13 Procedure of Board thereupon.
- 14 Pilots to be licensed by Governor: Duration of Licenses; Proviso; Suspension or revocation of License; Renewal of License: Board to report unfitness.
- 15 Security to be given by Pilots: Security becoming insufficient; Renewal of security.
- 16 Register of Pilots.
- 17 Licenses under Ordinance of 1868.
- 18 Effect of License.
- 19 Penalty for illegal Piloting.
- 20 Pilot to produce License.

Compulsory Pilotage.

- 21 Pilotage compulsory; How enforced.
- 22 Selection of Pilots; Proviso.
- 23 Pilot not to quit ship prematurely.

Remuneration of Pilots.

- 24 Pilotage dues; Dues on changing berth; Exception.
- 25 Recovery of pilotage dues; outward Bound; Clearance may be delayed in certain cases.
- 26 Unauthorized rates prohibited: Exemption.
- 27 Consignee, &c., may retain pilotage dues.

Offences of Pilots (General).

- 28 Penalties on offences:
 - (1) Revenue offences;
 - (2) Corrupt practices;
 - (3) Lending License;
 - (4) Acting while suspended;
 - (5) Or drunk;
 - (6) Causing improper expense;
 - (7) Refusing to take charge;
 - (8) Refusing to conduct ship.
- (9) Conducting ship contrary to prohibition;
- (10) Quitting ship prematurely.
- 29 Penalty on Pilot endangering ship, life, or limb.

II.—HARBOUR REGULATIONS.

Ships entering or leaving Harbour.

- 30 Limit of draught of ships: Notice of limit; Penalty on contravention.
- 31 False declaration as to draught; falsifying marks;
- 32 Ships may be delayed when necessary for safety; Penalty on contravention.
- 33 Notice before leaving Harbour.
- 34 Regulation as to towage, sails, &c.; Penalty on contravention.
- 35 Powers of Harbour Master in the mooring, &c., of ships; Penalty on contravening his directions.
- 36 Liability of Harbour Master.
- 37 Disputes with Harbour Master how decided.

Gunpowder.

- 38 Gunpowder to be discharged at Magazine; and not taken on board except at Magazine; to be exported forthwith; Penalty on contravention.

Prevention of Obstructions.

- 39 Removal of wrecks and obstructions.
- 40 Wilfully sinking ships.
- 41 Throwing mud, &c., into Harbour.
- 42 Fishing stakes not to impede navigation; Penalty on non-compliance with directions.

Vessels adrift.

- 43 Penalty for unlawfully loosing moorings, &c.
- 44 Salvage of boats: Proviso; Disputes how settled.

Health of Seamen.

- 45 Regulations:
 - (1) Restrictions as to Sailors going on shore;
 - (2) Stragglers on shore may be apprehended;
 - (3) Boat service;
 - (4) Exposure to sun;
 - (5) Provisions;
 - (6) Awnings;
 - (7) Orders of Health Officer;
 - (8) Immediate report of disease;
 - (9) Nursing Sick;
 - (10) Report of complaints;
 - (11) Visits of Health Officer; Proviso;
 - (12) Penalty on non-compliance with Regulations;
- 46 Medical fees; Exceptions.
- 47 Health Officer may cause Sick to be removed to Hospital; Penalty on non-compliance with Order.
- 48 Rates payable for Hospital Patients:—Masters; Mates; Seamen; Kroomen.
- 49 By whom Medical rates, &c., to be paid.

III.—SUPPLEMENTAL.

Legal Procedure.

- 50 Limitation of time for prosecutions.
- 51 Recovery of penalties: Limitation of imprisonment. Application of penalties.

Supplemental Rules.

- 52 Power of making Rules.
- 53 Exemption. Schedule.

No. 3. GOLD COAST COLONY.

IN THE FORTY-FIRST YEAR OF THE REIGN OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.

Sanford Freeling, Esquire, C.M.G., Governor.

[February 4, 1878.]

An Ordinance relating to Pilotage in the Harbour of Lagos, and for regulating the said Harbour, and promoting the health of seamen therein.

Whereas it is expedient to make improved provisions relating to Pilots and Pilotage in the Harbour of Lagos, and for regulating the said Harbour, and promoting the health of the crews of ships therein;

Be it enacted by the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the "Lagos Pilotage and Harbour Ordinance, 1878."

2. In this Ordinance—

"Pilot" means any person authorized under this Ordinance to act as a Pilot.

"Harbour" means the Harbour of Lagos, and includes the foreshore thereof.

"Harbour Master" includes every Officer appointed by the Governor by the designation of Harbour Master of Lagos, or lawfully acting as such.

"Ship" includes every description of decked Vessel used in navigation.

"Boat" includes Canoe and every description of undecked or not fully decked Vessel used in navigation.

"Master" includes every person having or taking charge or command of a Ship.

"Health Officer" includes every Officer appointed by the Governor by the designation of Health Officer of Lagos, or lawfully acting as such.

"The Rules" mean such Rules as shall be made under the fifty-second section of this Ordinance.

3. The Governor in Council may from time to time define and declare or vary the extent and boundaries of the Harbour of Lagos. The extent and boundaries existing at the commencement of this Ordinance shall continue until otherwise so declared or varied.

4. The Ordinance No. 3 of 1868, passed by the Administrator and Legislative Council of the Settlement of Lagos on the twenty-ninth day of August, 1868, is hereby repealed. Provided that such repeal shall not affect the consequences of any act or omission that has already taken place, nor any right, liability, or right of procedure civil or criminal, nor any proceedings civil or criminal commenced or to be commenced in respect of any such act or omission.

1.—PILOTAGE: Pilotage Board.

5. The Governor shall establish a Board to be called the Pilotage Board of Lagos, which shall consist of the Harbour Master of Lagos, who shall be Chairman *ex officio*, and such other persons not more than four in number as the Governor shall from time to time appoint. The Governor may remove any person so appointed and fill vacancies occurring in the Board. In the absence of the Harbour Master, or for other necessary or reasonable cause, the Governor may by writing under his hand, appoint any member of the Board to preside at any meeting thereof.

No member of the Board shall have any vote in any matter in which he is personally concerned or in which his conduct may be in any way questioned, and in any such matter or inquiry he may be required by the other members of the Board to be present or absent as may be deemed most desirable.

The Chairman and any two members of the Board shall be a quorum with full power to do all which the Board is empowered to do. The Chairman shall call a meeting of the Board whenever necessary. The Chairman at any meeting, if upon any question there shall be an equality of votes for and against the question, shall have a second or casting vote.

6. The Board shall have the powers of a District Commissioner under the Supreme Court Ordinance, 1876, of summoning and examining witnesses on oath or affirmation, and calling for documents in any matter before them under this Ordinance, and of adjourning any hearing or inquiry from time to time: Provided that nothing in this section shall authorize the Board to commit any person to prison or to enforce any order by attachment or otherwise, but a Judge of the Supreme Court upon the application of the Chairman of the Board, and after hearing the party charged with disobedience to any lawful order of the Board or other misconduct, may in respect of such disobedience or misconduct, make any order of attachment or commitment he may consider necessary.

7. Any witness who shall wilfully give false evidence in any inquiry before the Board concerning the subject

matter of such inquiry shall be guilty of perjury, and be liable to be prosecuted and punished accordingly.

8. The Board shall have power, subject to the Rules, to call in one or more nautical persons to act as Assessor or Assessors to assist the Board in dealing with any matter which may require the advice of nautical persons, or the advice of pilots or other persons specially acquainted with the port of Lagos. Such Assessors may be required by the Board to give their opinion on any question involving seamanship or pilotage, but the Board shall exercise its own judgment as to the effect to be given to such opinion in its decision.

9. The Governor may direct whether any inquiry before the Board shall or shall not be held in public: In the absence of a direction to the contrary every inquiry shall be held in public, but the Board shall be entitled to exclude any particular person or persons for the preservation of order or for the due conduct of the inquiry.

10. The Board is hereby empowered at its discretion, and required whenever so directed by the Governor, to make formal inquiry in every case in which, within the harbour or waters of Lagos, any ship under pilotage charge touches the ground, or runs foul of any other ship, or of any buoy or beacon, and also to make formal inquiries respecting the conduct of Pilots as such;

Whenever an inquiry is made under this section it shall be the duty of the Board to pronounce upon the conduct of the pilot in the matter forming the subject of the inquiry, and if the Board thinks that the conduct of such pilot requires such punishment they shall suspend his license for such time as they shall think fit, and report the case to the Governor.

11. The Governor may affirm, vary, or reverse the decision of the Board suspending the license of any Pilot, or, if he considers that the negligence or misconduct of the pilot so requires, he may revoke such license.

Licensing of Pilots.

12. Every person desirous of being appointed a Lagos Pilot shall make application in writing to the Board to be examined, stating his name, age, birth-place, present residence, previous occupation, and the ground on which he claims to be qualified for an examination.

13. Upon such application the Board shall have authority (subject to the Rules), after a careful personal investigation of the applicant at a sitting of the Board, to grant a Certificate that such applicant is in their belief a person of good character and of sober habits, and possessed of such nautical skill and such complete local knowledge as qualify him to take pilotage charge of ships of the largest size and greatest draught of water that enter or leave the Harbour; The certificate may be in the form A in the Schedule to this Ordinance: When the Board grants such certificate they shall transmit it with a report of the case to the Governor.

14. The Governor may, on the application of any person producing a certificate of fitness from the Board, grant a License appointing the applicant a Lagos Pilot, or may withhold such License in case he see cause to be dissatisfied with the qualifications of the applicant whether in respect of age, skill, previous service, character, or otherwise, or may direct further examination and inquiry, if he thinks fit:

A Pilot License shall have effect from the date of granting the same till the close of the thirty-first day of December in the year in which it is granted, and unless superseded by a new License for one month thereafter:

Provided that if a Pilot is absent from the town or harbour of Lagos for more than one month at any one time the Board shall report his absence to the Governor, who shall thereupon suspend his License: The License shall not have effect after the Pilot returns until renewed by the Governor;

Whenever an order suspending a Pilot's License is made, the License shall cease to be of any effect during the term of suspension; and whenever a Pilot's License

is revoked, the License shall cease to have any effect whatsoever.

In usual course, Licenses may be renewed by the Governor annually on application made through the Board; but the Governor may refuse to renew any License. If at the close of any year the Board shall consider that any Pilot is unfit to be entrusted with the pilotage charge of ships, it shall be the duty of the Board to report the case to the Governor.

15. Upon the certificate being transmitted and approved by the Governor, and before the License is granted, the applicant for License shall enter into security by Bond to the Queen in such amount as shall be fixed by the Rules, or if not so fixed, as the Governor shall fix, with one or more sureties to be approved of by the Board, to answer for the due observance by the Pilot of the duties imposed on him by this Ordinance: Such Bond may be in the form C in the Schedule to this Ordinance, or to the like effect.

If it shall appear to the Board at any time that the security bond of any Pilot is, or has become, insufficient, they shall call upon the Pilot to obtain sufficient security, and if he fail to do so within one month, the Board shall report the case to the Governor, who, if he thinks fit, may suspend the License of such Pilot until sufficient security has been given;

If the License of any Pilot be renewed, he shall enter into a new Bond in substitution for that under his expired License.

16. It shall be the duty of the Harbour Master to keep a Register of Pilots in such form as the Governor directs.

17. All valid Pilots' Licenses which have been granted under the Ordinance passed by the Administrator and Legislative Council of Lagos on the twenty-ninth day of August, 1868, shall have effect, subject as in this Ordinance, until the close of the periods for which such licenses may have been granted, and may be renewed in like manner as licenses granted under this Ordinance.

18. All Licensed Lagos Pilots shall be authorized, whilst their Licenses continue in effect, to pilot any ship in, or entering, or leaving the harbour of Lagos.

19. If any person not licensed as aforesaid, whether he has once held a valid Pilot's License or not, shall act as Pilot for any ship in, or entering, or leaving the Harbour of Lagos, he shall be liable for each offence to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds:

Provided that no part of this Ordinance which renders pilotage compulsory shall apply to any ship or vessel removed from a wharf to which she has been moored for the purpose of getting into the stream to await a Pilot, or to allow a steamer or other craft to come alongside to discharge or load.

20. Every Pilot shall produce his License for inspection when required by the Harbour Master, or by any person by whom he is employed, or to whom he tenders his services as a Pilot, and for every breach of this section he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

Compulsory Pilotage.

21. The employment of a Lagos Pilot shall be compulsory in every case of a ship of more than twenty tons burden entering, or leaving, or changing or altering her berth in the Harbour;

If any ship shall enter, or leave, or change her berth in the Harbour not being in charge of a Lagos Pilot the Pilotage dues in respect of such ship shall nevertheless be incurred together with a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds: The said dues and penalty shall be payable by the persons declared in this Ordinance liable to pay pilotage dues, and be paid to the Assistant Collector and Treasurer for the use of the Government of the Settlement of Lagos.

22. The master or owner of any ship about to leave, or enter the Harbour, or take up a new berth, or change her berth therein, shall have the option of employing any Lagos Pilot whom he may select for piloting such ship not being at the time in pilotage charge of any other ship,

Offences of Pilots (General).

23. If any Lagos Pilot commits any of the following offences, that is to say,

- (1.) Commits any offence against the Customs or Revenue laws;
- (2.) Is in any way directly or indirectly concerned in any corrupt practices relating to ships, their tackle, furniture, cargoes, crews or passengers, or their moneys or goods;
- (3.) Lends his License;
- (4.) Acts as Pilot while suspended;
- (5.) Acts as Pilot when in a state of intoxication;
- (6.) Employs or causes to be employed on board any ship of which he has the charge any boat, anchor, cable, or other store, matter, or thing beyond what is necessary for the service of such ship, for his own gain or for the gain of any other person;
- (7.) Refuses or wilfully delays, when not prevented by illness or other reasonable cause, and not being within the proviso of section twenty-second of this Ordinance, to take pilotage charge of any ship about to enter, or leave the Harbour, or change her berth therein, upon being required to do so by the charterer, consignee, master, owner, or agent, or by the Harbour Master, or any principal Officer of Customs;
- (8.) Refuses, on the request of the master, to conduct the ship of which he has the charge into, or out of, or to a new berth in, the Harbour, except on reasonable ground of danger to the ship;
- (9.) Conducts a ship in act of leaving or entering the Harbour, knowing that such ship is prohibited from leaving or entering;
- (10.) Quits the ship of which he has the charge, without the consent of the master, before the service for which he was hired has been performed;

he shall for each such offence, in addition to any liability for damages at the suit of the person aggrieved, incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds, and be liable to have his License suspended or revoked by the Governor; and every person who abets, or is accessory to the commission of any such offence shall likewise, in addition to any such liability for damages as aforesaid, incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds, and if a Pilot shall be liable to have his License suspended or revoked by the Governor.

29. If any Pilot, when in charge of any ship, by wilful breach of duty, or by neglect of duty, or by reason of drunkenness, does any act tending to the immediate loss, destruction, or serious damage of such ship, or tending immediately to endanger the life or limb of any person on board such ship; or if any Pilot by wilful breach of duty, or by neglect of duty, or by reason of drunkenness, refuses or omits to do any lawful act proper and requisite to be done by him for preserving such ship from loss, destruction, or serious damage, or for preserving any person belonging to or on board such ship from danger to life or limb; the Pilot so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall also be liable to have his License suspended or revoked by the Governor.

II.—HARBOUR REGULATIONS.

Ships Entering or Leaving Harbour.

30. The Harbour Master shall from time to time, according to the changes of the Bar, fix a limit of draught of water for ships entering or leaving the Harbour, and any ship drawing more than the limit so fixed shall not enter or leave the Harbour until, by the removal of cargo or otherwise her draught of water be reduced within such limit.

The Harbour Master shall make known every alteration in such limit by posting a notice in a conspicuous

and every such Pilot shall without delay go on board and take charge of any ship upon being so required, unless prevented by illness or other reasonable cause, the burden of proof whereof in all such cases shall be upon the Pilot:

Provided that if the Pilot to whom the pilotage employment is offered is in the service of any person or firm as a pilot or otherwise, under a contract of not less than three months' duration, he shall not be bound to accept such employment without the consent of such person or firm, and if such consent is not given he shall not be liable to any penalty for refusal.

23. A Pilot who has taken charge of a ship shall not except in cases of necessity quit such ship before it shall have been safely moored or anchored if inward bound, or until it has reached the usual anchorage roadstead outside the Harbour if outward bound.

Remuneration of Pilots.

24. There shall be paid by the master or owner, or if not paid by the master or owner, then by the charterer or his agent in the case of an outward bound, or the consignee or his agent in the case of an inward bound ship, to the Pilot for pilotage thereof pilotage dues at the rate of ten shillings for every foot, and for any part of a foot being more than six inches, of water which such ship may draw immediately before she leaves her moorings to proceed onwards or immediately after she is brought to an anchor upon entering the Harbour as the case may be:

And in case of any ship taking up a new berth or changing her berth in the Harbour there shall be paid to the Pilot for pilotage thereof the sum of ten shillings, and two shillings and sixpence for each quarter of an hour or part thereof after the first hour during which the Pilot is engaged in piloting the ship to and mooring her at her new berth, or changing her berth, such time to be reckoned from tripping the anchor at the berth at which the ship is lying until she is again moored;

Pilotage dues shall not be payable in respect of any steam ship exclusively employed in the Harbour and roadstead.

25. Pilotage dues may be recovered by action against any of the parties by this Ordinance declared liable: Provided that as against consignees the action must be brought within three months from the time the pilotage services were rendered:

In the case of an outward bound ship the Pilot engaged or required to take charge of her may require his pilotage dues to be lodged with the Harbour Master or with the Assistant Collector and Treasurer before the ship leaves her moorings:

It shall be lawful for the Assistant Collector and Treasurer to withhold the clearance of any ship in respect of which any dues or penalties payable to the Crown are remaining unpaid, until the same shall be paid.

26. Any Pilot demanding or receiving, and any person liable to pay pilotage dues, offering, or paying to any Pilot any other rate in respect of pilotage services whether greater or less than the rates payable under this Ordinance shall for each offence incur a penalty not exceeding ten pounds:

This enactment does not apply to the case of any Pilot employed in the service of any person or firm, under a contract of not less than three months duration, piloting the ships belonging to such employer or of which he has the management and control.

27. Every consignee or agent of any ship hereby made liable for the payment of pilotage dues, or by whom any such money shall have been paid may out of any moneys in his hands received on account of such ship or belonging to the owner thereof, retain the amount of all pilotage dues paid, or which shall have become payable by him, together with any reasonable expenses he may have incurred by reason of such payment or liability.

part of the Custom House, which shall be deemed to be a sufficient notice to all Lagos Pilots and other persons being in the Settlement or Harbour of Lagos.

The Pilot in charge of any ship which shall enter or leave the Harbour in contravention of this section shall incur a fine which may extend to twenty pounds, and be liable to have his License suspended or revoked by the Governor, and the master of such ship, or any charterer, consignee, owner, or other person having control of such ship who shall knowingly cause to be accessory to such contravention shall each incur a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds.

31. If any ship master, on being requested by any Pilot having the charge of his ship, or by the Harbour Master, to declare her draught of water, refuses to do so, or himself makes, or is privy to any other person making, a false declaration as to such draught, he shall incur a fine which may extend to one hundred pounds; and if the master, or other person interested in or having the control of a ship, makes, or is privy to any other person making, any fraudulent alteration on the marks on such ship denoting her draught of water, the offender shall incur a fine which may extend to five hundred pounds.

32. If the state of the tide, wind, or sea be at any time such as in the opinion of the Harbour Master would cause serious danger upon crossing the Bar to any ship, he may by an order in writing signed by him and delivered to the master, charterer, or consignee, or other person having control of the ship, prohibit such ship from leaving, or endeavouring to leave, or entering, or endeavouring to enter the Harbour, for a period not exceeding thirteen hours from the hour marked upon such order, and may renew such prohibition from time to time as often as may in his opinion be necessary for the safety of the ship.

If any ship is taken, or endeavoured to be taken, out of or into the Harbour in contravention of this section, the master of such ship, or any charterer, consignee, owner, or other person having control of such ship who shall knowingly cause or be accessory to such contravention shall each incur a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, and, if a Pilot, shall be liable to have his License suspended or revoked by the Governor.

33. Not less than three hours' notice shall be given to the Harbour Master before any ship leaves the Harbour. The notice shall be in writing, and left at the Harbour Master's office during office hours. The master of any ship leaving without such notice shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

34. Every ship towed into or out of the Harbour shall have two hawsers fast to the steam tug. The Pilot in charge of the ship shall satisfy himself that these hawsers are sufficient, and in good condition, and properly made fast before he shall take the ship into or out of the Harbour, and no Pilot shall take a ship into or out of the Harbour without first seeing that the anchors and cables are ready for use, and that all sails are bent.

If these directions are not complied with, the pilot and master of the ship shall each be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, and any charterer, consignee, or owner knowingly permitting, or being accessory to any such non-compliance shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds.

35. The Harbour Master shall (subject to the Rules) have full power to direct and regulate the locality, position, and method of anchoring, and the moving of ships within the Harbour, and to vary or add to any directions given by him.

Any master of a ship or other person shall incur a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds who

Refuses or neglects to moor, unmoor, remove, or place any ship at the time and in the place and manner directed by the Harbour Master; or

Obstructs or hinders the mooring, unmooring, or removal of any ship ordered by the Har-

bour Master to be moored, unmoored, or placed in any situation; or

Obstructs the Harbour Master in the discharge of any of his duties, or neglects or refuses to obey his lawful directions; or

Allows pitch or any combustible matter to be heated in any ship or boat unless moored thirty fathoms at least from the nearest ship or wharf.

36. If the Harbour Master from ignorance or want of care moors or places any ship in such a position as to occasion damage to it, or to any other ship, or to any wharf, he shall be liable to make good such damage, and may be proceeded against by action.

37. In case of any dispute arising between the Harbour Master and any master, charterer, consignee, or owner of any ship touching the method in which the Harbour Master shall perform his duties, or touching any direction he shall give as Harbour Master in any particular case, the matter may be referred to the Governor, who may decide the matter as he sees fit.

Gunpowder.

38. Any ship or boat laden, or partly laden, with gunpowder shall, immediately on entering the Harbour, be moored off the Powder Magazine and conveniently near thereto, and the powder shall, with all necessary caution be forthwith discharged and stored in the magazine.

No gunpowder shall be put on board any ship or boat within the Harbour unless such ship or boat be moored off the Magazine, and no ship or boat which has received gunpowder on board shall be afterwards moored at any other part of the Harbour, but shall leave the limits thereof with the least possible delay.

If any gunpowder is brought into the Harbour, or put or kept on board any ship or boat in contravention of this section, such gunpowder shall be forfeited, and the master of the ship, and every person knowingly concerned in such contravention shall each be punished with fine which in each case may extend to one hundred pounds, or with imprisonment, with or without hard labour, which may extend to one month.

Prevention of Obstructions.

39. If any wreck, or sunken ship or boat, or ship or boat neglected as unfit for service, or other obstructions shall be in the Harbour, or in the approaches to the same, or if any boat unfit for service, or wreck, or other obstructions shall be on the foreshore, or on the sides or roadway of the Marina, the Harbour Master shall give notice in writing to the owner thereof or his agent requiring him within ten days to remove the same out of the limits of the Harbour or Marina, or to such part thereof respectively as the Harbour Master may direct, and, if such direction is not complied with, the Harbour Master may, with the sanction of the Governor, remove any such wreck, ship, or boat, or other obstruction, and sell the same, or any part thereof, paying the proceeds into the Treasury towards defraying the expenses of such removal: If the owner or his agent shall claim within four months after the date of sale he shall be entitled to receive the balance of such proceeds after paying the expenses, and if any part of the expenses remain unpaid the same may be recovered from the owner of his agent:

If the owner or some agent of the owner of such wreck, boat, or obstruction is not found in the Settlement of Lagos, the Harbour Master may remove and dispose of the same as aforesaid without notice.

40. If any person shall wilfully sink any ship or boat in the Harbour without having first obtained the permission of the Harbour Master, approved by the Governor in writing, he shall, in addition to paying the expenses incurred by the Harbour Master in removing such ship or boat, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds.

41. If any master of a ship, or any other person shall throw, or deposit, or permit to be thrown or deposited any rubbish, mud, earth, stone, sand, ashes, ballast, or

other similar matter in the Harbour, or in any approach thereto, other than such place as may be set apart for that purpose by the Harbour Master with the sanction of the Governor, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds.

42. No stakes, baskets, or other fixed instruments for catching fish shall be placed or remain in any such position as to obstruct or impede the navigation, and it shall be the duty of the Harbour Master, with the sanction of the Governor and subject to any instruction which he may receive from him, to remove or cause the removal, or to appoint and vary, from time to time the position of such stakes, baskets, or instruments:

If any owner of, or person interested in, or employed about such stakes, baskets, or other instruments wilfully neglects or refuses to comply with any such order of the Harbour Master directing him to remove the same, or any part thereof, or to alter the place, position, or arrangement of such stakes, baskets or instruments, or any part thereof, he shall be liable for each offence to a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings.

Vessels Adrift.

43. If any person shall for the purpose of obtaining salvage, or for any other purpose, wilfully set adrift, or cut, break, or unfasten the moorings of any ship or boat in the Harbour with intent to set such ship or boat adrift, he shall, for every offence, be liable to be punished with fine which may extend to fifty pounds, or with imprisonment, with or without hard labour, which may extend to six months, or with both: but nothing in this enactment shall prevent the prosecution of any person by Information for any offence for which he might otherwise be so prosecuted, but so as he shall not be punished more than once for the same offence.

44. If any boat is found adrift, no person being on board and in charge thereof, any person who shall secure and deliver such boat to the owner, or deliver the same properly made fast at the Custom House wharf into the charge of some Officer of Customs or Constable there on duty if practicable, shall be entitled to receive from the owner a reasonable amount of Salvage, in proportion to the value of the boat, and the risk, trouble, and necessary expense incurred by the Salvor in securing the boat; provided that the person finding such boat shall with all convenient speed give notice to an Inspector or Sub-Intendant of Constabulary and to the owner, should he be known, of such finding, and in such notice he shall state fully the place, and time of such finding, and his name and place of abode, and his readiness to deliver up such boat upon his being paid a reasonable amount for his trouble in saving the same, and in default he shall forfeit any claim he might have had for such Salvage, and shall deliver up the boat on demand from the owner or any Officer or non-commissioned Officer of the Constabulary:

Any dispute as to the amount or distribution of such Salvage shall be decided by the District Commissioner of Lagos, upon the application either of the Salvor or the owner of the boat.

Health of Seamen.

45. The following regulations shall apply and be carried into effect in the case of all ships in the Harbour: A copy thereof shall be delivered by the proper Officer of Customs to every master on entering his ship; and the master shall keep such copy posted in some part of his ship accessible to all persons on board during the whole time such ship is in the Harbour, and for every day's failure in doing so, the master shall be liable to a fine not exceeding forty shillings:—

(1.) None of the white crew shall be on shore except on duty or from urgent necessity between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.;

(2.) Any white seaman found straggling on shore except between the hours of 5 a.m. till 10 a.m., and 3 p.m. till 9 p.m., may be apprehended by the Police, and on conviction

be fined in any amount not exceeding ten shillings;

(3.) None of the white crew shall be sent or go in a boat unless under an awning between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.;

(4.) No white seaman shall be employed aloft, over the side, or in any other position exposed to the sun between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., except when coming into or going out of the Harbour, or mooring, or unmooring;

(5.) Fresh provisions, meat and vegetables shall be issued to the crew at least every other day;

(6.) Awning shall be spread both in rainy and dry weather, over the fore-castle as well as the quarter deck, of all Vessels lying in the Harbour.

(7.) All orders affecting the sanitary condition of the crew issued by the Health Officer shall be promptly complied with;

(8.) The master of the ship shall immediately on the appearance of disease communicate with the Health Officer, who will furnish the necessary attendance;

(9.) In the event of their being much sickness on board, and in all cases where the Health Officer so directs, the master shall appoint one of the crew to cook for the sick and attend upon them, or shall hire a nurse from the shore for that purpose.

(10.) All complaints respecting the condition, or the quantity of provisions served out to the crew shall be reported without delay by the master to the Health Officer, who will regulate the diet for the sick, giving the master a certificate authorising any extra expenditure when necessary;

(11.) The Health Officer shall visit every ship in the Harbour at least twice a week sending in a report of the sanitary condition of each ship to the Governor; Provided that this inspection shall not be compulsory in the case of steam ships navigating within the Harbour only, or visiting the Harbour casually, or for repairs; but the Health Officer may visit such ships as often as he considers advisable.

(12.) Any master failing to conform to any of the above regulations or conniving at the non-conformance thereto shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one pound for the first offence, and not exceeding five pounds for each subsequent offence.

46. The fee for supervision of medicines and medical attendance on board ship shall be thirty shillings for each person on board for the period of the ship's stay in Harbour if less than four months, but if that time is exceeded the like sum shall again become payable; if the ship remains in the Harbour for less than twenty-one days, one half of the said sum only shall be paid:

These fees shall not be chargeable in the case of—

Ships carrying a Certificated Surgeon;
Steamships navigating within the Harbour only or visiting the Harbour casually, or for repairs;
Coasting ships trading within the Settlement of Lagos only, and not remaining in the Harbour for more than seven consecutive days.

47. The Health Officer is hereby authorized and empowered to direct and cause the removal of any sick master, mate, seaman, or other person serving on board any ship to the Colonial Hospital, whenever he shall consider his sickness to be either from its nature, intensity, or any other circumstance such as to render removal advisable, either for the more effectual treatment of the patient, or otherwise, or that removal is advisable for any other sufficient reason;

If the master fails to comply with any such order, or to give any requisite assistance for carrying out the same which the Health Officer may require, he shall for every offence be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

48. The following shall be the rates of payment for the lodging, board, attendance, and medical and surgical treatment in the Colonial Hospital of each person removed there from on board ship:—

The Master ten shillings a day;
Any Mate seven shillings and sixpence a day;
Any Ordinary Seaman four shillings and twopence a day;
Any Krooman four shillings and twopence a day for the first five days of his residence in Hospital, and one shilling and threepence for every subsequent day.

49. All moneys payable under sections forty-six and forty-eight of this Ordinance shall be paid to the Assistant Collector and Treasurer, or any person whom he may authorize in writing to receive the same, by the persons declared by section twenty-four liable to pay pilotage dues, and may be recovered and enforced in the same manner as pilotage dues; and every consignee and agent shall have the like powers of retention in respect of such moneys paid or which shall have become payable by him as are provided by the twenty-seventh section in cash where pilotage dues are paid or have become payable by a consignee or agent.

III.—SUPPLEMENTAL.

Legal Procedure.

50. No conviction for any offence shall be made in any proceeding under this Ordinance unless the same is commenced within three months after the commission of the offence, or, if both or either of the parties to the proceeding are during such time not within the Settlement of Lagos, unless the same is commenced within one month after they are both at one time within that Settlement.

51. All penalties shall be recovered upon summary trial and conviction, for which purpose the District Commissioner of Lagos shall have jurisdiction in all prosecutions under this Ordinance, and upon non-payment the penalty shall be enforced under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Ordinance 1876, or any enactment amending or extending the same.

The term for which any person may be imprisoned in default of payment of any penalty under this Ordinance shall not, except when otherwise herein expressed, exceed twenty-one days.

The Court imposing any penalty may, if it thinks fit, direct the whole or any part thereof to be applied in compensating any person for any wrong or damage which he may have sustained by the act or default in respect of which such penalty is imposed, and, subject to such direction, all penalties recovered shall be paid over into the Public Treasury of the Settlement of Lagos and form part of the Public Revenue thereof.

Supplemental Rules.

52. The Governor may, by any Order made with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council, make Rules consistent with this Ordinance and subject to the provisions thereof for further or better carrying into effect the purpose of this Ordinance, and may annex and appoint a penalty which may extend to forty pounds in respect of the breach of any such Rule, and may alter, amend, or revoke all or any of such Rules;

Every such Order shall come into operation upon the publication thereof in the Lagos Government Gazette, or at such time thereafter as shall be in such Order provided, and shall have the like force and effect for all purposes as if the same had been made by Ordinance, subject to disallowance by Her Majesty.

Public Ships.

53. This Ordinance shall not extend to any ship belonging to Her Majesty or to any Foreign Government.

SCHEDULE.

No. A.—Pilot's Certificate.

This is to certify that in pursuance of the Lagos Pilotage and Harbour Ordinance 1878, we whose names are hereunto subscribed, members of the Pilotage Board of Lagos, have made all necessary enquiries respecting a resident of _____ and have carefully and personally examined the said _____ touching his skill and ability in the navigation of sailing ships and steamers, and his knowledge of the Harbour of Lagos, and of the channels leading thereto, and of the shoals and dangers therein, and that in our belief he is a person of good character and of sober habits, and is possessed of sufficient nautical skill to be put in Pilotage charge of ships and steamers of the largest size and greatest draught of water entering the said Harbour, and has such complete local knowledge as is requisite for a thoroughly good Lagos Pilot.

Given at Lagos this _____ day of 18 ____.

Here follow the Signatures of the members of the Board granting the certificate.

B.—Pilot's License.

On the Certificate of the Pilotage Board of Lagos, and my approval thereof, these are to license to act as a Lagos Pilot from the _____ day of 18 ____, to the thirty-first day of January, 18 ____, subject to the Lagos Pilotage and Harbour Ordinance 1878.

Given at Lagos this _____ day of 18 ____.

Signature of Governor or Administrator of Lagos.

C.—Pilot's Bond.

Know all men by these presents that we _____ are held and firmly bound unto our sovereign Lady Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the faith, in the sum of _____ pounds of good and lawful money of the Gold Coast Colony, to be paid to our said Lady the Queen, Her Heirs and successors, to which payment well and truly to be made we bind ourselves and each and every of us jointly and severally for and in the whole, our heirs, executors, and administrators, and every of them, firmly by these presents: Sealed with our Seals: dated this _____ day of 18 ____.

Whereas the above bounden _____ has been certified and approved as a Pilot under the Lagos Pilotage and Harbour Ordinance, 1878, from the _____ day of 18 ____, until the thirty-first day of January, 18 ____, and the above bounden _____ has [or have] been also approved as the surety [or sureties] of the said _____

Now the condition of this obligation is such, that if the above-named _____ do and shall in all things conform to all and every the provisions, clauses, articles, matters, and things mentioned and contained in the said Lagos Pilotage and Harbour Ordinance, 1878 (and in the Rules which have been made under the authority thereof*) then this obligation to be void, otherwise to be and remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of _____ This printed impression has been carefully compared by me with the Bill which has passed the Legislative Council, and found to be a true and correct printed copy of the said Bill.

MALCOLM J. BROWN, Clerk of Legislative Council.

I assent to this Ordinance,

S. FREELING, Governor.

* NOTE.—The words in brackets not to be inserted unless Rules under the Ordinance shall have been made.

THE ROYAL BRITISH NAVAL SQUADRON IN COMMISSION ON THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND WEST AFRICAN STATION.

Commander-in-Chief—Vice-Admiral NOWELL SALMON, C.B., V.C.

No.	Ships.	No. of Guns.	Description.	Commander.	No. of Men.
1	Alecto	6	Composite Paddle Vessel	Lieut.-Commander	80
2	Boadicea	16	Iron Screw Corvette	Commander Herbert W. Dowding	360
3	Flirt	4	Screw Composite Gun Vessel	Commander Robert F. Hammick	120
4	Flora	12	Screw Corvette	Commander Henry T. Wright	200
5	Forward	4	Screw Composite Gun-Boat	Lieut.-Commander	120
6	Frolic	4	Double " "	Lieut.-Commander	120
7	Goshawk	4	Screw Composite Gun-Boat	Lieut.-Commander	120
8	Opal	14	Composite Screw Corvette	Commander	350
9	Starling	4	Screw Composite Gun-Boat	Lieut.-Commander	120
10	Stork	4	" " " "	Lieut.-Commander	120
11	Wye	4	Iron Screw Store Ship	Commander	80

FRENCH NAVAL SQUADRON IN COMMISSION ON THE WEST AND SOUTH COAST OF AFRICA STATION.

No.	Ships.	No. of Guns.	Description.	Commander.	No. of Men.
1	Vénus	16	Frigate	Contre-Amiral Mottez	380
2	Vaudreuil	6	Croiseur, 2de classe	Captaine de Frigate Poudrat	120
3	Boursaint	4	Croiseur, 3me classe	Lieutenant de Vaisseau Poudrat	80
4	Loiret	4	Transport	" " Poudrat	80
5	Voltigeur	4	Croiseur	Lieutenant	80
6	Dupetit Thomars	16	Frigate	Captaine	380

THE ROYAL IMPERIAL GERMAN NAVAL SQUADRON IN COMMISSION ON THE WEST AND SOUTH COAST OF AFRICA STATION.

No.	Ships.	No. of Guns.	Description.	Commander.	No. of Men.
1	Elizabeth	19	Frigate	Captain Randolph Schering	434
2	Hertha	19	Frigate	Captain Von Kall	400
3	Mowe	4	Sloop	Commander C. Hoffman	130
4	Sophie	16	Corvette	Commander R. Stubenrauch	350

STEAMERS &c., WITH FREIGHT.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

Running between Liverpool and the West Coast of Africa, carrying Her Majesty's Mails, every Saturday.

The length of voyage from Liverpool to Madeira is 7 days, and from Madeira to Accra is about 14 days, and Lagos 23 days in all.

	Miles
The distance from Lagos to Cape Coast is	288
Cape Coast to Sierra Leone	869
Sierra Leone to Madeira	1,580
Madeira to England (Liverpool)	1,420
Total	4,157

STEAMERS.

	Tons.		Tons.
Ethiopia	1,761	Bonny	761
Cameroons	1,185	Senegal	1,047
Loanda	964	Elmina	1,018
Roquelle	761	Benguela	1,176
Congo	761	Benin	1,530
Ambriz	2,121	Volta	967
Biafra	1,486	Corisco	—
Africa	1,717	Saluba	—

STEAMERS IN LAGOS.

Name.	Flag.	Tonnage.	Owners.
Gertrude ...	British	169	Colonial Government.
*Gaiser	"	268	G. L. Gaiser.
King Toffa	"	—	"
*Ekuro	"	115	Colonial Government.
†Whydah	"	240	The African Steam Ship Company and the British and African Navigation Company.
†Apobo	"	146	"
†Ramos	"	136	"
†Formoso	"	328	"
†Dodo	"	—	"
†Henry Venn	"	69	Church Mission Society.

All are generally used in discharging cargo from the mail steamers and vessels in the roads of Lagos, and in going up and down Porto Novo, Badagry, Palma, and Leckie. Some of them, between the months of June and November, go up and down the River Niger for the purposes of trade.

* These steamers are employed in towing sailing vessels laden with general cargo from Europe and elsewhere, from Lagos roads to the Harbour, and in towing vessels laden with produce from the Harbour to the roads of Lagos.

† Running between Lagos and the Bights of Benin and Biafra with goods, produce, and passengers for the Mail Steamers.

‡ Running between Liverpool, Hamburg, and Lagos.

§ Expressly for the Niger Mission.

RATES FOR PASSAGES AND FREIGHTS.

PASSAGES.		
To or from Porto Novo, First Class	-	£1 0 0
To or from Porto Novo, Second Class	-	0 10 0
Kroobys and Natives	-	0 4 2
To or from Badagry	-	0 15 0
To and from Badagry	-	1 2 6
To or from Lagos Roads	-	0 10 6

FREIGHTS.

Tobacco, per roll	-	£0 0 3
Cotton Goods, per 25 ps. bale	-	0 2 0
Do. " 50 do.	-	0 3 0
Do. " 100 do.	-	0 6 0
Do. " 40 ps. cases	-	0 3 0
Do. " 10 do.	-	0 5 0
Gin, per Case	-	0 0 3
Rum, Punchon, 5s.; Do. per Pipe	-	0 6 0
Shooks, per Shook	-	0 1 0
Empty Casks, per Punchon, 3s.; Do. per Drum	-	0 4 0
Hoop Iron, per bundle	-	0 1 0
Salt, per ton	-	0 7 0
Couries, per Bag	-	0 0 6
Palm Kernels, per Ton	-	0 7 0
Palm Oil, per 120 Gallons Cask	-	0 4 0
Do. per Hamburg Punchon, 5s.; Do. per Drum	-	0 6 0
Parse, each	-	0 0 6

Any other Cargo in proportion to the above prices.

W. HELDBEK,

Agent for G. L. GAISER, owner of s.s. Tender.

H. A. NISSEN,

Agent of WITT & BUSCH, owners of s.s. Lagos, Lagos, 30th Nov., 1878.

STEAMERS FROM LIVERPOOL FOR THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

By arrangement with the Postmaster-General, the African Steamship Company and the British and African Steam Navigation Company have undertaken jointly to maintain Weekly Sailings to the West Coast of Africa, calling at Madeira and Tenerife. The Steamers will leave Liverpool every Saturday by each Company alternately.

For RATES OF FREIGHT to and from the West Coast of Africa; also the South-West Coast of Africa; and for Intercolonial Rates, and the Approximate Sailings by the AFRICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Vessels, apply in England at the Company's Offices, 14, Leadenhall street, London; or Alex. Sinclair, 20, Water street, Liverpool; and for the above information by the BRITISH and AFRICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Vessels, application must be made to Messrs. Malcolm, Hudson, and Co., 5, Crosby square, London; Taylor, Laughlan, and Co., 24, Oswald street, Glasgow; or Elder Dempster, and Co., 48, Castle street, Liverpool; and for the Anglo-African Steamship Company's vessels. Information may be obtained in Africa from the Agents of both Companies at the different Ports. We append the RATES OF PASSAGE:—

To or from LIVERPOOL. Chief Cabin.			Fore Cabin.		
Teneriffe	£15 0 0	£13 0 0			
Grand Canary	19 0 0	14 0 0			
Bathurst	20 0 0	15 0 0			
Sierra Leone	27 0 0	19 0 0			
Monrovia	28 0 0	20 0 0			
Cape Palmas	31 0 0	21 0 0			
Half Jack	32 0 0	22 0 0			
Cape Coast Castle	33 0 0	23 0 0			
Accra	34 0 0	24 0 0			
Tellah Coffee	35 0 0	25 0 0			
Lagos	36 0 0	26 0 0			
Benin	37 0 0	27 0 0			
Benin and South to	38 0 0	28 0 0			
Loanda	40 0 0	28 0 0			

BRITISH AND AFRICAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LAGOS AGENCY—GEORGE. W. NEVILLE.
Lagos Bar Steamer, Forcados, 455 tons, Captain G. F. Brown.

Weekly sailings to and from Liverpool. Monthly sailings to and from Hamburg and Havre. Goods and produce conveyed over the bar at through rates.

LIVERPOOL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Shippers are respectfully informed that Mr. C. Fabel has now been appointed Agent, at Lagos, for this Company's Liverpool Line of Steamers, and further, that the Company intend to have their own Branch Steamer stationed at Lagos to convey goods to and from inside the Bar. The freight charged as per tariff will cover all cost of transshipment, but shippers and consignees are requested to note that such transshipment will be at their risk, and that therefore, insurance policies should be made to cover same.

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO., Managers,
October 3, 1879. 48, Castle Street, Liverpool.

Receivers of palm oil and kernels by this Company's steamers are respectfully informed that on and after the 1st February next, they can have the option of delivery in London, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Antwerp, or Havre, on payment of the following additional rates, provided the destination be declared within three days after the ship's arrival at Liverpool: Palm oil, 10s. per ton; palm kernels (when in bulk must not be less than 50 tons) 5s. over the Liverpool tariff rates dated September, 1879. The produce will be transhipped at Liverpool and forwarded to destination by steamer, at the Company's expense, but it will be at owner's risk from time of discharge from import steamer.

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO., Managers,
December 1, 1879. 48, Castle Street, Liverpool.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

Of the African Steamship Company and the British and African Navigation Company.

OUTWARDS FROM LIVERPOOL.

Goods.	To Bathurst and S. Leone.	To Ports beyond S. Leone up to and including Cameroons.
Coals (in casks), Geneva (in cases), Iron Pots, Salt (in casks), Salt (in bags), Shooks	20s.	20s.
Aerated Waters, Beer, Biscuits, Earthenware, Ginger Brandy, Gunny Bags, Iron, Liquors, Pipes (Clay), Rum, Soap, Tar, Timber	30	30
Castings, Cement, Couries, Cordage, Felt, Flour, Furniture, Glassware, Guns, Hardware, Machinery, Matchets, Paints, Provisions, Rice, Spirits, Tobacco, Wines	40	40
Beads, Brass Rods, Cottons, Drugs, Perfumery, Woollens	50	60
Gunpowder (per barrel of 100 lbs.)	5	5
Specie (on Value per cent)	20	20
Amber, Coral, Jewellery, and Plate (on Value per cent.)	30	30

To Goree—Fine Goods, 40s.; Rough Goods, 30s.; Gunpowder (per barrel of 100 lbs.), 4s.

To Madeira, Teneriffe, and Grand Canary—Fine goods, 30s.; Rough Goods, 20s.; Specie (on value per cent.) 120s.

(All with 10 per cent. Primage, except Amber, Coral, Jewellery, Plate, and Specie.)

The above rates (except otherwise specified) are per ton gross weight or measurement, at Ship's option.

Freight payable in Liverpool on delivery of Bills of Lading.

HOMEWARDS TO LIVERPOOL.

Goods.	From Grand Canary, Teneriffe & Madeira.	From S. Leone & Africa Ports North thereof.	From Ports between S. Leone up to and including Cameroons.
Arrowroot	-	per ton gross weight	45s.
Beeswax	-	" "	45s.
Bar Wood	-	" "	45s.
Camwood	-	" "	30
Coffee	-	" "	40
Cotton, Raw, press packet, per lb., nett weight	-	" "	50
Cotton, Unpressed, per ton measurement	-	" "	4d.
Cochineal Dust (through to London), per ton gross weight	-	" "	30s.
Cochineal (through to London), per lb. gross weight	-	" "	60s.
Cochineal (to Liverpool), per lb. gross weight	-	" "	4d.
Cocoa	-	per ton gross weight	45
Copra Nuts, in bags or bulk, per ton gross weight	-	" "	50
Ebony	-	per ton gross weight	45
Embroidery	-	" "	30
Fibre, Pressed	-	" "	80s.
" Unpressed	-	" "	50
Fruit	-	" "	30
Ginger & Pepper	-	" "	30
Ground Nuts, Shelled, per ton gross weight	-	" "	50
Gum	-	per ton gross weight	30
Hides	-	" "	45
India-rubber	-	" "	40
Ivory	-	per lb. nett weight	60
Palm and Liquid Oil, per ton gross weight	-	" "	1d.
Palm Nut Kernels, in bags or bulk, per ton gross weight	-	" "	45s.
Seed	-	per ton gross weight	30
Skins	-	" "	35
Specie and Gold Dust (delivered in London), on value per cent.	-	" "	45
Specimens, Natural History, per ton measurement	-	" "	50
Wines	-	per cased pipe	12s. 6d.
" " " " " "	-	per uncased pipe	20
" in bottles	-	per dozen quarts	25
" " " " " "	-	" "	2
" " " " " "	-	" "	1s. 3d.
Goods not enumerated, per ton weight or measurement at Ship's option	-	" "	40s.

All with 10 per cent. Primage except Specie and Cochineal.

No Bills of Lading signed under 10s. freight, nor on any other than the Company's form. N.B.—Two unstamped copies are required with each set of Bills of

Lading; also a third, or Consul's copy, for Madeira, stating weight in lbs., value, origin, and contents.

PARCELS.—Parcels not exceeding £5 in value, and one cubic foot in measurement, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 5s., according to destination; and for every additional 6 inches, or fractional part of 6 inches, 1s. extra.

Cargo will be received at the Loading Berth in Liverpool (north side of Coburg Dock), up to 8 p.m. on the day, but one, before sailing, unless Steamer is previously full.

All Goods sent down for shipment must be accompanied by a Shipping Note on the Company's Form, specifying the contents, marks, numbers, and destination.

All Packages must be distinctly marked and numbered, and the destination painted thereon in letters not less than two inches in length.

Goods of a dangerous nature can only be taken under a special agreement, and parties shipping any such Goods without such an agreement will be held liable for all consequences arising therefrom. Special attention is directed to Section 329 of the New Merchant Shipping Act, which is as follows:—

"No person shall be entitled to carry in any Ship, or to require the Master or Owner of any Ship, to carry therein Aquafortis, Oil of Vitriol, Gunpowder, or any other Goods which, in the judgment of such Master or Owner, are of a dangerous nature; and if any person carries or sends by any Ship any Goods of a dangerous nature, without distinctly marking their nature on the outside of the package containing the same, or otherwise giving notice in writing to the Master or Owner, at or before the time of carrying or sending the same to be shipped, he shall for every such offence incur a penalty not exceeding £100; and the Master or Owner of any Ship may refuse to take on board any Parcel that he suspects to contain Goods of a dangerous nature, and may require them to be opened to ascertain the fact."

Goods for Sierra Leone will be landed there at Ship's expense, but at Shipper's risk.

Goods discharged into Company's craft or hulks, being received for the convenience of Shippers or Consignees, are while in the craft or hulk at the Shipper's or Consignee's risk, and the Company shall not be answerable for loss arising from theft by any party whomsoever, defective stowage, fire, injury from other cargo, or want of prompt delivery; and further, in the event of such Goods remaining in the hulk or craft beyond seven days, the Shippers or Consignees shall pay for the privilege according to the Company's tariff.

Ship's liability shall cease when Goods are delivered from Ship's deck, and that whether Bill of Lading is exchanged or not.

Notice is hereby given—That no goods or Property will be conveyed as cargo in these Vessels except under Bills of Lading, in the form adopted by the Company for the time being. And if from any cause whatever Goods or Property shall be shipped as Cargo without a Bill of Lading, the Company only agrees that the same shall be conveyed and delivered on the terms of the Bill

of Lading which constitute the contract between the Shippers and the Company.

For further information apply, in London, to Temple Willcox & Co., 5, Crosby square; in Glasgow, to Taylor, Laughland, & Co., 24, Oswald street; and in Liverpool, to

ELDER, DEMPSTER, & CO.,
Castle Street, Liverpool.

ALEXANDER SINCLAIR,
James Street, Liverpool.

December, 1878.

ANGLO-AFRICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

RATES OF FREIGHT FROM HAMBURG TO WEST AND SOUTH-WEST COASTS.

OUTWARDS FROM HAMBURG.

GOODS	To Goree, Bathurst, Sierra Leone, and Sherbro.	To Ports between Monrovia and Old Calabar inclusive.	To Ports between Calabar and Congo inclusive.	To Ports beyond Congo
Class A.—Coal (in casks), Iron Pots, Salt (in casks), Salt (in bags), Shooks....	20s.	25s.	30s.	35s.
Class B.—Geneva, Ginger Brandy, Liqueurs, Rum...	25s.	30s.	35s.	40s.
Class C.—Aerated Waters, Beer, Biscuits, Castings, Cement, Cordage, Cowries, Earthenware, Felt, Flour, Furniture, Glassware, Gunny Bags, Guns, Hardware, Iron, Lime, Machinery, Matchets, Paints, Pipes (clay), Provisions, Rice, Soap, Spirits, Tar, Timber, Wines.....	30s.	35s.	40s.	45s.
Class D.—Beads, Brass Rods, Cottons, Tobacco, Drugs, Gunpowder, Perfumery, Woollens, and all other Goods not enumerated above	35s.	40s.	45s.	50s.

Goods of D class which require to be transhipped and taken at Company's expense inside the bars of Rivers Lagos, Benin, Brass, Akassa, New Calabar, and Opobo will be charged 5s. per ton additional. All with 10 per cent. primage.

Goods for Ambriz and Loanda will be charged an additional 5 per cent. on amount of freight and primage to cover lighterage.

Silks, and Packages exceeding the value of £100, by special agreement. Amber, Coral, Jewellery, Plate, and Specie, on value per cent. to all ports, 25s. Boats, Matches, and other cargo usually carried on deck will be taken by special agreement.

The above Rates (except otherwise specified) are per ton gross weight or measurement (English), at ship's option. Freight payable on delivery of bills of lading.

HOMEWARDS TO LIVERPOOL.

GOODS.

	From Ports between Goree and Old Calabar inclusive.	From Ports between Calabar and Loanda inclusive.
Ebony per ton gross weight	20s.	20s.
Barwood }	30s.	30s.
Fruit }	35s.	40s.
Ground Nuts (shelled) }	45s.	50s.
Palm Kernels }	50s.	60s.
Arrowroot }	50s.	60s.
Bees' Wax }	50s.	60s.
Camwood }	50s.	60s.
Copra Nuts }	50s.	60s.
Gum }	50s.	60s.
Palm Oil }	50s.	60s.
Seeds }	50s.	60s.
Cocoa }	50s.	60s.
Coffee }	50s.	60s.
Ginger }	50s.	60s.
India Rubber }	50s.	60s.
Cotton, Raw, press packed, per lb. net wgt.	1/2d.	3/4d.
Ivory	1d.	1 1/4d.
Specie and Gold Dust (through to London) on value per cent. ...	25s.	30s.

The above Rates include cost of conveyance by branch steamer or boats from inside the Bars of the Rivers Lagos, Benin, Brass, Akassa, New Calabar, and Opobo.

FROM GRAND CANARY, TENERIFFE AND MADEIRA.

Cochineal	3s. 8d. per lb.
Do. (through to London)	5s. 8d. "
Fruit	20s. per ton gross measurement.
Specie	12s. 6d. per cent.
Wines	30s. per cased pipe.
Do.	25s. per uncased pipe.
Do. (in bottles)	2s. per dozen quarts.
Do.	1s. 3d. per dozen pints.
Goods not enumerated, 30s., weight or measurement, at ship's option. All with 10 per cent. except Specie and Cochineal.	

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO., Managers,
September, 1879. 48, Castle Street, Liverpool.

GOVERNMENT ORDINANCE.

No. 8. GOLD COAST COLONY. 1877.

IN THE FORTIETH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF HER
MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.

Sandford Freeling, Esq., C.M.G., Governor.
An Ordinance consolidating Customs Tariff Ordinances.
[4th April, 1877.]

Be it enacted by the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

I. This Ordinance may be cited as the Customs Tariff Ordinance, Lagos, 1877, and shall extend to the Settlement and Protectorate of Lagos.

II. In lieu and instead of all other duties as drawbacks of Customs there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid unto Her Majesty for the use of the Government of the Gold Coast Colony, and allowed upon goods imported into or expected from any part of the settlement or protectorate of Lagos, the several duties of Customs and Drawbacks, as the same are respectively inserted, described, and set forth in the first part of the Schedule to this Ordinance annexed.

III. The goods specified or included in the second part of the said Schedule shall be exempted from duty.

THE SCHEDULE.

The first part: Table of duties and drawbacks.

On Wine, Liqueurs, Brandy, and Cordials of any sort, the imperial gallon £0 1 0
On Spirits, not being Liqueurs, Brandy, or Cordials, the imperial gallon 0 0 6
Such Spirit not exceeding, if imported in wood, the strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength.

On Tobacco, the pound £0 0 2
The following duties shall be drawn back upon exportation by inland navigation or carriage to Porto Novo, on such conditions as the Governor in Council may direct, or to parts beyond the seas, of Spirits or Tobacco on which the full duties of importation shall have been paid, viz.: Upon Spirits, all sums paid thereon for duties of importation exceeding 1 1/4d. the gallon. Upon Tobacco, all sums paid thereon for duties of importation exceeding 1/4d. the pound.

And Spirits and Tobacco duly warehoused for security of duties, or transhipped for exportation, shall be exported to Porto Novo as aforesaid, or to parts beyond the seas, upon payment of the following duties, viz:—

Upon Spirits, the gallon £0 0 1 1/2
Upon Tobacco, the pound 0 0 0 1/2
Provided that all Spirits and Tobacco exported as aforesaid shall be deemed to be goods exported for drawback.

On Beer and Malt Liquor of any sort in bottles, the dozen £0 0 9

On Beer and Malt Liquor of any sort in wood, the imperial gallon 0 0 4 1/2
On Cigars, the thousand 0 5 0
On Courtes, the hundredweight 0 1 0
On Salt, the ton 0 5 0
On Gunpowder, the barrel 0 2 0
On Guns, each 0 1 0
On Pistols, each 0 0 6

On all other goods of every description not enumerated an *ad valorem* duty of 4 per cent. on the value of the goods at the port from which the same shall have been imported.

Upon exportation by inland navigation or carriage to Porto Novo, on such conditions as the Governor in Council shall direct, of goods not being Spirits or Tobacco, on which the full duties of importation shall have been paid, there shall be drawn back one-half the duties of importation; or upon exportation thereof to parts beyond the seas two-thirds of such duties shall be drawn back.

And goods, not being Spirits or Tobacco, duly warehoused for security of duties or transhipped for exportation, shall be exported to Porto Novo as aforesaid, upon payment of one-half the duties payable upon importation thereof, or to parts beyond the seas upon payment of one-third of the duties upon the importation thereof. Provided that all goods exported as aforesaid shall be deemed to be goods exported for drawback.

The second part: Table of exemptions.

All goods imported by the Administrator of Lagos or the Governor for his private use;

All goods imported with the sanction of the Governor or the Administrator of Lagos, for the service of any public department of the colony;

Books, newspapers, and printed matter;
Copy-books, drawing-books and materials and apparatus, and other educational materials and apparatus imported with the sanction of the Governor or the Administrator of Lagos for the use of any school or mission;

Mathematical, scientific, and surgical instruments;
Photographic apparatus and materials;
British coins and other coins current of the Colony;

British timber, slates, or other building or roofing materials, imported with the sanction of the Administrator of Lagos or the Government, for any purpose of general or public improvement;

Passengers' luggage;

Packages in which goods are usually imported;
Puncture shooks, including the iron hoops and rivets, or hooks required for making them up.

This printed impression has been carefully compared by me with the Bill which has passed the Legislative Council, and found to be a true and correct copy of the said Bill.

(Signed) ALFRED MOLONEY, Captain,
Clerk of Legislative Council.

I assent to this Ordinance.
(Signed) SANDFORD FREELING, Governor.

OFFICIAL.

GAZETTE ANNOUNCEMENT.

Treasury, Lagos, June 30, 1875.
The Acting Administrator of the Government has directed the publication, for general information, of the following despatch and enclosure from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, relating to Public Officers engaging in Commercial undertakings.—By Command,

G. H. SCHURER, Assist Collector & Treasurer.

(Circular.) Downing Street, April 24, 1875.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit to you, for your information and for insertion in any Volumes of the Colonial Regulations which may be in use in the Colony under your Government, a fresh Section relating to Public Officers engaging in commercial undertakings, to be substituted for the existing Rule No. 76, which in the interest of the Public Service, I have deemed it advisable to alter.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant, CARNARVON,
The Officer Administering the Government of Lagos.

(Enclosure.)

76. All salaried public officers are prohibited from engaging in trade or connecting themselves with any commercial undertaking, without leave from the Governor, approved by the Secretary of State.

As a general rule, this prohibition will be made absolute in the case of officers whose remuneration is fixed on the assumption that their whole time is at the disposal of the Government.

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency SANDFORD FREELING, Esq., Companion of the most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Gold Coast Colony.

[L.S.]

S. FREELING, Governor.

Whereas, a Bill passed by the Legislative Council of the Gold Coast Colony, entitled No. 18 of 1877, "An Ordinance to provide for the Registration and Protection in certain other respects of Alien Children in Lagos," has been assented to by the Governor;

Now, therefore, be it known unto all whom it may concern, that the said recited Ordinance shall be in full force and effect upon and from and after the first day of February next ensuing;

And further, and to the intent that all persons throughout Lagos and elsewhere may the more readily understand and obey the law now made, all persons are hereby desired and required to take notice that upon and after the said 1st day of February next, and from thenceforth—

Whoever has any alien or stranger child in his care or custody must register the child forthwith, and obtain a certificate from the Registrar.

Whoever brings any alien or stranger child into Lagos, or to Ebute Metta, or to any other place near Lagos, must register the child before two sunsets pass after the child is so brought in, and obtain a certificate from the Registrar.

It shall be unlawful for any person having the care of any alien or stranger child, to hand over the child to any other person until the child is registered.

It shall be unlawful to hand over any alien or stranger child, unless the person parting with the child and the person receiving the care of the child go together to the Registrar and produce the child before him.

It shall be unlawful to remove any registered alien or stranger child out of Lagos, or from Ebute Metta, or any other place near Lagos, without the permission of the Administrator in writing.

Whenever the place of residence of any registered alien or stranger child is changed, or if the child should die, the person who has the care of the child must forthwith register such change of residence or death.

Whenever any alien or stranger child is brought to lodge in any house, the master of the house must inquire for the certificate of registration of the child, and if a proper certificate is not shown to him, he must report forthwith at the police-station.

All children under the age of seventeen years complete, whether born in Lagos or elsewhere in Africa, are considered aliens or strangers under this law, if their birth has not been registered under Governor Glover's Registration Law of 1863.

Whoever breaks or neglects any part of the law now made respecting alien or stranger children incurs a penalty which may extend to £50 fine, or imprisonment with hard labour for six months.

And the District Commissioner will read and explain the law more fully to any person so desiring who will attend at his office for that purpose.

Given under my hand and the public seal of the Gold Coast Colony, at Government House, Christiansborg, in the said Colony, the 24th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and of Her Majesty's reign the forty-first.

By His Excellency's command,
MALCOLM J. BROWN, Acting Colonial Secretary.
God save the Queen !!

THE CUSTODY OF SEAMEN.

[COPY—CIRCULAR.]

Downing-street, Dec. 21, 1870.

Sir,—A case has arisen in one of the West India colonies in which, through the insufficiency of the certificate of Discharge granted by the committing magistrate, under the provisions of the 248th Section of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, a seaman, who had been imprisoned for desertion, was detained in the colony on the departure of his vessel, so that the expense of his maintenance and passage home has to be borne by Her Majesty's Government instead of being charged to the owners of the vessel.

In order to avoid the recurrence of a similar case, I have, at the instance of the Board of Trade, to request that you will instruct the magistrates in the colony under your Government that they are, in future, on a proper request from the master or owner of the ship, or his agent, to direct the provost-marshal or other officer in charge of seamen imprisoned for desertion, to cause such seamen to be conveyed to their vessels under proper custody, as required by the 248th section of the Merchant Shipping Act.

I have, &c., (Signed) KIMBERLEY.
The Officer Administering the Government of Lagos.

POLICE INSTRUCTIONS.

The non-commissioned officer in charge of the police station will warn the constables told off for duty at the Gaol House not to allow any one to enter the gaol without a pass signed by the Inspector of Prisons, excepting—

His Excellency the Governor, or the Administrator,
His Honour the Chief Magistrate,
The Assistant Colonial Secretary,
The Police Magistrate and Inspector of Prisons,
The Assistant Inspector G. C. Constabulary,
The Colonial Surgeon,

The Superintendent of Police,
The Coroner and Jurors for Inquests.

The non-commissioned officer in charge of the police station will on no account put questions to any prisoner brought to the police-station, and the prisoner should be warned that anything he may say may be used against him.

No prisoner, once given in charge, can be released before being brought before the police-court, except on proper bail.

No civilian should on any account be allowed to interfere in the police-station by putting questions to or advising any prisoner who may be brought into custody.

The non-commissioned officer will inquire from the witnesses what charges are alleged against the prisoner or prisoners, and enter them in the charge-sheet.

(By Command) H. H. GRAVES, Capt.

Assist. Inspector G. C. Constabulary.
Gold Coast Constabulary Office,
Lagos, August 10, 1876.

PROCLAMATION.

The following Act for extending the jurisdiction of the Courts of the West African Settlements, is hereby published for general information.

By order of His Excellency the Administrator,
J. GERARD, Acting Collector and Colonial Secretary.
Secretary's Office, Lagos, June 17, 1871.

West African Settlements.

[34 Vic. ch. viii.—A.D. 1871.]

AN ACT for extending the Jurisdiction of the Courts of the West African Settlements to certain offences committed out of Her Majesty's Dominions.

[31st March, 1871.]

Whereas the inhabitants of certain territories in Africa adjoining Her Majesty's Settlements of Sierra Leone, Gambia, Gold Coast, and Lagos, and the adjacent protectorates, not being within the jurisdiction of any civilized government, and crimes and outrages having been and being likely (unless restrained by law) to be committed within such territories against British subjects and persons resident within any of the said Settlements, it is requisite to provide for the trial and punishment of such crimes and outrages.

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows; (that is to say)

1. Crimes or offences committed within twenty miles of the boundary of any of the said Settlements, or of any adjacent protectorate by any of Her Majesty's subjects, or by persons not subjects of any civilized Power, against the persons of British subjects, or of persons resident within any of the said Settlements, shall be cognizable in the Superior Courts exercising criminal jurisdiction within any of the said Settlements, and shall be inquired of, tried, prosecuted, and, upon conviction, punished in such and in the same manner as if the crime or offence had been committed within such Settlement.

2. Any person known or suspected to have committed a crime or offence within the first section of this Act may be apprehended in any of the said Settlements, and kept in custody therein, in like manner as if the said crime or offence had been committed within such Settlement.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

Government House, Lagos, July 30, 1874.

The Acting Administrator, having received the following correspondence with reference to the protection which may be afforded to Swiss people residing abroad, directs that the same be published for general information.

By Command, C. E. BURLTON,
Acting Collector and Colonial Secretary.

[CIRCULAR.]

Downing-street, June 17, 1874.

Sir,—I transmit to you, for publication in the colony under your Government, a copy of a letter from the Foreign-office, together with an extract of a letter from the German Ambassador at this Court, stating that German Consular protection may be afforded to Swiss people residing abroad on their applying for it.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant, CARNARVON.
The Officer Administering the Government of Lagos.

Mr. Bourke to the Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.
[COPY.] Foreign Office, June 12, 1874.

Sir,—I am directed by the Earl of Derby to transmit to you, for the information of the Earl of Carnarvon, the accompanying translation of a letter from the German Ambassador at this Court, stating that German Consular protection may be afforded to Swiss people residing abroad on their applying for it; and I am to request that you will move His Lordship to take the necessary steps in order that the officers serving under the Colonial Office may be informed of this arrangement.—I am, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT BOURKE.

The Under Secretary of State, Colonial-office.

Extract of Letter from Count Munster to the Earl of Derby, dated German Embassy, June 3, 1874.

"A special case which has come to the knowledge of the Imperial Government gives me occasion to apply for your Excellency's kind intervention for the purpose of having the Royal British authorities both in England itself and in the British Colonies informed that German Consular protection may be afforded, on their application, to Swiss people residing abroad.

"This circumstance rests upon an agreement made in the year 1871, and renewed in the year 1872, between the German Imperial Chancery Office and the Swiss Federal Council.

"Especially with reference to the arrangement of inheritances in the Colonies, it appears desirable that the protective arrangement in question should be known to the respective authorities."

Colonial Secretary's Office, August 31, 1871.

The Acting Administrator having received the following circular dated Downing-street, July 11, 1874, together with a copy of an Act 37 and 38 Vict. cap. 27, which was passed during the last Session of Parliament, intitled, "An Act to regulate the sentences imposed by colonial courts where jurisdiction to try is conferred by Imperial Acts," directs that the same be published for general information. By Command, C. E. BURLTON,
Acting Collector and Colonial Secretary.

[CIRCULAR.]

Downing-street, July 11, 1874.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit a copy of an Act, 37 and 38 Vict., cap. 27, which has passed this Session, intitled, "An Act to regulate the sentences imposed by colonial courts where jurisdiction to try is conferred by Imperial Acts."

2. As you are aware jurisdiction is given by certain Imperial Acts, as for instance, 9 Geo. 4, cap. 83, sec. 4, and 12 and 13 Vict., cap. 96, to colonial courts to try offences committed beyond the jurisdiction of those courts, and the persons convicted are made liable to suffer such punishment as by any law or laws in force at the time of the passing of such Acts, they would have been liable to if the offence had been committed and tried in England.

3. Difficulties have recently arisen, both in Victoria and Malta, in deciding what sentences could be passed upon persons tried and convicted in the colonial courts for offences committed out of the colonies, but made triable within them by Imperial Act; and the Act now transmitted has been passed with a view to prevent any such questions arising for the future.

4. The Act provides that such punishment may be in-

flicted in such cases as might have been inflicted if the offences had been committed within the colony.

5. The Act also includes cases, if any, where offences, if committed within the local jurisdiction of a colonial court, are by Imperial Act made punishable according to the Law of England.

6. Moreover, special provision is made at the end of the third section to meet the case of an offence not punishable by the law of the colony in which the trial takes place; and the colonial court is in such case empowered to impose such punishment (other than capital punishment) as shall seem to the court most nearly to correspond to the punishment to which such person would have been liable in case such crime or offence had been tried in England.

7. These cases will probably be of rare occurrence; but it was thought desirable to embrace all possible cases, and to make the legislation upon the subject final and complete.

8. The usual steps should be taken to make the provisions of this Act known in the colony under your Government.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant, CARNARVON.
The Officer Administering the Government of Lagos.

COURTS (COLONIAL) JURISDICTION.

[37 and 38 Vict., Ch. 27.]

An Act to regulate the sentences imposed by colonial courts where the jurisdiction to try is conferred by Imperial Acts. June 30, 1874.

Whereas by certain Acts of Parliament jurisdiction is conferred on courts in Her Majesty's colonies to try persons charged with certain crimes or offences, and doubts have arisen as to the proper sentences to be imposed upon conviction of such persons; and it is expedient to remove such doubts: Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes in the Courts (Colonial) Jurisdiction Act, 1874.

2. For the purposes of this Act—The term "colony" shall not include any places within the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man, or the Channel Islands, but shall include such territories as may for the time being be vested in Her Majesty by virtue of an Act of Parliament for the Government of India, and any plantation, territory, or settlement situate elsewhere within Her Majesty's dominions, and subject to the same local government; and for the purposes of this Act, all plantations, territories, and settlements under a central legislature shall be deemed to be one colony under the same local government.

3. When, by virtue of any Act of Parliament now or hereafter to be passed, a person is tried in a court of any colony for any crime or offence committed upon the high seas or elsewhere out of the territorial limits of such colony and of the local jurisdiction of such court, or if committed within such local jurisdiction made punishable by that Act, such person shall, upon conviction, be liable to such punishment as might have been inflicted upon him if the crime or offence had been committed within the limits of such colony and of the local jurisdiction of the court, and to no other, anything in any Act to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided always, that if the crime or offence is a crime or offence not punishable by the law of the colony in which the trial takes place, the person shall, on conviction, be liable to such punishment (other than capital punishment) as shall seem to the court most nearly to correspond to the punishment to which such person would have been liable in case such crime or offence had been tried in England.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Lagos, September 30, 1874.

His Excellency the Administrator having received the following circular, dated Downing-street, August 20, 1874, together with a copy of the Act 37 and 38 Vict., cap. 41, passed in last Session of Parliament, intitled "An Act to

amend the Colonial Attornies' Relief Act," directs that the same be published for general information. By Command, Acting Colonial Secretary. JOHN SHAW,

[CIRCULAR.] Downing-street, August 20, 1874.
Sir,—I have the honour to transmit to you, for your information and for publication in the Colony under your Government, the enclosed copies of the Act 37 and 38 Vict., cap. 41, passed in the last Session of Parliament, intituled "An Act to amend the Colonial Attornies' Relief Act."

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant, CARNARVON.
The Officer Administering the Government of Lagos.

[37 and 38 Vict., ch. 41.]
COLONIAL ATTORNIES' RELIEF ACT.—[AMENDMENT.]
An Act to amend "The Colonial Attornies' Relief Act."

Whereas by the Colonial Attornies' Relief Act certain provisions are made for regulating the admission of attornies and solicitors of Colonial Courts in Her Majesty's Superior Courts of Law and Equity in England in certain cases, and it is considered just and equitable to amend the said Act: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. So much of the Colonial Attornies' Relief Act as enacts that no person shall be deemed qualified to be admitted as attorney or solicitor under the provisions of the said Act, unless he shall pass an examination to test his fitness and capacity, and shall further make affidavit that he has ceased for the space of twelve calendar months, at the least, to practise as attorney or solicitor in any Colonial Court of Law, and also so much of the said Act and of any orders and regulations made thereunder as relate to such examination, shall not apply to, nor shall compliance therewith respectively be required of any person seeking to be admitted as attorney or solicitor under the provisions of the said Act, who shall have been in actual practice for the period of seven years, at the least, as attorney and solicitor in any colony or dependency as to which an Order in Council has been or may be made, as mentioned in the said Act, and who shall have served under articles and passed an examination previously to his admission as attorney and solicitor in any such colony or dependency.

2. The expression, "The Colonial Attornies' Relief Act," shall henceforth be deemed to include this Act.

RULES AND REGULATIONS AS CARRIED OUT IN THE PRISON AT LAGOS.

I. The prison to be washed three times a-week, and white-washed once a month.

II. No ingress or egress is allowed in or out of the prison between the hours of nine p.m. and six a.m., except to the gaoler or others in special cases.

III. All prisoners shall be searched on admission.

IV. All money or effects brought into gaol by prisoners on their admittance shall be handed over for safe keeping to the gaoler.

V. Female prisoners shall be searched by the matron.

VI. No spirituous liquors of any description are to be passed into the gaol, except by order of the surgeon for hospital cases.

VII. Smoking is strictly prohibited.

VIII. Clothes are to be washed with soap and water at the end of every week, when a change is provided.

IX. Care is to be taken that all prisoners perform their ablutions every morning.

X. No gaming of any description is to be permitted.

XI. All prisoners shall fall in at six a.m. daily for work, and return at ten a.m. for breakfast; fall in again at eleven a.m. and work till five p.m., except on Saturday, when the hour is four p.m.

XII. Prisoners at all suffering from illness shall remain in the yard, and be occupied at light and useful work.

XIII. Divine service shall be performed at ten a.m. every Sunday morning, when the prayers of the Established Church are used.

XIV. The gaoler, matron, under-gaoler, and turnkey shall reside in the prison, and not absent themselves without permission.

XV. All prisoners shall be confined in their cells for the night at six p.m.

XVI. The diet for both Europeans and Natives shall be of good quality, and inspected by the gaoler before being distributed.

XVII. All ledgers and records shall be kept by the gaoler.
JOHN H. GLOVER, Administrator.

LAGOS TREATIES.

TREATY between NORMAN B. BEDINGFIELD, Commander of Her Majesty's Ship "Prometheus," and Senior Officer of the Bights Division, and WILLIAM McCOSKRY, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Acting Consul, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain; and DOCEMO, King of Lagos, on the part of himself and chiefs.

Article 1.—In order that the Queen of England may be the better enabled to assist, defend, and protect the inhabitants of Lagos, and to put an end to the slave trade in this and the neighbouring countries, and to prevent the destructive wars so frequently undertaken by Dahomey and others for the capture of slaves, I, Docemo, do, with the consent and advice of my Council, give, transfer, and by these presents, grant and confirm unto the Queen of Great Britain, her heirs and successors, for ever, the port and island of Lagos, with all the rights, profits, territories, and appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging; and as well as the profit and revenue as the direct, full, and absolute dominions and sovereignty of the said port, island, and premises, with all the royalties thereof, freely, fully, entirely, and absolutely. I do also covenant and grant that the quiet and peaceable possession thereof shall, with all possible speed, be freely and effectually delivered to the Queen of Great Britain, or such person as Her Majesty shall thereunto appoint for her use in the performance of this grant; the inhabitants of the said island and territories, as the Queen's subjects and under her sovereignty, crown, jurisdiction, and government, being still suffered to live there.

Article 2.—Docemo will be allowed the use of the title of "King," in its usual African signification, and will be permitted to decide disputes between natives of Lagos, with their consent, subject to appeal to British laws.

Article 3.—In the transfer of lands, the stamp of Docemo affixed to the document will be proof that there are no native claims upon it, and for this purpose he will be permitted to use it as hitherto.

In consideration of the cession as before-mentioned of the port and island and territories of Lagos, the representatives of the Queen of Great Britain do promise, subject to the approval of Her Majesty, that Docemo shall receive an annual pension from the Queen of Great Britain, equal to the net revenue hitherto annually received by him; such pension to be paid at such periods and in such a mode as may hereafter be determined.

(Signed) DOCEMO.

(Their marks) ✕ TELAKE.
✕ ROCAMENA.
✕ OBALEKOW.
✕ ACHEBONG.

(Signed) NORMAN B. BEDINGFIELD, Her Majesty's Ship "Prometheus," Senior Officer, Bights Division.
W. McCOSKRY, Acting Consul.

Lagos, August 6, 1861.

Additional Article to the Treaty of Cession of the Island of Lagos to the British Crown.

King Docemo having understood the foregoing Treaty, perfectly agrees to all the conditions thereof; and with regard to the 3rd Article consents to receive as a pension,

to be continued during his lifetime, the sum of 1,200 (twelve hundred) bags of cowries per annum, as equal to his net revenue; and I, the undersigned representative of Her Majesty, agree on the part of Her Majesty, to guarantee to the said King Docemo an annual pension of 1,200 (twelve hundred) bags of cowries for his lifetime, unless he, Docemo, should break any articles of the above Treaty, in which case his pension will be forfeited. The pension shall commence from July 1 of the present year, 1862, from which day he, the King, resigns all claim upon all former farmers of the revenue.

(Signed) DOCEMO, his ✕ mark.

HENRY STANHOPE FREEMAN, Governor.

We, the undersigned, witness that the above Treaty and ratification was explained to King Docemo, in our presence was signed by him, and by Henry Stanhope Freeman, Esq., as representative of Her Majesty the Queen of England, on this the 18th day of February, in the year of our Lord, 1862.

(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER, Lieut. R.N.

SAMUEL CROWTHER.

J. C. THOMAS, Secretary to the King Docemo.

S. B. WILLIAMS, British Interpreter.

PALMA AND LECKIE.

Lagos, February 7, 1863.

By the present document I, Kosoko, ex-Chief of Epé, and formerly King of Lagos, do declare that, when King of Lagos, my territory extended to the eastward as far as Palma and Leckie, and that when I was expelled from Lagos and settled at Epé, by permission of the King of Jebu, I claimed these parts as my ports of trade, by right of my former ownership, and they were recognized as such by the British Government.

Having now left Epé and returned to Lagos by the kind permission of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, I lay no further claim to the ports of Palma and Leckie, which consequently must revert to the Lagos Government.

(Signed) KOSOKO, his ✕ mark.

Signed in my presence, JOHN H. GLOVER, Commodore R.N.

(Signed) TOPO.

H. N. LEVESON, Colonial Secretary.
I certify that I faithfully translated this document to Kosoko.

(Signed) S. B. WILLIAMS.

ADDO.

June 27, 1863.

The King and Chiefs of Addo having, on or about the 1st of May, 1863, sent down a message to His Excellency John Hawley Glover, the Lieutenant-Governor of Her Britannic Majesty's Settlement of Lagos, requesting him to take upon himself, on the part of Her Britannic Majesty, the protection of their town and country, Mr. Thomas Tickel, resident agent at Badagry, visited Addo on the 16th instant, and having conferred with the King and Chiefs touching the request they had made to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, and having reported that it was their free and spontaneous wish that Her Britannic Majesty's Government should exercise all the rights of a protecting power over them, His Excellency visited Addo on the 26th June, and having assured himself of the correctness of the foregoing statement, and the request being again repeated, His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of Lagos, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, has taken upon himself the protection of the King, Chiefs, and people of Addo, and has permitted them to hoist the (white) English flag, with a red border, subject always to the approval of Her Majesty's Government.

Therefore, His Excellency John Hawley Glover, the Lieutenant-Governor of Lagos, and acting Consul for the

Bight of Benin, &c., on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and the King and Chiefs of Addo, on the part of themselves and their people, have agreed as is hereinbefore set forth. And the King and Chiefs further bind themselves to be guided in their proceedings with all surrounding tribes as Her Majesty's Government shall from time to time direct; that they shall prevent all export of slaves to Porto Novo or Poerah, or passage of such slaves down their River; and shall place neither let nor hindrance on lawful trade, but shall, on the contrary, afford every facility to traders of all nations and tribes who may have occasion to visit their country for the purpose of lawful commerce.

Done at Addo this twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER,
Lieutenant-Governor.

(Their marks) ✕ King OLOVER.
✕ Chief OZUMOH.
✕ Chief OSUMFUNJAH.
✕ Chief ODOOROFUNJAH.
✕ Chief ARO.

Chief Town Council. his

SABBAH, ✕ mark.

Captains.

(Their marks) ✕ IGROWU.
✕ AKILIBAH.
✕ KUCHESI.
✕ ITU.
✕ AKILAJOH.
✕ GAUDEE.
✕ AKILUYI.

Witnesses. (Signed) THOMAS TICKEL.
CHARLES FORESTTHE.

POERAH.

June 29, 1863.

The King and Chiefs of Poerah having sent down repeated messages to the Governor of Lagos, through Mr. Thomas Tickel, resident agent at Badagry, requesting him to take upon himself, on the part of Her Britannic Majesty, the protection of their town and country, His Excellency John Hawley Glover, Lieutenant-Governor of Lagos and acting Consul for the Bight of Benin, visited that place on the 29th June, 1863, and having assured himself of the wishes of the King and Chiefs, and the request being again repeated, His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, has taken upon himself the protection of the King, Chiefs, and people of Poerah, and has permitted them to hoist the (white) English flag, with a red border, subject always to the approval of Her Majesty.

Therefore, His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and the King and Chiefs of Poerah, on the part of themselves and their people, have agreed as is hereinbefore set forth. And the King and Chiefs further bind themselves to be guided in their proceedings with all surrounding tribes as Her Majesty's Government shall from time to time direct; that they shall prevent all exports of slaves to Porto Novo or elsewhere, or passage of such slaves through their country or river; and shall place neither let nor hindrance on lawful trade, but shall, on the contrary, afford every facility to all nations and tribes who may have occasion to visit their country for the purpose of lawful commerce.

Done at Poerah this twenty-ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
(Their marks) X King AGULAYIE.
X Chief AROEDE.
X Chief ODROFROO.
X King's brother, ACASH.
X King's brother, OUNOSIE.
X War Chief AJUBREWA.
Witnesses.
(Signed) THOMAS TICKEL.
WILLIAM METZGAR.

OKEODAN.

July 4, 1863.

The Chiefs of Okeodan having sent down repeated messages to the Governor of Lagos, through Mr. Thomas Tickel, resident agent at Badagry, requesting him to take upon himself, on the part of Her Britannic Majesty, the protection of their town and country, His Excellency John Hawley Glover, Lieutenant-Governor of Lagos, and acting Consul for the Bight of Benin, visited Shagho, where he was received by the Chiefs of Okeodan on the 4th July, 1863. And having assured himself of the wishes of the Chiefs, and the request being again repeated, His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, has taken upon himself the protection of the Chiefs and people of Okeodan, and has permitted them to hoist the (white) English flag, with a red border, on the understanding that they receive a representative of Her Majesty's Government to reside in their town, subject always to the approval of Her Majesty's Government.

The afore, His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and the Chiefs of Okeodan, on the part of themselves and their people, have agreed as is hereinbefore set forth. And the Chiefs further bind themselves to be guided in their proceedings with all surrounding tribes as Her Majesty's Government shall from time to time direct; that they shall prevent all export of slaves to Porto Novo or elsewhere, or passage of such slaves through their country or river; and shall place neither let nor hindrance on lawful trade, but shall, on the contrary, afford every facility to traders of all nations and tribes who may have occasion to visit their country for the purpose of lawful commerce.

Done at Okeodan this fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

(Signed) (Their marks) X Chief AGRO.
X Chief KEMBEI.
X Chief ELUCIE.
X Chief OLUCADE.
X Chief ARULU.
X Chief ELOH.
X Chief MAROYAH.
X Chief OJOE.
X War Chief FALLALAH.
THOMAS TICKEL, Resident Agent.

BADAGRY.

July 7, 1863.

His Excellency John Hawley Glover, Lieutenant-Governor, or Commander-in-Chief, and Vice-Admiral of Her Britannic Majesty's Settlement of Lagos, and Acting Consul for the Bight of Benin, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and the Chiefs of Badagry, on the part of themselves and their people, have agreed as follows:—

Article 1.—In order for the better keeping of the peace and quiet of the well-disposed persons living in Badagry, and

for the better security of their lives and properties, as also for the purpose of setting aside all pretensions on the part of the King of Porto Novo and others to the right and royalty of this district of Badagry—We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, being Chiefs of Badagry, have freely and willingly ceded to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, her heirs and successors for ever, the town of Badagry and all the rights and territories and appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging, as well as all profits and revenues, absolute dominion and sovereignty of the said town and territory of Badagry, freely, fully, entirely, and absolutely.

Article 2.—In consideration of which cession, as before herein set forth, I, John Hawley Glover, Commander in Her Majesty's Royal Navy, Lieutenant-Governor, Commander-in-Chief, and Vice-Admiral of the Settlement of Lagos aforesaid, and Acting Consul for the Bight of Benin, on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, promise that the Chiefs who have hereunto set their hands shall receive from the first of the present month of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the further yearly sum of two hundred and forty pounds sixteen shillings (£240 16s.) in addition to the yearly pension of two hundred and fifty-nine pounds four shillings (£259 4s.), which they have hitherto received; that is to say, the sum of five hundred pounds (£500) per annum so long as they shall live or reside peaceably and quietly in Badagry or within the territories of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain; that is to say, each Chief shall receive, so long as he lives, the sum of sixty-two pounds ten shillings (£62 10s.) per annum.

And we further declare that our right and property in the district of Badagry has always and does extend westward to the village of Wiichere, on the sea-shore, the half of the town of Quameh, and the eastern side or shore of Quameh Creek on the Lagoon.

Done in Badagry, under the Great Seal of the Settlement of Lagos, this seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
(Their marks) X Head Chief AKRAH (L.S.)
X Chief AGROLO (L.S.)
X Chief PASSO (L.S.)
X Prince Chief PHEORTAH (L.S.)
X Head Chief WOWO (L.S.)
X Chief BALA (L.S.)
X Chief GINGE (L.S.)
X Chief MOBI (L.S.)

Witnesses. (Signed) W. McCOSKRY,
Acting Chief Magistrate.
B. L. LEFROY, Commander R.N.
THOMAS TICKEL.

LAGOS.

No. 1.

ENGAGEMENT between Her Majesty the Queen of England and KING and CHIEFS of LAGOS for the ABOLITION of the TRAFFIC IN SLAVES. Signed at Lagos on board H.M.S. Penelope, on the 1st day of January, 1852.

Commodore Henry William Bruce, Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's ships and vessels on the West Coast of Africa; and John Beecroft, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul in the Bights of Benin and Biafra, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England; and the King and Chiefs of Lagos and the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and of their Country, have agreed upon the following articles and conditions:—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is for ever abolished in the territories of the King and Chiefs of Lagos; and the King and Chiefs of Lagos engage to make and to proclaim a law prohibiting any of their

subjects, or any person within their jurisdiction, from selling and assisting in the sale of any slave for transportation to a foreign country; and the King and Chiefs of Lagos promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break this law.

Article 2.—No European or other person whatever shall be permitted to reside within the territory of the King and Chiefs of Lagos for the purpose of carrying on in any way the traffic in slaves; and no houses, stores, or buildings of any kind whatever shall be erected for the purpose of the slave trade within the territory of the King and Chiefs of Lagos; and if any such houses, stores, or buildings shall at any future time be erected, and the King and Chiefs of Lagos shall fail or be unable to destroy them, they may be destroyed by any British officer employed for the suppression of the slave trade.

Article 3.—If at any time it shall appear that the slave trade has been carried on through or from the territory of the King and Chiefs of Lagos, the slave trade may be put down by Great Britain by force upon that territory, and British officers may seize the boats of Lagos found carrying on the slave trade, and the King and Chiefs of Lagos will be subject to a severe act of displeasure on the part of the Queen of England.

Article 4.—The slaves now held for exportation shall be delivered up to any British officer duly authorized to receive them, for the purpose of being carried to a British colony and there liberated, and all the implements of slave trade, and the barracoons or buildings exclusively used in the slave trade shall be forthwith destroyed.

Article 5.—Europeans or other persons now engaged in the slave trade are to be expelled the country; the houses, stores, or buildings hitherto employed as slave factories, if not converted to lawful purposes within three months of the conclusion of this engagement, are to be destroyed.

Article 6.—The subjects of the Queen of England may always trade freely with the people of Lagos in every article they may wish to buy and sell in all the places and ports and rivers within the territories of the King and Chiefs of Lagos, and throughout the whole of their dominions; and the King and Chiefs of Lagos pledge themselves to show no favour and give no privilege to the ships and traders of other countries which they do not show to those of England.

Article 7.—The King and Chiefs of Lagos declare that no human beings shall at any time be sacrificed within their territories on account of religious or other ceremonies, and that they will prevent the barbarous practice of murdering prisoners captured in war.

Article 8.—Complete protection shall be afforded to missionaries or ministers of the Gospel of whatever nation or country, following their vocation of spreading the knowledge and doctrines of Christianity, and extending the benefits of civilization within the territory of the King and Chiefs of Lagos. Encouragement shall be given to such missionaries or ministers in the pursuits of industry, in building houses for their residence, and schools and chapels. They shall not be hindered or molested in their endeavours to teach the doctrines of Christianity to all persons willing and desirous to be taught; nor shall any subjects of the King and Chiefs of Lagos who may embrace the Christian faith be on that account, or on account of the teaching or exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any manner whatever. The King and Chiefs of Lagos further agree to set apart a piece of land within a convenient distance of the principal towns to be used as a burial-ground for Christian persons, and the funerals and sepulchres of the dead shall not be disturbed in any way or upon any account.

Article 9.—Power is hereby expressly reserved to the Government of France to become party to this Treaty if it should think fit, agreeably with the provision contained in the 5th Article of the "Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the French for the Suppression of the Traffic in Slaves," signed in London, May 29, 1845.

In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals at Lagos, on board H.B.M.'s ship Penelope, this 1st day of January, 1852.

(Their marks) H. W. BRUCE (L.S.)
JOHN BEECROFT (L.S.)
KING AKKITOYE.
ATCHOOBOO.
ROSABE.

Witnesses. LEWIS T. JONES, Capt. H.M.S. Sampson.
HENRY LYSTER, Capt. H.M.S. Penelope.
WILLIAM HICKMAN, Secretary to Commander-in-Chief.

The above is a true copy of the original.

H. W. BRUCE, Commodore and Commander-in-Chief.

PORTO NOVO.

TREATY with the KING and CHIEFS of PORTO NOVO, January 17, 1852.

Commodore Henry William Bruce, Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's ships and vessels on the West Coast of Africa; John Beecroft, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul in the Bights of Benin and Biafra; and Arthur Parry Eardley Wilmot, Esq., Commander of Her Majesty's ship Harlequin, and Senior Officer present, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England; and the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo, and of the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and of their Country, have agreed upon the following conditions:—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to a foreign country is for ever abolished in the territories of the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo, and the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo engage to make and to proclaim a law prohibiting any of their subjects, or any person within their jurisdiction, from selling or assisting in the sale of any slave for transportation to a foreign country, and the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break this law.

Article 2.—No European or other person whatever shall be permitted to reside within the territory of the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo, for the purpose of carrying on in any way the traffic in slaves, and no houses, stores, or buildings of any kind whatever shall be erected for the purpose of slave trade within the territory of the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo, and if any such houses, stores, or buildings shall at any future time be erected, and the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo shall fail or be unable to destroy them, they may be destroyed by any British officers employed for the suppression of slave trade.

Article 3.—If at any time it shall appear that slave trade has been carried on through or from the territory of the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo, the slave trade may be put down by Great Britain by force upon that territory, and British officers may seize the boats of Porto Novo found anywhere carrying on the slave trade, and the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo will be subject to a severe act of displeasure on the part of the Queen of England.

Article 4.—The slaves now held for exportation shall be delivered up to any British officer duly authorized to receive them, for the purpose of being carried to a British colony and there liberated; and all the implements of slave trade, and the barracoons or buildings exclusively used in the slave trade shall be forthwith destroyed.

Article 5.—Europeans or other persons now engaged in the slave trade are to be expelled the country; the houses, stores, or buildings hitherto employed as slave factories, if not converted to lawful purposes within three months of the conclusion of this engagement, are to be destroyed.

Article 6.—The subjects of the Queen of England may always trade freely with the people of Porto Novo in every article they may wish to buy and sell in all the

places, and ports, and rivers within the territories of the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo, and throughout the whole of their dominions; and the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo pledge themselves to show no favour and give no privilege to the ships and traders of other countries which they do not show to those of England.

Article 7.—The King and Chiefs of Porto Novo declare that no human beings shall at any time be sacrificed within the territories on account of religious or other ceremonies, and that they will prevent the barbarous practice of murdering prisoners captured in war.

Article 8.—Complete protection shall be afforded to missionaries or ministers of the Gospel, of whatever nation or country, following their vocation of spreading the knowledge and doctrines of Christianity, and extending the benefits of civilization within the territory of the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo. Encouragement shall be given to such missionaries or ministers in the pursuits of industry, in building houses for their residence, and schools and chapels. They shall not be hindered or molested in their endeavours to teach the doctrines of Christianity to all persons willing and desirous to be taught; nor shall any subjects of the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo who may embrace the Christian faith, be on that account, or on account of the teaching or the exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any manner whatsoever. The King and Chiefs of Porto Novo further agree to set apart a piece of land, within a convenient distance of the principal towns, to be used as a burial-ground for Christian persons; and the funerals and sepulchres of the dead shall not be disturbed in any way or upon any account.

Article 9.—Power is hereby expressly reserved to the Government of France to become a party to this treaty if it shall think fit, agreeably with the provisions contained in Article 5 of the convention between Her Majesty and the King of the French for the suppression of the traffic in slaves, signed at London, May 29th, 1845.

In faith of which we have hereto set our hands and seals at Porto Novo, on board Her Britannic Majesty's ship *Harlequin*, 17th January, 1852.

(Signed) ARTHUR E. WILMOT, Commander.

C. F. F. BOUGHEY, Senior Lieutenant.

THOMAS EARL, Master.

SUGEE, King of Porto Novo.

GOGA, } Chiefs of Porto Novo.
VOGA, }

No. 2.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES IN THE TREATY between Commodore Henry William Bruce, John Beecroft, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul in the Bight of Benin, and Arthur Parry Eardley Wilmot, Esq., Commander of Her Majesty's ship *Harlequin*, and Senior Officer present, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England; and the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo, and of the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and of their country; signed at Porto Novo, on the 17th of January, 1852.

Whereas it is expedient to make further additions to the aforesaid treaty,

It is therefore hereby agreed between Henry Grant Foote, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the territories lying within the Bight of Benin, and Thomas Tickel, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Acting Vice-Consul at Badagry and Porto Novo, on behalf of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland; and King and Chiefs of Porto Novo.

Article 1.—English people, or others under English protection, may buy or sell or hire lands and houses in the Porto Novo country, and they shall be permitted to erect factories for the purposes of trade, and certain spots of ground shall be assigned to them in suitable places for

that purpose; and if English people are wronged or ill-treated by the people of Porto Novo, the King and Chiefs shall punish those who wrong or ill-treat the English people.

Article 2.—But English people must not break the laws of the Porto Novo country, and when they are accused of breaking the laws, the Chiefs shall send a true account of the matter to the British Consul, and the British Consul shall send for the English person, who shall be tried according to the English law, and he shall be punished if found guilty.

Article 3.—If the Porto Novo people shall take away the property of an English person, or shall not pay their just debts to an English person, the King of Porto Novo shall do all he can to make his people restore the property and pay the debt; and if English people shall take away the property of the Porto Novo people, or should not pay their just debts to the Porto Novo people, the King of Porto Novo shall make known the fact to the Vice-Consul, if there is one, or to the Consul at Lagos, who shall do all he can to make the English persons restore the property and pay the debt.

Article 4.—The Queen of England may appoint an agent to visit the Porto Novo country, or to reside there, in order to watch over the interests of the English people and to see that this agreement is fulfilled; and in case of danger of attack from an enemy, or when necessary for the protection of the agency, the resident may be allowed to send for and maintain a guard for his protection. The agent shall always receive honour and protection in the Porto Novo country, and the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo shall pay attention to what the agent says; and the person and property of the agent shall be sacred.

Article 5.—All differences and disputes for debts or other engagements between English people and Porto Novo people shall be determined by the English agent or resident in the Porto Novo country, subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Consul at Lagos.

Article 6.—No wars shall be entered into between the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo and any other Chiefs or State, without first making the British Consul acquainted with the matter in dispute.

Article 7.—The King and Chiefs of Porto Novo shall do all in their power to encourage trade, and establish a friendly alliance with King Docemo, of Lagos, and his people under the protection of Her Britannic Majesty; and should any disputes arise between the people of Lagos and the people of Porto Novo, the King and Chiefs will decide justly and fairly between their respective countrymen, and at their earliest convenience agree upon some plan for the settlement of disputes between them.

Article 8.—That the King of Porto Novo engages to remove without delay any obstructions to the free navigation of the lagoon between Badagry and Porto Novo, and that henceforth he will keep it free from all obstructions to sea or river-going craft as do not naturally exist.

Article 9.—The King of Porto Novo shall, within forty-eight hours of the date of this agreement, proceed to proclaim it and carry it into effect.

Done, signed, and sealed at Porto Novo, this sixteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

(Signed) THOMAS TICKEL, Acting Vice-Consul.

SUGEE, King of Porto Novo.

PRERGANH, Chief.

GOGANIH, Chief.

AGUJURIE, Yoruba Chief.

MAMA MAHMODO, Mahomedan Chief.

The above signatures of the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo were signed by me at their request, their hand touching the pen.

(Signed) THOMAS TICKEL, Acting Vice-Consul.

No. 5.

LAGOS.

March, 1863.

Conditions upon which the Government of Lagos, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, agrees to make peace with Possoo of Epe.

Article 1.—Possoo acknowledges that he has no claim to the Chiefship of Palma and the land lying between it and Lagos, south of the Epe Lagoon.

Article 2.—He will not subject any white men or Lagos subjects at Epe to duties or taxes which are not paid by his own people.

Article 3.—He will not interfere with persons residing within the Lagos territory who may proceed to Epe for trade or any legal purposes, and will allow them to fix establishments there, and grant them every facility in their business.

Article 4.—He will not sell, or allow to be sold by his people, any slaves, unless to inhabitants of Epe; and when any slaves run away from Epe to Lagos, he will send their owners down to Lagos to abide by the Court, whether they should receive compensation or not, and the amount of the same, if any is granted.

Article 5.—He takes upon himself the charge of paying to the merchants of Palma and others any just claim which they may bring for damages to their property and interests by the destruction of Epe.

Article 6.—He engages not to undertake any war or kidnapping expedition, and to punish severely any of his people who may attempt so to do. And should he or his people have any quarrel with an adjacent village or people, he will refer the case to the consideration and decision of this Government.

Article 7.—It is clearly understood by Possoo and his people that these conditions are not in the least to be considered as ignoring or waiving the right of the King of Epe to the sovereignty of Epe, which the British Government is aware forms a part of his territory, but are merely to be held as conditions with Possoo himself so long as he is, as now at Epe, by the suzerainty of the said King.

(Signed) HY. STANHOPE FREEMAN, Governor.

(Their marks) X POSSEO.
X YANDAN.
X ABISE.
X SAKA.
X AGBEJE.
X ASIRN.
X BADA.
X AGORO.
X BADA TOLOTO.
X AGORO GANGANJO.
X ASHESI.

I certify that the above signatures were affixed in my presence at Epe, this day of March, 1863.

(Signed) SAMUEL ROWE, Assist. Surg. Army Med. Staff, Just. of the Peace, &c.

I hereby certify upon oath that the within contained conditions have been duly and faithfully interpreted by me,

(Signed) ISAAC HUMPHREY WILLOUGHBY, Superintendent of Police and Interpreter.

No. 10.

OKEODAN.

THIS INDENTURE, made the seventeenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in pursuance of an Act to Facilitate the Conveyance of Real Property between AGRO, KEMBEI, ELUCIE, OLUCADE, AFULU, ELOH, MAROYAH, OJOE, and FALLALAH, Chiefs of Okeodan, of the one part; and THOMAS TICKEL, President, Agent, and Acting Vice-Consul of Okeodan, on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, of the other part.

Whereas by a convention signed by the above-named Chiefs on the fourth day of July, one thousand eight hun-

dred and sixty-three, the said Chiefs did therein agree to receive a representative of Her Majesty's Government to reside in their town; and whereas it is necessary that a Government should be erected at Okeodan for accommodating such representative aforesaid, the said Chiefs have consented and agreed with the said Thomas Tickel to grant and convey to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, her heirs and successors for ever, the piece or parcel of land hereinafter described at or for the price or sum of ten bags of couries (equal to the sum of seven pounds shillings and pence sterling money):

Now, this Indenture witnesseth that in pursuance of the said agreement, and in consideration of ten bags of couries now paid by the said Thomas Tickel to the said Chiefs hereinafter named (the receipt whereof the said before-named Chiefs do and each of them doth hereby acknowledge) they the said Chiefs before-named do, and each of them doth hereby grant, bargain, sell, and assign unto Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, her heirs and successors for ever, all that piece or parcel of land situate and being at Okeodan measuring one hundred and fifty feet on the east, one hundred and fifty feet on the west, one hundred and fifty feet on the north, and one hundred and fifty feet on the south, and the said Chiefs hereinafter named do and each of them doth further covenant with the said Thomas Tickel, that they have the right to grant and convey the said land to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, her heirs and successors, notwithstanding any act of the said Chiefs done or committed; and that any of Her Majesty's representatives, or the representatives of her heirs and successors, shall have peaceable and quiet possession of the said land free from all encumbrances; and that they will execute such further assurance of the said land as may be requisite, and that they have done no act to encumber the said land. And the said hereinafter named Chief re-leases to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, her heirs and successors for ever, all claims upon the said land.

In witness whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands, and the Great Seal of the Settlement of Lagos has been hereunto affixed the day and year above written.

(Signed) THOMAS TICKEL, Resident Agent.
(Their marks) X Head Chief AGRO.
X " " KEMBEI.
X " " ELUCIE.
X " " OLUCADE.
X " " AFULU.
X " " ELOH.
X " " MAROYAH.
X " " OJOE.
X War Chief FALLALAH.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of us whose names are subscribed as witnesses,

(Signed) ADOLPHUS MANN, LANCELOT NICHOLSON, R. B. N. WALKER.

I hereby certify that the foregoing indenture was truly and faithfully translated and explained by me to the Chiefs previous to their making their marks.

(Signed) THOMAS TICKEL.

LAGOS.

1st August, 1863.

CONVENTION between His Excellency the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF LAGOS and Rear-Admiral BARON DIDELOT, Commander-in-Chief of the French Naval Division.

To place on a more secure and definite basis the relations of the Government of Lagos with that of the French Protectorate of Porto Novo, which, as subsequent occurrences have shown, were not determined in a satisfactory manner in the arrangement made on the 4th of

March, 1863, between His Excellency Governor Freeman and Rear-Admiral Baron Didelot, and to assure security and quiet to all the inhabitants of these territories and other property:

It is agreed—

Article 1.—That the Convention entered into between His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor on behalf of Her Britannic Majesty's Government and the King and Chiefs of Poerah, dated 20th June, 1873, shall remain in abeyance, and shall not be acted upon in any way until the decision of our respective Governments be received. But the Admiral declares that from this point of view this Convention, which, according to the statement of the Lieutenant-Governor of Lagos, had no other motive than the legitimate measures produced by the letter of Mr. Vice-Consul Dawmas, of 24th June, has now no reason to exist, in consequence of the withdrawal of that letter and the explanations which he, the Admiral, has given respecting these points in his letter of 28th July, and also by the decision of the limits of frontier between Appah and Badagry.

Article 2.—That at Geshi, to prevent any cause of visitation or incentive to action between opposing parties at Poerah, the English flag and Houssa force be withdrawn from the said place Geshi, but this action on the part of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor shall not militate against the rights which the British Government claims to have exercised at Geshi since 1861, and which the Admiral declares is now brought to his notice for the first time, and which he accepts and takes note of under full reserve until the definite settlement shall be arrived at; and it is further agreed and stipulated that the Admiral engages not to hoist the French flag at Geshi nor at any other of those points—viz., Poerah, Quameh, Why-canah, and Whycherry, from which the English flag has been withdrawn until the decision of our respective Governments be known.

Article 3.—The territory of the Protectorate of Porto Novo shall have for frontier on the strip of land which forms the beach a line whose extremity on the beach shall be at the point where the cannons at Appah are now placed, and on the Lagoon at the same distance from the town of Badagry as are the cannons at Appah from the Badagry beach barracks, on condition that the Appah creek and the road from the village of Appah to the beach are comprised within these limits, and do not approach this line within a distance of five hundred yards, and on the continent the right bank of the Addo River and the territory of Okoedon.

Article 4.—The Admiral engages to confirm under his authority the Chief Musho at Geshi if the Chief wishes to remain there.

Article 5.—The Admiral engages also to assure to the Chief Ojo and his adherents, who have manifested to the British authorities the wish to go to Munfo, a perfect freedom to leave the territory of Poerah.

Article 6.—A commission shall be appointed of representatives chosen on the one part by his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of Lagos, and on the other by Contre-Amiral Baron Didelot, to decide on the boundaries of the territories of Okoedon and Poerah, and of the line above referred to which shall form the boundary on the beach between the Government of Lagos on the one hand, and that of the Protectorate of Porto Novo on the other.

Article 7.—The Admiral declares that he renounces entirely all claims on the territory of Addo, situated on the left bank of the river of that name, the said left bank shall serve for the western limit of the English territory; the same as the right bank of the same river shall form the east boundary of the territory of the Protectorate.

Article 8.—It is well understood that the King of Poerah or any other person, no matter what his rank, who has taken any part in recent difficulties, shall neither be disturbed nor annoyed on this account, that they have the French protection, and that all liberty is guaranteed to them either to remain in the country or to withdraw

into English territory, and that it be further understood that in so withdrawing they renounce all right to return to the territory of the Protectorate of Porto Novo without the consent of the authorities exercising the Government of the said protectorate.

Article 9.—That according to the arrangements which precede, the Admiral on the one hand, and his Excellency on the other, engage to abstain from all interference in the territories herein laid down, as under the authority of the Government of Lagos on the one side, and under that of the French Protectorate of Porto Novo on the other.

Article 10.—The whole of the stipulations herein contained shall be considered as provisional, and in force only until the decision of our respective Governments be known, excepting with respect to Addo, of which the renunciation is complete.

(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER, Lieutenant-Governor.

(Signed) BARON O. DIDELOT, le Contre-Amiral Commandant en Chef.

Government House, Lagos,
21st December, 1864.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's despatch of this day, announcing to this Government that in consequence of the culpable conduct of the Native chiefs of Porto Novo, French protection has been withdrawn from them. Your Excellency further states that, actuated by a desire to protect the interests of the merchants of that place, you ask the favour of their being permitted to enjoy the existing tariff of Custom duties in the Settlement for the next six months.

I have the honour to state to your Excellency that having virtually agreed to a commercial convention between Lagos and Porto Novo (which we are now precluded from completing on account of the circumstances mentioned in your despatch above quoted), this Government is in no way disposed to depart from the principles which actuated it in virtually agreeing to aforesaid proposed Convention, unless any acts of the chiefs or residents of Porto Novo should render such a course imperative necessary.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER,
Lieutenant-Governor.

His Excellency Rear-Admiral Laffon de Ladebat,
Commander-in-Chief, &c., &c., &c.

ASHANTI TREATY OF PEACE.

April 27, 1831.

We, the undersigned—namely, the Governor of Cape Coast Castle and British Settlements, on the part of His Majesty the King of England; the Princess of Akiavah, and the Chief Quagua, on the part of the King of Ashanti; Aggrey, King of Cape Coast; Adookoo, King of Fanti; Amonoo, King of Anamaboe; Chibboe, King of Denkar; Ossoo Okoo, King of Tufel; Amminise, King of Wassaw; Chibboe, King of Assin; the Chiefs of Adjumacon and Essacoomah; and the other Chiefs in alliance with the King of Great Britain, whose names are hereto appended; do consent to and hereby ratify the following Treaty of Peace, and of free commerce between ourselves and such other Chiefs as may hereafter adhere to it.

1. The King of Ashanti having deposited in Cape Coast Castle, in the presence of the above-mentioned parties, the sum of 600 ounces of gold, and having delivered into the hands of the Governor two young men of the royal family of Ashanti named Ossoo Ansah and Ossoo Inqan-tamissah, as security that he will keep peace with the said parties in all time coming, peace is hereby declared betwixt the said King of Ashanti and all and each of the parties aforesaid, to continue in all time coming. The above securities shall remain in Cape Coast for the space of six years from this date.

2. In order to prevent all quarrels in future which might lead to the infraction of this Treaty of Peace, we, the parties aforesaid, have agreed to the following rules and regulations for the better protection of lawful commerce. The paths shall be perfectly open and free to all persons engaged in lawful traffic; and persons molesting them in any way whatever, or forcing them to purchase at any particular market, or influencing them by any unfair means whatever, shall be declared guilty of infringing this Treaty, and be liable to the severest punishment.

Panyarring, denouncing, and swearing, on or by any person or thing whatever, are hereby strictly forbidden, and all persons infringing this rule shall be rigorously punished; and no master or chief shall be answerable for the crimes of his servants, unless done by his orders or consent, or when under his control.

As the King of Ashanti has renounced all right to any tribute or homage from the Kings of Denkar, Assin, and others formerly his subjects, so, on the other hand, these parties are strictly prohibited from insulting, by improper speaking, or in any other way, their former master, such conduct being calculated to produce quarrels and wars. All palavers are to be decided in the manner mentioned in the terms and conditions of peace already agreed to by the parties to this Treaty.

Signed in the Great Hall, Cape Coast Castle, this 27th day of April, 1831, by the parties to this Treaty, and sealed with the Great Seal of the Colony in their presence.

(Signed) GEO. MACLEAN, Governor.
(Their marks) X AKIANVAH, Princess of Ashanti.
X QUAGUA, Chief of Ashanti.
X AGGREY, King of Cape Coast.
X ADOOKOO, King of Fanti.
X AMONOO, King of Anamaboe.
X ABOOKOO, Chief of Acomfi.
X OTTO, Chief of Abrah.
X CHIBBOO, King of Assin.
X CUDJOE CHIBBOO, King of Denkar.
X GEHAL, Assin Chief.
X OSSOO OKOO, King of Tufel.
X APOLONIA, Chiefs.
X AKKINIE, Chief of Agah.

TREATY OF PEACE.

ENTERED into at the River Volta on board the colonial steamer Eyo, this thirtieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, through the mediation and in the presence of Sir ARTHUR EDWARD KENNEDY, C.B., Governor-in-Chief, on the part of Her Majesty the QUEEN OF ENGLAND; and between the undersigned Representatives of the AHWOONLAH and ADDAH Nations of the Protectorate.

Whereas an unhappy war broke out in the month of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and has continued up to this time, whereby much damage has been caused to the trade and social welfare of the Ahwoonlah and Addah Nations, their dependants, and allies who are members of the same Protectorate, and whose interest it is to live together in peace and amity: it is hereby agreed by the Representatives of both people that there should be peace and friendship between the two nations henceforth and for ever.

The following Articles being fully discussed and understood, are agreed to:—

Article 1.—The River Volta shall be kept open for all lawful traders; and both parties to this Treaty shall use their best efforts to discourage any dishonest or unlawful interference with legitimate traders of whatever country or nation.

Article 2.—The Ahwoonlah and Addah nations undertake and promise to observe and enforce the foregoing Article, as being absolutely necessary to the peace and prosperity of all the tribes and nations bordering on the Volta.

Article 3.—If any difference or dispute should in the future arise between the Ahwoonlah and Addah nations, or between either of them and any other tribe or nation, it shall be submitted to the Governor-in-Chief, whose decision, after full hearing, shall be final and binding upon both parties.

Article 4.—Other tribes or nations having been unhappily drawn into this war as friends and allies, the Ahwoonlah and Addah nations agree and solemnly promise that they will immediately call upon all such to lay down their arms and consolidate a peace which is honourable to all parties.

In proof of our truth and sincere desire for peace, we subscribe our names to this Treaty, a copy of which will be retained by each party.

Ahwoonlahs.

ABRAHAM AUGUST, on part of the King of Ahwoonlah.
(Their marks) X GARMOO, King's Messenger.
X JORDOR, 2nd Officer, Jellah Coffee.
X ARBOJEE, Representative of Ar-mayar.
X THOUGH, Representative of Ahwoonlah.
X POTE, for Varhoe-tar-nar-curoc.
X THOUGH II., for Fole, Chief of Jellah Coffee.
X ACALLEE, for Chief Jorcoetoe.

Addahs.

X OCLUE, Chief of Addah.
X KING TACKEE.
X KING CUDJOE.
X TAYEE, for Dosoo.
X ICOD, for the King of Christians-borg.
(Witnessed) JOHN H. GLOVER, Administrator of Lagos.
CHARLES W. ANDREW, Commander H.M.S. Lee.
THOS. GEO. LAWSON, Govt. Interpreter, Sierra Leone.
W. ADDO, Govt. Interpreter, Accra.

CESSATION OF WAR IN BONNY RIVER.

COPY OF TREATY OF PEACE.

[Copied from the Original given to the Kings and Chiefs of Bonny.]

We, the undersigned Kings and Chiefs of Bonny and Opobo, considering that our mutual security and the good of our countries require that we should be united in friendship, did, on the 2nd and 3rd days of January, 1873, meet together on board Her Britannic Majesty's ship Pioneer, in the River Opobo, and having referred various matters in dispute to King Aurachree, and the Chiefs of New Calabar, and the Chiefs of Okrika country, as arbitrators, with Commodore John Edmund Commerell, Esq., V.C., C.B., A.D.C., commanding Her Britannic Majesty's ship Rattlesnake, and Commodore Commanding-in-Chief on the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa station, and Charles Livingstone, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, as referees, do hereby bind ourselves to the following conditions, which have been mutually agreed to by the Kings and Chiefs undersigned:

1. No more war between Bonny and Opobo from the 3rd January, 1873.
2. The Bonny men are not to detain any of Jaja's men who wish to return, and Jaja is not to detain any of the Bonny men who wish to return.
3. The Bonny men are to have the following six markets for their exclusive use: Arquatay, Obunku, and Urata (four markets).
4. The roads to the markets are to be open to two months from this date, viz., the 3rd January, 1873. Any

guns or torts which are on the creeks to these markets, are to be taken away.

5. All armed men belonging to Bonny and Jaja are to be withdrawn in two months from the 3rd January, 1873; and Andoney men are to go to any market they like, and are not to be molested or hurt.

6. Neither Jaja nor the Bonny men are to punish the Ebo men for the side they have taken in the war.

7. The arbitrators decide that Oko Epella and Kuke belong to the house of Jaja, and that they should return to Opobo. Jaja binds himself, in a fine, not to exceed one thousand puncheons, not to injure them in any way.

8. In case either party infringes any of the articles of this Treaty, the matter shall be referred to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, who will impose a fine not exceeding one thousand puncheons on the offending party, and all trade will be stopped until the fine is paid.

9. If the Opobo men attack the Bonny men, or the Bonny men attack the Opobo men, the opposite party is not to retaliate, but refer the matter to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, who will investigate the case and find the aggressors.

10. Any houses may be made by either party for trade, but no great guns are to be put in them.

Signed on board Her Britannic Majesty's ship Pioneer, in the River Opobo, on the 3rd January, 1873.

King and Chiefs of Bonny: George Bonny; Oko Jumbo, Maribo his \times mark, Adda Alleson his \times mark; Jack Brown; Captain Hart.

King and Chiefs of Opobo: Pro King Jaja, D. C. Williams, Secretary, Ogo Dappa his \times mark, Sam. G. Toby; Black Tobra his \times mark.

King and Chiefs of New Calabar: King Aurachree his \times mark, George Aurachree his \times mark, John Bull his \times mark, Horsfall Manoel his \times mark, Arty Braed his \times mark, Bob Manoel his \times mark, West Indea his \times mark, George Will his \times mark.

King and Chiefs of Okrika: Abanga his \times mark, Todgibbe his \times mark, Samway his \times mark, Wago his \times mark, Eureka Nolo, his \times mark.

Arbitrators: J. E. Commereil, Commodore, Commanding-in-Chief Her Britannic Majesty's Naval Forces on the Cape of Good Hope and West Africa Station, Charles Livingstone, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the Bight of Biafra and Benin.

NEW REGULATIONS IN HIRING KROOMEN AT CAPE PALMAS.

PROCLAMATION AND LAW

By His Majesty Sear Nybar Weah, King of the Gedeboes or Kroo People, at Cape Palmas, and Parts adjacent in Gbedigbo, or National Council, assembled.

I, Sear Nybar Weah, King of the Gedebo or Kroo people, with my Chiefs, do hereby proclaim and declare to all captains, traders, agents, clerks, &c., trading or bartering on the West Coast of Africa, from Cape Coast to St. Paul de Loanda inclusive, who may hereafter desire to employ Kroomen in their respective services:

1. That no Krooman or Kroomen hereafter shall or can be shipped from this port without his or their advanced money being paid in gold or silver coin, by his or their master or masters, agent or agents, or the pursers of the mail steamers calling at Cape Palmas, and parts adjacent, for Kroomen. This is practicable, and may easily be effected thus: A Krooman sent to the Kroo country to get a new set of Kroomen to relieve the old ones, may bring with him the money with which the said advance may be paid, or may bring an order on the purser to pay the desired sum of money.

2. No person or persons addicted to the maltreatment of Kroomen shall hereafter obtain a Krooman for his service from this port.

3. No person or persons intentionally detaining Kroomen one or two months longer, after their term of twelve (12) months is expired, shall be entitled to obtain a Krooman from this port.

4. If one, or two, or more Kroomen are proved guilty of theft, the culprit or culprits alone must suffer the punishment of forfeiting a portion of his or their wages, according to the value or quality of the articles he or they may steal.

5. A sick Krooman or Kroomen shall be sent home on the first opportunity, or after the expiration of a month, according to the nature of his or their disease.

6. The master or masters of Kroomen must always strictly request the pursers or captains of the mail steamers carrying Kroomen home to instruct their ship's crew not to evil-treat the persons of the passenger Kroomen nor embezzle their goods, which is usually done when the passenger Kroomen are in the act of landing their goods.

7. The Kroomen shall be allowed at least two or more hours to land their effects, according to the state of the sea, whether rough or smooth.

The above will take effect on the 1st day of March next.

Given under my hand and public seal, in conjunction with my Chiefs, this twenty-ninth day of January (at Cape Palmas) in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four (1874); of my reign the first.

KING SEAR NYBAR WEAH, his \times mark.

Joint Chiefs. { YUDEY WEAH, his \times mark.
WHENYEARD DORDO, his \times mark.
SWENYEDOBO, his \times mark.
TEBLA FORDAR, his \times mark.

ASHANTI TREATY, 1874.

TREATY OF PEACE between Major-General Sir G. WOLSELEY K.C.M.G., C.B., acting on behalf of Her Majesty VICTORIA, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and SAIBEE ENKUE, acting on behalf of His Majesty KOFFEE KALKALI, King of Ashanti:—

Article 1.—There shall be hereafter perpetual peace between the Queen of England and her Allies on the Coast on the one part, and the King of Ashanti and all his people on the other part.

Article 2.—The King of Ashanti promises to pay the sum of 50,000 ounces of approved gold as indemnity for the expenses he has occasioned to Her Majesty the Queen of England by the late war; and undertakes to pay 1000 ounces of gold forthwith, and the remainder by such instalments as Her Majesty's Government may from time to time demand.

Article 3.—The King of Ashanti, on the part of himself and his successors, renounces all right or title to any tribute or homage from the Kings of Denkeria, Assin, Akim, Adansi, and the other Allies of Her Majesty formerly subject to the King of Ashanti.

Article 4.—The King, on the other part of himself and of his heirs and successors, does hereby further renounce for ever all pretensions of supremacy over Elmina, or over any of the tribes formerly connected with the Dutch Government, and to any tribute or homage from such tribes, as well as to any payment or acknowledgment of any kind by the British Government in respect of Elmina, or any other of the British forts and possessions on the Coast.

Article 5.—The King will at once withdraw all his troops from Apollonia, and its vicinity, and from the neighbourhood of Dixcove, Secondee, and the adjoining coast-line.

Article 6.—There shall be freedom of trade between Ashanti and Her Majesty's forts on the Coast, all persons being at liberty to carry their merchandise from the Coast to Commaissie, or from that place to any of Her Majesty's possessions on the Coast.

Article 7.—The King of Ashanti guarantees that the road from Commaissie to the River Prah shall always be kept, and free from bush to a width of 15 feet.

Article 8.—As Her Majesty's subjects and the people of Ashanti are henceforth to be friends for ever, the King, in order to prove the sincerity of his friendship for Queen Victoria, promises to use his best endeavours to check the practice of human sacrifice, with a view to hereafter putting an end to it altogether, as the practice is repugnant to the feelings of all Christian nations.

Article 9.—One copy of this Treaty shall be signed by the King of Ashanti, and sent to the Administrator of Her Majesty's Government at Cape Coast Castle within fourteen days from this date.

Article 10.—This Treaty shall be known as the Treaty of Fommanah.

Dated at Fommanah this 13th day of February, 1874.

ABO-DEN-ARFO.

ENGAGEMENT between Her Majesty the QUEEN OF ENGLAND and the CHIEFS OF ABO-DEN-ARFO or PORTO SEGOORA, known on the Government Charts as Fish Town, for the ABOLITION of the TRAFFIC in SLAVES. Signed at Porto Segooa, January 27th, 1852.

I, Thomas George Forbes, Esquire, Commander of Her Majesty's Ship Philomel, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and the Chiefs of Abo-den-arfo or Porto Segooa and of the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and of their country, have agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions:—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is for ever abolished in the territories of the Chiefs of Abo-den-arfo or Porto Segooa, and the Chiefs of Abo-den-arfo or Porto Segooa engage to make and to proclaim a law prohibiting any of their subjects, or any person within their jurisdiction, from selling or assisting in the sale of any slave for transportation to a foreign country; and the Chiefs of Abo-den-arfo or Porto Segooa promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break this law.

Article 2.—No European, or other person whatever, shall be permitted to reside within the territory of the Chiefs of Abo-den-arfo or Porto Segooa for the purpose of carrying on in any way the traffic in slaves; and no houses, or stores, or buildings of any kind whatever, shall be erected for the purpose of slave trade within the territory of the Chiefs of Abo-den-arfo or Porto Segooa; and if any such houses, stores, or buildings shall at any future time be erected, and the Chiefs of Abo-den-arfo or Porto Segooa shall fail to be unable to destroy them, they may be destroyed by any British officers employed for the suppression of slave trade.

Article 3.—If at any time it shall appear that slave trade has been carried on through or from the territory of the Chiefs of Abo-den-arfo or Porto Segooa, the slave trade may be put down by Great Britain by force upon that territory, and British officers may seize the boats of Abo-den-arfo or Porto Segooa found anywhere carrying on the slave trade; and the Chiefs of Abo-den-arfo or Porto Segooa will be subject to a severe act of displeasure on the part of the Queen of England.

Article 4.—The slaves now held for exportation shall be delivered up to Commodore H. W. Bruce, or any officer duly authorised by him to receive them, for the purpose of being carried to a British colony, and there liberated; and all the implements of slave trade, and the barracoons, or buildings exclusively used in the slave trade, shall be forthwith destroyed.

Article 5.—Europeans or other persons now engaged in the slave trade are to be expelled the country; the houses, stores, or buildings hitherto employed as slave factories, if not converted to lawful purposes within three months of the conclusion of this engagement, are to be destroyed.

Article 6.—The subjects of the Queen of England may always trade freely with the people of Abo-den-arfo or Porto Segooa in every article they may wish to buy and sell in all the places and ports and rivers within the

territories of the Chiefs of Abo-den-arfo or Porto Segooa and throughout the whole of their dominions, and the Chiefs of Abo-den-arfo or Porto Segooa pledge themselves to show no favour and give no privilege to the ships and traders of other countries which they do not show to those of England.

Article 7.—The Chiefs of Abo-den-arfo or Porto Segooa declare that no human beings shall be sacrificed on account of religious or other ceremonies, and that they will prevent the barbarous practice of murdering prisoners captured in war.

Article 8.—Complete protection shall be afforded to missionaries or ministers of the Gospel, of whatever nation or country, following their vocation of spreading the knowledge and doctrines of Christianity, and extending the benefits of civilization, within the territories of the Chiefs of Abo-den-arfo or Porto Segooa. Encouragement shall be given to such missionaries or ministers in the pursuits of industry, in building houses for their residence, and schools and chapels. They shall not be hindered or molested in their endeavours to teach the doctrines of Christianity to all persons willing and desirous to be taught; nor shall any subjects of Abo-den-arfo who may embrace the Christian faith be on that account, or on account of the teaching or exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any manner whatsoever. The Chiefs of Abo-den-arfo or Porto Segooa further agree to set apart a piece of land within a convenient distance of the town, to be used as a burial-ground for Christian persons, and the funerals and sepulchres of the dead shall not be disturbed in any way or upon any account.

Article 9.—Power is hereby expressly reserved to the Government of France to become a party to this Treaty, if it should think fit, agreeably with the provision contained in Article 5 of the Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the French for the suppression of the traffic in slaves, signed in London, May 26th, 1845.

In faith of which we have hereto set our hands and seals, at Porto Segooa, the 27th day of January, 1852.

Signed) THOS. GEO. FORBES.
X AR-COU-TEE.
X O-KIN.
X QUASSIR.

Witnesses:

LOUIS FRASER, Her Majesty's Vice-Consul for the Kingdom of Dahomey.
JOHN TWEDDIE, Paymaster and Purser, Her Majesty's Ship Philomel.
J. P. BROWN, Linguist.
J. HOGARTH.

The above Treaty was signed and sealed in our presence.

ABOH.

ENGAGEMENT between the QUEEN of GREAT BRITAIN and OBI OSAL, Chief of Aboh (Eboos or Ibu). Signed off Aboh, August 28th, 1841.

There shall be peace and friendship between the people of Great Britain and the people of Aboh; and the slave trade shall be put down for ever in the Aboh country; and the people of Great Britain and the people of Aboh shall trade together innocently, justly, kindly, and usefully; and Captain Henry Dundas Trotter, Commander William Allen, Commander Bird Allen, and William Cook, Esq., Commissioners on the part of the Queen of Great Britain; and Obi Osai on his own part, and that of his people, as the Chief of the Aboh country, do make the following agreement for these purposes:

Article 1.—The slave trade shall be utterly abolished in the Aboh country, and from the signing of this agreement no person whatever shall be removed out of the country for the purpose of being treated or dealt with as slaves; nor shall any persons whatever be allowed to be brought through the country, or any part thereof, for the purpose of being treated or dealt with as slaves, by way of export-

ation or otherwise, nor shall any persons whatever be imported into the country for the purpose of being dealt with as slaves; and no subject of the Aboh country shall be in any way concerned in the exporting or importing slaves, or carrying on the slave trade, either within or without the limits of the country. The Chief promises to inflict reasonable punishment on all his subjects who may break this law.

Article 2.—The officers of the Queen of Great Britain may seize every vessel or boat of Aboh found anywhere carrying on the trade in slaves, and may also seize every vessel or boat of other nations with whom a similar agreement has been made, found carrying on the trade in slaves in the waters belonging to the Chief of Aboh. Upon such seizure, and after regular condemnation, according to the provisions of this agreement, the slaves shall be made free, and the vessels or boats shall be destroyed.

Article 3.—That in all cases of the seizure of vessels and boats with the slaves on board, under the provisions of this agreement, the said commissioners or those of them who may be present, and in their absence the commissioned or commanding officer on board the British vessel making the seizure, or any agent authorised for that purpose, shall, in presence of the Chief, or headman appointed by him, make due examination and inquiry into the case, and shall condemn the said vessel or boat with the slaves on board, if satisfied that the provisions of this agreement have been thus contravened, or otherwise acquit and restore the same.

Article 4.—That from and after the signing of this agreement, no person whatever, coming into the country, shall be reduced into slavery, or treated or used as slaves. All white persons whatever, and all British subjects of whatever colour, at present detained in slavery, shall be immediately set free.

Article 5.—British people may freely come into the Aboh country, and may stay in it or pass through it, and they shall be treated as friends while in it, and they may leave the country with their property when they please.

Article 6.—Christians, of whatever nation or country, peaceably conducting themselves in the dominions of the Chief of Aboh, shall be left in the free enjoyment and exercise of the Christian religion, and shall not be hindered or molested in their endeavours to teach the same to all persons whatever willing and desirous to be taught; nor shall any subject of Aboh who may embrace the Christian faith be on that account, or on account of the teaching or exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any manner whatsoever.

Article 7.—British people may always trade freely with the people of Aboh in every article which they may wish to buy or sell; and neither the British people nor the people of Aboh shall ever be forced to buy or sell any article, nor shall they be prevented from buying or selling any article with whomsoever they please, and they shall not be compelled to employ an agent; and the customs and dues taken by the Chief of Aboh on British goods sold in the Aboh country shall in no case be more altogether than one-twentieth part of the goods so imported on their ascertained value; and there shall be no duty, toll, or custom levied on goods exported.

Article 8.—The paths shall be kept open through the Aboh country to other countries, so that British traders may carry goods of all kinds through the Aboh country to sell them elsewhere; and the traders of other countries may bring their goods through the Aboh country to trade with the British people.

Article 9.—British people may buy and sell or hire lands and houses in the Aboh country; and their houses shall not be entered without their consent, nor shall their goods be seized, nor their persons touched; and if British people are wronged or ill-treated by the people of Aboh, the Chief of Aboh shall punish those doing such wrong.

Article 10.—But the British people must not break the

laws of the Aboh country; and when they are accused of breaking the laws the Chief may detain the person charged with committing any grievous crime in safe custody, taking care that he be treated with humanity; and shall send a true account of the matter to the nearest place where there is a British force, and the commander of such British force shall send for the British person, who shall be tried according to British law, and shall be punished, if found guilty, and a report of such punishment shall be forwarded to the Chief for his satisfaction.

Article 11.—If the Aboh people should take away the property of a British person, or should not pay their just debts to a British person, the Chief of Aboh shall do all he can to make the Aboh people restore the property and pay the debt; and if a British person shall take away the property of the Aboh people, or shall not pay his just debts to the Aboh people, he shall be subject to the laws of the country for the recovery of the same, provided always that no injury be done to his person. The Chief of Aboh shall make known the fact to the commander of the British force nearest to the Aboh country, or to the resident agent, if there is one; and the British commander or agent, whichever it may be, shall do all he can to make the British person restore the property and pay the debt.

Article 12.—The Queen of Great Britain may appoint an agent to visit Aboh or to reside there, in order to watch over the interests of the British people, and to see that this agreement is fulfilled; and such agent shall always receive honour and protection in the Aboh country; and the Aboh Chief shall pay attention to what the agent says, and the person and property of the agent shall be sacred.

Article 13.—It is understood that all British vessels or boats are at liberty to navigate the River Niger, and its branches and tributaries, without the payment of any duties, tolls, or customs whatsoever. The Chief of Aboh promises to use his utmost endeavours to facilitate the conveyance of messengers and despatches to or from British people.

Article 14.—The power of sanctioning or modifying this Treaty is expressly reserved to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain.

Article 15.—Any infringement of this Treaty will subject the Chief of Aboh to the severe displeasure of the Queen of Great Britain, and the loss of the duties herein stipulated for.

Article 16.—The Chief of Aboh shall, within forty eight hours of the date of this agreement, make a law for carrying the whole of it into effect, and shall proclaim that law; and the Chief of Aboh shall put that law in force from that time for ever.

Article 17. The Queen of Great Britain, out of friendship for the Chief of Aboh, and because the Chief of Aboh has made this agreement, gives him the following articles:—One ornamental velvet cap, one double-barrelled gun, German silver-mounted, flint lock; one pair of pistols, German silver-mounted, flint locks; one gilt-mounted sabre, six yards of cotton velvet, one piece of maddapolan, two pieces of printed Manchester goods, half piece of caricature handkerchiefs, five yards of superfine scarlet cloth, five yards of superfine blue cloth, thirty-six bead necklaces of sorts, one hundred flints, one case containing razors, knife, and scissors; thirty-two small looking-glasses, one large lustring umbrella, one telescope, one sergeant-major's dress, complete; four red caps, four red jackets, baize; four shirts, four black jackets, one and a half piece of Roman handkerchiefs, one pewter basin, four brass bracelets (bangles), one brass snuff box, two dozen gilt buttons, six large pewter spoons, six small pewter spoons, two brass lamps, one padlock, six pocket-knives, one saw two pieces of Pondicherry, one piece of Naganapots, two pieces of bawls, one piece of Madras handkerchiefs, one piece of brown shirting, two pieces of Bejutepairs, one piece of cotton bandanas, one piece of Niccannee, one piece of Chillo, six tin horns, one Arabic

Bible, one oil-press. And the Chief of Aboh hereby acknowledges he has received those articles.

And so we, Captain Henry Dundas Trotter, Commander William Allen, Commander Bird Allen, William Cook, Esquire, and Obi Osai, Chief of Aboh, have made this agreement, and have signed it on board Her Majesty's steam vessel Albert, off Aboh, this twenty-eighth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one. And this agreement shall stand for ever.

(Signed) H. D. TROTTER, Commissioner.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Commissioner.
BIRD ALLEN, Commissioner.
W. COOK, Commissioner.
Obi OSAI, Chief of the Aboh Country.

Witnesses:
J. O. McWILLIAM, M.D., Surgeon. } King Obi's
JAMES FREDERICK SHÖN, Missionary. } Brothers.
} AJEH. } King Obi's
} CHIKUMA. } Eldest Son.
(Signed) WILLIAM BOWDEN, Secretary.

Additional Article.

The Chief of Aboh declares that no human beings are sacrificed on account of religious or other ceremonies or customs in the Aboh country, and hereby stipulates that he will prevent the introduction of such barbarous and inhuman customs and ceremonies.

And so we, Captain Henry Dundas Trotter, Commander William Allen, Commander Bird Allen, William Cook, Esquire, and Obi Osai, Chief of Aboh, have made this agreement, and have signed it, on board Her Majesty's steam vessel Albert, off Aboh, this twenty-eighth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one. And this agreement shall stand for ever.

(Signed) H. D. TROTTER, Commissioner.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Commissioner.
BIRD ALLEN, Commissioner.
W. COOK, Commissioner.
Obi OSAI, Chief of the Aboh Country.

Witnesses:
J. O. McWILLIAM, M.D., Surgeon. } King Obi's
JAMES FREDERICK SHÖN, Missionary. } Brothers.
} AJEH. } King Obi's
} CHIKUMA. } Eldest Son.
(Signed) WILLIAM BOWDEN, Secretary.

ADAFFIE.

ENGAGEMENT between Her Majesty the QUEEN of ENGLAND and the CHIEFS of ADAFFIE for the ABOLITION of the TRAFFIC in SLAVES. Signed at Adaffie, January 29th, 1852.

I, Thomas George Forbes, Esquire, Commander of Her Majesty's Ship Philomel, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and the Chiefs of Adaffie and of the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and of their country, have agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions:—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is for ever abolished in the territories of the Chiefs of Adaffie, and the Chiefs of Adaffie engage to make and to proclaim a law prohibiting any of their subjects, or any person within their jurisdiction, from selling or assisting in the sale of any slave for transportation to a foreign country; and the Chiefs of Adaffie promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break this law.

Article 2.—No European, or other person whatever, shall be permitted to reside within the territories of the Chiefs of Adaffie for the purpose of carrying on in any

way the traffic in slaves; and no houses, or stores, or buildings of any kind whatever shall be erected for the purpose of slave trade within the territory of the Chiefs of Adaffie; and if any such houses, stores, or buildings shall at any future time be erected, and the Chiefs of Adaffie shall fail or be unable to destroy them, they may be destroyed by any British officers employed for the suppression of the slave trade.

Article 3.—If at any time it shall appear that slave trade has been carried on through or from the territory of the Chiefs of Adaffie, the slave trade may be put down by Great Britain by force upon that territory, and British officers may seize the boats of Adaffie found anywhere carrying on the slave trade; and the Chiefs of Adaffie will be subject to a severe act of displeasure on the part of the Queen of England.

Article 4.—The slaves now held for exportation shall be delivered up to Commodore H. W. Bruce, or any officer duly authorized by him to receive them, for the purpose of being carried to a British colony, and there liberated; and all the implements of slave trade and the barracoons, or buildings exclusively used in the slave trade, shall be forthwith destroyed.

Article 5.—Europeans or other persons now engaged in the slave trade are to be expelled the country; the houses, stores, or buildings hitherto employed as slave factories, if not converted to lawful purposes within three months of the conclusion of this engagement, are to be destroyed.

Article 6.—The subjects of the Queen of England may always trade freely with the people of Adaffie in every article they may wish to buy and sell in all the places and ports and rivers within the territories of the Chiefs of Adaffie, and throughout the whole of their dominions, and the Chiefs of Adaffie pledge themselves to show no favour and give no privilege to the ships and traders of other countries which they do not show to those of England.

Article 7.—The Chiefs of Adaffie declare that no human beings shall be sacrificed on account of religious or other ceremonies, and that they will prevent the barbarous practice of murdering prisoners captured in war.

Article 8.—Complete protection shall be afforded to missionaries or ministers of the Gospel, of whatever nation or country, following their vocation of spreading the knowledge and doctrines of Christianity, and extending the benefits of civilization, within the territory of the Chiefs of Adaffie. Encouragement shall be given to such missionaries or ministers in the pursuit of industry, in building houses for their residence, and schools, and chapels. They shall not be hindered or molested in their endeavours to teach the doctrines of Christianity to all persons willing and desirous to be taught, nor shall any subjects of the Chiefs of Adaffie who may embrace the Christian faith be on that account, or on account of teaching or exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any manner whatsoever. The Chiefs of Adaffie further agree to set apart a piece of land, within a convenient distance of the town, to be used as a burial-ground for Christian persons; and the funerals and sepulchres of the dead shall not be disturbed in any way or upon any account.

Article 9.—Power is hereby expressly reserved to the Government of France to become a party to this Treaty, if it should think fit, agreeably to the provision contained in Article 5 of the Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the French for the suppression of the traffic in slaves, signed in London May 29, 1845.

In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals at Adaffie, the 29th day of January, 1852.

(Signed)

THOS. GEO. FORBES.
O CROO DOVO, Chief of Adaffie.
SO-HOO, Chief of Aguerwen.
KOO-CHOO-SOO, Chief of Dayn.

Witnesses:

LOUIS FRASER, Her Majesty's Vice-Consul for the Kingdom of Dahomey.
JOHN TWEEDIE, Paymaster and Purser, H.M.S. Philomel.
THOS. EVANS, Commandant, Quitta.
J. P. BROWN, Linguist.
J. HOGARTH.
G. THOS. WARD.
The above Treaty was signed and sealed in our presence.

ADINNAR COOMA.

ENGAGEMENT between Her Majesty the QUEEN of ENGLAND and the CHIEFS of ADINNAR COOMA, or Elmina Chia, or Little Elmina, for the ABOLITION of the TRAFFIC in SLAVES. Signed at Adinnar Cooma, January 29, 1852.

I, Thomas George Forbes, Esq., Commander of H.M.S. Philomel, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and the Chiefs of Adinnar Cooma and of the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and of their country, have agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions:—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is for ever abolished in the territories of the Chiefs of Adinnar Cooma, and the Chiefs of Adinnar Cooma engage to make and to proclaim a law prohibiting any of their subjects, or any person within their jurisdiction, from selling or assisting in the sale of any slave for transportation to a foreign country; and the Chiefs of Adinnar Cooma promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break this law.

Article 2.—No European or other person whatsoever shall be permitted to reside within the territory of the Chiefs of Adinnar Cooma for the purpose of carrying on in any way the traffic in slaves; and no houses, or stores, or buildings of any kind whatever shall be erected for the purpose of slave trade within the territory of the Chiefs of Adinnar Cooma; and if any such houses, stores, or buildings shall at any future time be erected, and the Chiefs of Adinnar Cooma shall fail or be unable to destroy them, they may be destroyed by any British officers employed for the suppression of slave trade.

Article 3.—If at any time it shall appear that slave trade has been carried on through or from the territory of the Chiefs of Adinnar Cooma, the slave trade may be put down by Great Britain by force upon that territory, and British officers may seize the boats of Adinnar Cooma found anywhere carrying on the slave trade, and the Chiefs of Adinnar Cooma will be subject to a severe act of displeasure on the part of the Queen of England.

Article 4.—The slaves now held for exportation shall be delivered up to Commodore H. W. Bruce, or any officer duly authorized by him to receive them, for the purpose of being carried to a British colony, and there liberated; and all the implements of slave trade, and the barracoons, or buildings exclusively used in the slave trade, shall be forthwith destroyed.

Article 5.—Europeans or other persons now engaged in the slave trade, are to be expelled the country; the houses, stores, or buildings hitherto employed as slave factories, if not converted to lawful purposes within three months of the conclusion of this engagement, are to be destroyed.

Article 6.—The subjects of the Queen of England may always trade freely with the people of Adinnar Cooma in every article they may wish to buy and sell, in all the places and ports and rivers within the territories of the Chiefs of Adinnar Cooma, and throughout the whole of their dominions; and the Chiefs of Adinnar Cooma pledge themselves to show no favour and give no privilege to the ships and traders of other countries which they do not show to those of England.

Article 7.—The Chiefs of Adinnar Cooma declare that

no human beings shall be sacrificed on account of religious or other ceremonies, and that they will prevent the barbarous practice of murdering prisoners captured in war.

Article 8.—Complete protection shall be afforded to missionaries or ministers of the Gospel, of whatever nation or country, following their vocation of spreading the knowledge and doctrines of Christianity, and extending the benefits of civilization, within the territory of the Chiefs of Adinnar Cooma. Encouragement shall be given to such missionaries or ministers in the pursuits of industry, in building houses for their residence, and schools and chapels. They shall not be injured or molested in their endeavours to teach the doctrines of Christianity to all persons willing and desirous to be taught; nor shall any subjects of the Chiefs of Adinnar Cooma who may embrace the Christian faith be on that account, or on account of the teaching or exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any matter whatsoever. The Chiefs of Adinnar Cooma further agree to set apart a piece of land, within a convenient distance of the town, to be used as a burial ground for Christian persons; and the funerals and sepulchres of the dead shall not be disturbed in any way or upon any account.

Article 9.—Power is hereby expressly reserved to the Government of France to become a party to this Treaty, if it should think fit, agreeably with a provision contained in the Fifth Article of the Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the French for the suppression of the traffic in slaves, signed in London, May 29, 1845.

In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals at Elmina Chia, the 29th of January, 1852.

(Signed) THOS. GEO. FORBES.
X QUAS-SHEE ANDRE.

Witnesses:

LOUIS FRASER, Her Majesty's Vice-Consul for the Kingdom of Dahomey.
JOHN TWEEDIE, Paymaster and Purser, Her Majesty's Ship Philomel.
THOS. EVANS, Commander, Quitta.
J. P. BROWN, Linguist.
J. HOGARTH.
G. THOS. WARD.

The above Treaty was signed and sealed in our presence.

AFFLOWHOO.

ENGAGEMENT between Her Majesty the QUEEN of ENGLAND and the CHIEFS of AFFLOWHOO for the ABOLITION of the TRAFFIC in SLAVES. Signed at Afflowhoo, January 28th, 1852.

I, Thomas George Forbes, Esquire, Commandant of Her Majesty's Ship Philomel, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and the Chiefs of Afflowhoo and of the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and their country, have agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions:—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is for ever abolished in the territories of the Chiefs of Afflowhoo, and the Chiefs of Afflowhoo engage to make and to proclaim a law prohibiting any of their subjects, or any person within their jurisdiction, from selling or assisting in the sale of any slave for transportation to a foreign country; and the Chiefs of Afflowhoo promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break this law.

Article 2.—No European, or other person whatever, shall be permitted to reside within the territory of the Chiefs of Afflowhoo for the purpose of carrying on in any way the traffic in slaves; and no houses or stores, or buildings of any kind whatever, shall be erected for the purpose of slave trade within the territory of the Chiefs of Afflowhoo; and if any such houses, stores, or buildings shall at any future time be erected, and the Chiefs of Afflowhoo shall fail or be unable to destroy them, they

AGHWEY.

ENGAGEMENT between Her Majesty the QUEEN of ENGLAND and the CHIEFS of AGHWEY for the ABOLITION of the TRAFFIC in SLAVES. Signed at AGHWEY, February 2nd, 1852.

I, Thomas George Forbes, Esquire, Commander of Her Majesty's Ship Philomel, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and the Chiefs of Aghwey and of the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and of their country, have agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions:—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is for ever abolished in the territories of the Chiefs of Aghwey, and the Chiefs of Aghwey engage to make and to proclaim a law prohibiting any of their subjects, or any person within their jurisdiction, from selling or assisting in the sale of any slave for transportation to a foreign country; and the Chiefs of Aghwey promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break the law.

Article 2.—No European, or other person whatever, shall be permitted to reside within the territory of the Chiefs of Aghwey for the purpose of carrying on in any way the traffic in slaves; and no house, or stores, or buildings of any kind whatever shall be erected for the purpose of slave trade within the territory of the Chiefs of Aghwey; and if such houses, stores, or buildings shall at any future time be erected, and the Chiefs of Aghwey shall fail or be unable to destroy them, they may be destroyed by any British officers employed for the suppression of slave trade.

Article 3.—If at any time it shall appear that slave trade has been carried on through or from the territory of the Chiefs of Aghwey, the slave trade may be put down by Great Britain by force upon that territory, and British officers may seize the boats of Aghwey found anywhere carrying on the slave trade; and the Chiefs of Aghwey will be subject to a severe act of displeasure on the part of the Queen of England.

Article 4.—The slaves now held for exportation shall be delivered up to Commodore H. W. Bruce, or any officer duly authorized by him to receive them, for the purpose of being carried to a British colony, and there liberated; and all the implements of slave trade, and the barracoons, or buildings exclusively used in the slave trade, shall be forthwith destroyed.

Article 5.—Europeans or other persons now engaged in the slave trade are to be expelled the country; the houses, stores, or buildings hitherto employed as slave factories, if not converted to lawful purposes within three months of the conclusion of this engagement, are to be destroyed.

Article 6.—The subjects of the Queen of England may always trade freely with the people of Aghwey in every article they may wish to buy and sell in all the places and ports and rivers within the territories of the Chiefs of Aghwey, and throughout the whole of their dominions; and the Chiefs of Aghwey pledge themselves to show no favour and give no privilege to the ships and traders of other countries which they do not show to those of England.

Article 7.—The Chiefs of Aghwey declare that no human beings shall be sacrificed on account of religious or other ceremonies, and that they will prevent the barbarous practice of murdering prisoners captured in war.

Article 8.—Complete protection shall be afforded to missionaries or ministers of the Gospel, of whatever nation or country, following their vocation of spreading the knowledge and doctrines of Christianity, and extending the benefits of civilization, within the territory of the Chiefs of Aghwey. Encouragement shall be given to such missionaries or ministers in the pursuits of industry, in building houses for their residence, and schools and chapels. They shall not be hindered or molested in their endeavours to teach the doctrines of Christianity to all persons willing and desirous to be taught; nor shall any subjects of the Chiefs of Aghwey who may embrace the Christian faith be on that account, or on account of the

may be destroyed by any British officers employed for the suppression of slave trade.

Article 3.—If at any time it shall appear that slave trade has been carried on through or from the territory of the Chiefs of Afflowhoo, the slave trade may be put down by Great Britain by force upon that territory, and British officers may seize the boats of Afflowhoo found anywhere carrying on the slave trade; and the chiefs of Afflowhoo will be subject to a severe act of displeasure on the part of the Queen of England.

Article 4.—The slaves now held for exportation shall be delivered up to Commodore H. W. Bruce, or any officer duly authorized by him to receive them, for the purpose of being carried to a British colony, and there liberated; and all the implements of slave trade, and the barracoons, or buildings exclusively used in the slave trade, shall be forthwith destroyed.

Article 5.—Europeans or other persons now engaged in the slave trade are to be expelled the country; the houses, stores, or buildings hitherto employed as slave factories, if not converted to lawful purposes within three months of the conclusion of this engagement, are to be destroyed.

Article 6.—The subjects of the Queen of England may always trade freely with the people of Afflowhoo in every article they may wish to buy and sell in all the places and ports and rivers within the territories of the Chiefs of Afflowhoo, and throughout the whole of their dominions; and the Chiefs of Afflowhoo pledge themselves to show no favour and give no privilege to the ships and traders of other countries which they do not show to those of England.

Article 7.—The Chiefs of Afflowhoo declare that no human being shall be sacrificed on account of religious or other ceremonies, and that they will prevent the barbarous practice of murdering prisoners captured in war.

Article 8.—Complete protection shall be afforded to missionaries or ministers of the Gospel, of whatever nation or country, following their vocation of spreading the knowledge and doctrines of Christianity, and extending the benefits of civilization, within the territory of the Chiefs of Afflowhoo. Encouragement shall be given to such missionaries or ministers in the pursuits of industry, in building houses for their residence, and schools and chapels. They shall not be hindered or molested in their endeavour to teach the doctrines of Christianity to all persons willing and desirous to be taught; nor shall any subject of the Chiefs of Afflowhoo who may embrace the Christian faith be on that account, or on account of the teaching or exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any manner whatsoever. The Chiefs of Afflowhoo further agree to set apart a piece of land, within a convenient distance of the town, to be used as a burial-ground for Christian persons; and the funerals and sepulchres of the dead shall not be disturbed in any way or upon any account.

Article 9.—Power is hereby expressly reserved to the Government of France to become a party to this Treaty, if it should think fit, agreeably with the provision contained in Article 5 of the Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the French for the suppression of the traffic in slaves, signed in London, May 29th, 1845.

In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals at Afflowhoo, the 28th day of January, 1852.

(Signed) THOS. GEO. FORBES.
X AC-CROO-MAR.
X AS-SAR-BLAY-SOO.
JAMES BALL.

Witnesses:

LOUIS FRASER, Her Majesty's Vice-Consul for the Kingdom of Dahomey.
JOHN TWEEDIE, Paymaster and Purser, Her Majesty's Ship Philomel.

The above Treaty was signed and sealed in our presence.

Witnesses:

LOUIS FRASER, Her Majesty's Vice-Consul for the Kingdom of Dahomey.
JOHN TWEEDIE, Paymaster and Purser, H.M.S. Philomel.

THOS. EVANS, Commandant, Quitta.
J. P. BROWN, Linguist.
J. HOGARTH.

G. THOS. WARD.

The above Treaty was signed and sealed in our presence.

ADINNAR COOMA.

ENGAGEMENT between Her Majesty the QUEEN of ENGLAND and the CHIEFS of ADINNAR COOMA, of Elmina Chia, or Little Elmina, for the ABOLITION of the TRAFFIC in SLAVES. Signed at Adinnar Cooma, January 29, 1852.

I, Thomas George Forbes, Esq., Commander of H.M.S. Philomel, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and the Chiefs of Adinnar Cooma and of the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and of their country, have agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions:—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is for ever abolished in the territories of the Chiefs of Adinnar Cooma, and the Chiefs of Adinnar Cooma engage to make and to proclaim a law prohibiting any of their subjects, or any person within their jurisdiction, from selling or assisting in the sale of any slave for transportation to a foreign country; and the Chiefs of Adinnar Cooma promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break this law.

Article 2.—No European or other person whatsoever shall be permitted to reside within the territory of the Chiefs of Adinnar Cooma for the purpose of carrying on in any way the traffic in slaves; and no houses, or stores, or buildings of any kind whatever shall be erected for the purpose of slave trade within the territory of the Chiefs of Adinnar Cooma; and if any such houses, stores, or buildings shall at any future time be erected, and the Chiefs of Adinnar Cooma shall fail or be unable to destroy them, they may be destroyed by any British officers employed for the suppression of slave trade.

Article 3.—If at any time it shall appear that slave trade has been carried on through or from the territory of the Chiefs of Adinnar Cooma, the slave trade may be put down by Great Britain by force upon that territory, and British officers may seize the boats of Adinnar Cooma found anywhere carrying on the slave trade, and the Chiefs of Adinnar Cooma will be subject to a severe act of displeasure on the part of the Queen of England.

Article 4.—The slaves now held for exportation shall be delivered up to Commodore H. W. Bruce, or any officer duly authorized by him to receive them, for the purpose of being carried to a British colony, and there liberated; and all the implements of slave trade, and the barracoons, or buildings exclusively used in the slave trade, shall be forthwith destroyed.

Article 5.—Europeans, or other persons now engaged in the slave trade, are to be expelled the country; the houses, stores, or buildings hitherto employed as slave factories, if not converted to lawful purposes within three months of the conclusion of this engagement, are to be destroyed.

Article 6.—The subjects of the Queen of England may always trade freely with the people of Adinnar Cooma in every article they may wish to buy and sell, in all the places and ports and rivers within the territories of the Chiefs of Adinnar Cooma, and throughout the whole of their dominions; and the Chiefs of Adinnar Cooma pledge themselves to show no favour and give no privilege to the ships and traders of other countries which they do not show to those of England.

Article 7.—The Chiefs of Adinnar Cooma declare that

no human beings shall be sacrificed on account of religious or other ceremonies, and that they will prevent the barbarous practice of murdering prisoners captured in war.

Article 8.—Complete protection shall be afforded to missionaries or ministers of the Gospel, of whatever nation or country, following their vocation of spreading the knowledge and doctrines of Christianity, and extending the benefits of civilization, within the territory of the Chiefs of Adinnar Cooma. Encouragement shall be given to such missionaries or ministers in the pursuits of industry, in building houses for their residence, and schools and chapels. They shall not be injured or molested in their endeavours to teach the doctrines of Christianity to all persons willing and desirous to be taught; nor shall any subjects of the Chiefs of Adinnar Cooma who may embrace the Christian faith be on that account, or on account of the teaching or exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any matter whatsoever. The Chiefs of Adinnar Cooma further agree to set apart a piece of land, within a convenient distance of the town, to be used as a burial ground for Christian persons; and the funerals and sepulchres of the dead shall not be disturbed in any way or upon any account.

Article 9.—Power is hereby expressly reserved to the Government of France to become a party to this Treaty, if it should think fit, agreeably with a provision contained in the Fifth Article of the Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the French for the suppression of the traffic in slaves, signed in London, May 29, 1845.

In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals at Elmina Chia, the 29th of January, 1852.

(Signed) THOS. GEO. FORBES.
X QUAS-SHEE ANDRE.

Witnesses:

LOUIS FRASER, Her Majesty's Vice-Consul for the Kingdom of Dahomey.
JOHN TWEEDIE, Paymaster and Purser, Her Majesty's Ship Philomel.

THOS. EVANS, Commander, Quitta.
J. P. BROWN, Linguist.
J. HOGARTH.
G. THOS. WARD.

The above Treaty was signed and sealed in our presence.

AFFLOWHOO.

ENGAGEMENT between Her Majesty the QUEEN of ENGLAND and the CHIEFS of AFFLOWHOO for the ABOLITION of the TRAFFIC in SLAVES. Signed at Afflowhoo, January 28th, 1852.

I, Thomas George Forbes, Esquire, Commandant of Her Majesty's Ship Philomel, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and the Chiefs of Afflowhoo and of the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and their country, have agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions:—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is for ever abolished in the territories of the Chiefs of Afflowhoo, and the Chiefs of Afflowhoo engage to make and to proclaim a law prohibiting any of their subjects, or any person within their jurisdiction, from selling or assisting in the sale of any slave for transportation to a foreign country; and the Chiefs of Afflowhoo promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break this law.

Article 2.—No European, or other person whatever, shall be permitted to reside within the territory of the Chiefs of Afflowhoo for the purpose of carrying on in any way the traffic in slaves; and no houses or stores, or buildings of any kind whatever, shall be erected for the purpose of slave trade within the territory of the Chiefs of Afflowhoo; and if any such houses, stores, or buildings shall at any future time be erected, and the Chiefs of Afflowhoo shall fail or be unable to destroy them, they

AGHWEY.

ENGAGEMENT between Her Majesty the QUEEN of ENGLAND and the CHIEFS of AGHWEY for the ABOLITION of the TRAFFIC in SLAVES. Signed at AGHWEY, February 2nd, 1852.

I, Thomas George Forbes, Esquire, Commander of Her Majesty's Ship Philomel, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and the Chiefs of Aghwey and of the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and of their country, have agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions:—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is for ever abolished in the territories of the Chiefs of Aghwey, and the Chiefs of Aghwey engage to make and to proclaim a law prohibiting any of their subjects, or any person within their jurisdiction, from selling or assisting in the sale of any slave for transportation to a foreign country; and the Chiefs of Aghwey promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break the law.

Article 2.—No European, or other person whatever, shall be permitted to reside within the territory of the Chiefs of Aghwey for the purpose of carrying on in any way the traffic in slaves; and no house, or stores, or buildings of any kind whatever shall be erected for the purpose of slave trade within the territory of the Chiefs of Aghwey; and if such houses, stores, or buildings shall at any future time be erected, and the Chiefs of Aghwey shall fail or be unable to destroy them, they may be destroyed by any British officers employed for the suppression of slave trade.

Article 3.—If at any time it shall appear that slave trade has been carried on through or from the territory of the Chiefs of Aghwey, the slave trade may be put down by Great Britain by force upon that territory, and British officers may seize the boats of Aghwey found anywhere carrying on the slave trade; and the Chiefs of Aghwey will be subject to a severe act of displeasure on the part of the Queen of England.

Article 4.—The slaves now held for exportation shall be delivered up to Commodore H. W. Bruce, or any officer duly authorized by him to receive them, for the purpose of being carried to a British colony, and there liberated; and all the implements of slave trade, and the barracoons, or buildings exclusively used in the slave trade, shall be forthwith destroyed.

Article 5.—Europeans or other persons now engaged in the slave trade are to be expelled the country; the houses, stores, or buildings hitherto employed as slave factories, if not converted to lawful purposes within three months of the conclusion of this engagement, are to be destroyed.

Article 6.—The subjects of the Queen of England may always trade freely with the people of Aghwey in every article they may wish to buy and sell in all the places and ports and rivers within the territories of the Chiefs of Aghwey, and throughout the whole of their dominions; and the Chiefs of Aghwey pledge themselves to show no favour and give no privilege to the ships and traders of other countries which they do not show to those of England.

Article 7.—The Chiefs of Aghwey declare that no human beings shall be sacrificed on account of religious or other ceremonies, and that they will prevent the barbarous practice of murdering prisoners captured in war.

Article 8.—Complete protection shall be afforded to missionaries or ministers of the Gospel, of whatever nation or country, following their vocation of spreading the knowledge and doctrines of Christianity, and extending the benefits of civilization, within the territory of the Chiefs of Aghwey. Encouragement shall be given to such missionaries or ministers in the pursuits of industry, in building houses for their residence, and schools and chapels. They shall not be hindered or molested in their endeavours to teach the doctrines of Christianity to all persons willing and desirous to be taught; nor shall any subjects of the Chiefs of Aghwey who may embrace the Christian faith be on that account, or on account of the

may be destroyed by any British officers employed for the suppression of slave trade.

Article 3.—If at any time it shall appear that slave trade has been carried on through or from the territory of the Chiefs of Afflowhoo, the slave trade may be put down by Great Britain by force upon that territory, and British officers may seize the boats of Afflowhoo found anywhere carrying on the slave trade; and the chiefs of Afflowhoo will be subject to a severe act of displeasure on the part of the Queen of England.

Article 4.—The slaves now held for exportation shall be delivered up to Commodore H. W. Bruce, or any officer duly authorized by him to receive them, for the purpose of being carried to a British colony, and there liberated; and all the implements of slave trade, and the barracoons, or buildings exclusively used in the slave trade, shall be forthwith destroyed.

Article 5.—Europeans or other persons now engaged in the slave trade are to be expelled the country; the houses, stores, or buildings hitherto employed as slave factories, if not converted to lawful purposes within three months of the conclusion of this engagement, are to be destroyed.

Article 6.—The subjects of the Queen of England may always trade freely with the people of Afflowhoo in every article they may wish to buy and sell in all the places and ports and rivers within the territories of the Chiefs of Afflowhoo, and throughout the whole of their dominions; and the Chiefs of Afflowhoo pledge themselves to show no favour and give no privilege to the ships and traders of other countries which they do not show to those of England.

Article 7.—The Chiefs of Afflowhoo declare that no human being shall be sacrificed on account of religious or other ceremonies, and that they will prevent the barbarous practice of murdering prisoners captured in war.

Article 8.—Complete protection shall be afforded to missionaries or ministers of the Gospel, of whatever nation or country, following their vocation of spreading the knowledge and doctrines of Christianity, and extending the benefits of civilization, within the territory of the Chiefs of Afflowhoo. Encouragement shall be given to such missionaries or ministers in the pursuits of industry, in building houses for their residence, and schools and chapels. They shall not be hindered or molested in their endeavour to teach the doctrines of Christianity to all persons willing and desirous to be taught; nor shall any subject of the Chiefs of Afflowhoo who may embrace the Christian faith be on that account, or on account of the teaching or exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any manner whatsoever. The Chiefs of Afflowhoo further agree to set apart a piece of land, within a convenient distance of the town, to be used as a burial-ground for Christian persons; and the funerals and sepulchres of the dead shall not be disturbed in any way or upon any account.

Article 9.—Power is hereby expressly reserved to the Government of France to become a party to this Treaty, if it should think fit, agreeably with the provision contained in Article 5 of the Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the French for the suppression of the traffic in slaves, signed in London, May 29th, 1845.

In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals at Afflowhoo, the 28th day of January, 1852.

(Signed) THOS. GEO. FORBES.
X AG-CROO-MAR.
X AS-SAR-BLAY-SOO.
JAMES BALL.

Witnesses:

LOUIS FRASER, Her Majesty's Vice-Consul for the Kingdom of Dahomey.

JOHN TWEEDIE, Paymaster and Purser, Her Majesty's Ship Philomel.

The above Treaty was signed and sealed in our presence.

teaching or exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any manner whatsoever. The Chiefs of Aghwey further agree to set apart a piece of land, within a convenient distance of the town, to be used as a burial-ground for Christian persons; and the funerals and sepulchres of the dead shall not be disturbed in any way or upon any account.

Article 9.—Power is hereby expressly reserved to the Government of France to become a party to this Treaty if it should think fit, agreeably with the provisions contained in Article V. of the Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the French for the suppression of the traffic in slaves, signed in London May 29th, 1845.

In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals, at Aghwey, the 2nd day of February, 1852.

(Signed)

THOS. G. FORBES.

JOHN QUAVEE, English Cabooceer.

ATTO CAT-TRI-YER, Portuguese Cabooceer.

JOHN EPHRAIM.

AR-DOTAI ATOO-FOI.

Witnesses:

LOUIS FRASER, Her Majesty's Vice-Consul for the Kingdom of Dahomey.

JOHN TWEDDIE, Paymaster and Purser, Her Majesty's Ship Philomel.

J. P. BROWN, Linguist.

I. HOGARTH.

A. F. BEART.

A. L. GRESLEY.

HARRY BENTLEY.

The above Treaty was signed and sealed in our presence.

BADAGRY.

ENGAGEMENT between Her Majesty the QUEEN of ENGLAND and the CHIEFS of BADAGRY for the ABOLITION of the TRAFFIC in SLAVES. Signed at Badagry, March 18th, 1852.

James Newburgh Strange, Esquire, Commander of H.M.S. Archer, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and the Chiefs of Badagry and of the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and of their country, have agreed on the following Articles and Conditions:—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is for ever abolished in the territories of the Chiefs of Badagry, and the Chiefs of Badagry engage to make and proclaim a law prohibiting any of their subjects, or any person within their jurisdiction, from selling or assisting in the sale of any slave for transportation to a foreign country; and the Chiefs of Badagry promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break this law.

Article 2.—No European or other person whatever shall be permitted to reside within the territory of the Chiefs of Badagry for the purpose of carrying on in any way the traffic in slaves; and no houses, or stores, or buildings of any kind whatever shall be erected for the purpose of slave trade within the territories of the Chiefs of Badagry; and if any such houses, stores, or buildings shall at any future time be erected, and the Chiefs of Badagry shall fail or be unable to destroy them, they may be destroyed by any British officers employed for the suppression of slave trade.

Article 3.—If at any time it shall appear that slave trade has been carried on through or from the territory of the Chiefs of Badagry, the slave trade may be put down by Great Britain by force upon that territory, and British officers may seize the boats of Badagry found anywhere carrying on the slave trade; and the Chiefs at Badagry will be subject to a severe act of displeasure on the part of the Queen of England.

Article 4.—The subjects of the Queen of England may always trade freely with the people of Badagry in every article they may wish to buy and sell in all the places and ports and rivers within the territories of the Chiefs of

Badagry, and throughout the whole of their dominions; and the Chiefs of Badagry pledge themselves to show no favour and give no privilege to the ships and traders of other countries which they do not show to those of England.

Article 5.—The slaves now held for exportation shall be delivered up to any British officer duly authorized to receive them, for the purpose of being carried to a British colony, and there liberated; and all the implements of slave trade, and the barracoons, or buildings exclusively used in the slave trade, shall be forthwith destroyed.

Article 6.—Europeans or other persons now engaged in the slave trade are to be expelled the country; the houses, stores, or buildings hitherto employed as slave factories, if not converted to lawful purposes within three months of the conclusion of this engagement, are to be destroyed.

Article 7.—The Chiefs of Badagry declare that no human beings shall at any time be sacrificed within their territories on account of religious or other ceremonies, and that they will prevent the barbarous practice of murdering prisoners captured in war.

Article 8.—Complete protection shall be afforded to missionaries or ministers of the Gospel, of whatever nation or country, following their vocation of spreading the knowledge and doctrines of Christianity, and extending the benefits of civilization, within the territory of the Chiefs of Badagry. Encouragement shall be given to such missionaries or ministers in the pursuits of industry, in building houses for their residence, and schools and chapels. They shall not be hindered or molested in their endeavours to teach the doctrines of Christianity to all persons willing and desirous to be taught; nor shall any subjects of the Chiefs of Badagry who may embrace the Christian faith be on that account, or on account of their teaching or exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any manner whatsoever. The Chiefs of Badagry further agree to set apart a piece of land, within a convenient distance of the principal towns, to be used as a burial-ground for Christian persons; and the funerals and sepulchres of the dead shall not be disturbed in any way or upon any account.

Article 9.—Power is hereby expressly reserved to the Government of France to become a party to this Treaty, if it should think fit, agreeably with the provision contained in Article 5 of the Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the French for the suppression of the traffic in slaves, signed in London, May 29, 1845.

In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals, at Badagry, this 18th day of March, 1852.

(Signed)

J. N. STRANGE, Commander H.M.S. Archer.

MEWU.

ALAPA.

Witnesses:

C. A. GOLLMER, Church Missionary.

J. MARTIN, Wesleyan Missionary.

BENTO AND BRASS RIVERS.

A CODE of COMMERCIAL REGULATIONS being deemed advisable for furthering the interests of commerce, as well as for the better security of amicable connection between the British supercargoes trading in the Rio Bento, or Brass River, and the natives of the Brass country, the following Articles have been mutually agreed to by the British Supercargoes, on the part of themselves and their successors, with the Kings of the territories adjacent to the Brass River, on the part of themselves and the people of their districts, sanctioned by Thomas Joseph Hutchinson, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the Bight of Biafra and the Island of Fernando Po:—

Article 1.—That the Kings and Chiefs of the countries connected in trade with Rio Bento, duly appreciating the benefit of legitimate traffic, hereby guarantee that from this day forward they shall not engage in or sanction the exportation of slaves from their country.

Article 2.—That the pilotage of vessels entering the river shall be sixteen pieces of cloth, or eighty bars of other merchandise; and of vessels leaving the river, twenty pieces of cloth, or one hundred bars of other merchandise; and any vessels detained for want of a pilot after being ready for sea, all her just debts and her pilotage paid or tendered, though not taken, shall be entitled as compensation for delay, to half a puncheon of oil per day, from the Chiefs who receive comeys, who, on their part are to reclaim such penalty from the pilot causing this detention.

Article 3.—That the comeys of vessels entering the river for the purposes of trade be, for vessels of two masts, to pay two puncheons' worth of goods. Vessels of three masts to pay three puncheons' worth of goods to each King (Kayo of O'Bullamaby and Orishima of Bassamby); that boats or vessels coming here with cargo and bringing no produce away are to be excepted; and that for each ship taking part produce out of the river as tenderage to complete her cargo elsewhere, the comeys be five bars for each cask.

Article 4.—That should such comeys not have been demanded on or before the fifth day from the arrival of the vessel, the master may hoist his ensign or fire a gun as a notification of his being prepared for trade, when all traders or other Brass men are to be at liberty to visit the vessel for the purposes of transacting business, equally as if trade had been broken formally by the Chiefs in person, but without prejudice to the subsequent payment of comeys when demanded.

Article 5.—That this settlement of comeys is not to nullify existing agreements between supercargoes and Chiefs, nor to preclude the making of arrangements to suit particular cases, as in the instance of British mercantile houses who may establish factories in the Brass; such special agreement to be subjected to the approval of Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, and when confirmed to be as binding upon the parties concerned therein as though embodied as separate Articles in this Treaty.

Article 6.—That the custom bar shall be collected by the Chiefs themselves, and at their own expense and trouble.

Article 7.—That the comeys and pilotage being paid, no other tax or payment is to be demanded under any pretence whatever; water is not to be refused in the pilot's town called Twaw, nor is any demand to be made for the privilege of watering. Ground for the erection of houses, and for the storing of casks and goods, is to be granted free of all charges, and is to be considered whilst in the occupation of any British subjects as British property, and the occupant for the time being is authorized by the parties hereto subscribing to expel trespassers, and to maintain his right of occupancy and to defend himself and property against any unlawful aggression.

Article 8.—That it shall under no circumstance be compulsory on the master or supercargo of a vessel to give goods on trust, but when trust is taken, that it shall be incumbent on the Kings and Chiefs, and those to whom comeys is paid, to see that no losses accrue to British supercargoes from defaulting debtors.

Article 9.—That a limit of time to pay in debt be given to each trader, to be settled by private contract.

Article 10.—That should any trader or gentleman being indebted to a vessel in the river fail to pay his debt when it becomes due, a notice of the same is to be given to the Chief of the town where such trader resides, who is hereby required to see justice done to the British supercargo, and if necessary is to take possession of the trader's oil or other property, and therewith liquidate the debt.

Article 11.—That any chief of a trading town neglecting to act in conformity herewith, be held personally responsible for the debt. The Chiefs receiving comeys are required and engaged to see this Article executed.

Article 12.—That long detentions having heretofore occurred in trade, and much angry feeling having been excited in the natives from the destruction by white men, in their ignorance of the superstitions and customs of the

country, of a certain species of boa-constrictor that visits the cask-houses, and which is "jew-jew," or sacred to the Brass men, it is hereby forbidden to all British subjects to harm or destroy any such snake; but they are required, upon finding the reptile on their premises, to give notice thereof to the Chief's men in Twaw, who are to come and remove it away.

Article 13.—That should, unfortunately, any casualty of said reptile's death again occur, the master or supercargo who, by himself or his people, has been guilty of causing the same, shall pay a fine of one puncheon of palm oil, and his trade shall suffer no stoppage. Any detention occurring after this amount has been tendered, will render the Chiefs liable to a fine of one puncheon of oil per day, as in the ensuing Article.

Article 14.—That in the event of any vessel's trade being stopped, either directly by the Chiefs or indirectly and secretly by their connivance, without just grounds for such proceeding, the authorities receiving comeys will be held responsible for the said stoppage of trade, and a fine or penalty of one puncheon of oil per day will be levied from them, as compensation for the vessel so detained during the period of such detention.

Article 15.—That any supercargo or master having cause or complaint against a Chief, or native trader, or Brass subject, shall give notice thereof to the supercargoes and masters at that time in the river, who shall conjointly inform the Chiefs thereof, and require their presence either on shore or on board some one of the vessels; and the Chiefs and gentlemen, on their part, consent and agree to assemble when so required, unarmed and without hostile preparation, and then and there discuss the matters brought before them, in friendly conjunction with the white men present. The Brass Chiefs and others are to act in like manner when they feel themselves aggrieved by any British subject; and the supercargoes and others are to meet the Brass men when called upon so to do.

Article 16.—That the supercargoes and masters on the one hand, and the Brass Chiefs and gentlemen on the other, being assembled to remove grievances and discuss matters of complaint existing between them, do, on their several parts, engage to adjudicate thereon in a friendly spirit, and endeavour to finally remove the causes thereof in a manner that shall be satisfactory to the traders who frequent the river and the native merchants. Any settlement so made to be submitted to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, and if approved and ratified by him, to become a law of trade, and binding equally with the Articles of this Treaty.

Article 17.—That in the event of any serious dispute arising between the British and natives, or in the event of any crime or outrage having been committed by either party against the other, the native Chiefs on their part, and the British traders on theirs (should it be deemed necessary by the British subjects to solicit the aid of Her Britannic Majesty's Consul), agree to continue amicable relations with each other, and to avoid hostilities (unless life or the security of property be threatened or in danger) until Her Britannic Majesty's Consul or a British naval officer shall enter the river, when a fair hearing will be given to all parties concerned, a strict investigation take place, and due punishment be inflicted.

Article 18.—That upon the death of any supercargo in the river, no second comeys can be demanded from his successor for the ship that is left vacant by such a death; and that all trust given out by any supercargo previous to such an event shall be considered a debt to the merchants of whom he is the representative, and to be paid to whomsoever is appointed to succeed him.

Article 19.—That a copy of this Treaty be furnished to each Chief receiving comeys, and a copy of that part referring to the pilotage to the chief pilot, the chiefs to produce it when receiving comeys, and the pilot to show it to the masters upon any vessel entering the river; and that these Articles be held to be the laws existing between British supercargoes and the natives for the regulation of trade matters, to be observed, so long as they continue

law, by those who were not present at their enactment as by those who were.

Article 20.—That the Chiefs and gentlemen of Brass, satisfied that payment of come, as well as the introduction of legitimate traffic to their country, is sufficient compensation to them for the abandonment of the slave trade, hereby engage to fulfil the conditions of this Treaty, and to become severally and conjointly responsible for the due payment of all fines to which they, or any Brass subject or subjects, may become liable under its provisions.

Article 21.—That the Chiefs of the Bento hereby pledge themselves that no British subject shall, from the date of this, be detained on shore, maltreated, or molested in any way or under any pretence whatever. If any such maltreatment or molestation shall take place, the Chiefs of the Bento will incur the displeasure of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and be declared enemies of Great Britain.

(Signed)

× KAYO, King of O'ullamaby.
× ORISHIMA, King of Bassamby.
× ASSAMIA.
× SABOFOOMY.
× INGOSHIGA.

THOMAS P. MITCHELL, Hulk City of Rochester.

EDWARD W. MC'CALL, Barque Severn.
D. E. PRARMAN, Barque Lottie Sleigh.
ARTHUR R. WRIGHT, Lieutenant H.M.S. Merlin.

C. PARKINSON, Master H.M.S. Merlin.

Ratified under my hand and seal, on board Her Majesty's steam sloop Merlin, lying in the Brass River, this 17th day of November, 1856.

(Signed)

THOS. J. HUTCHINSON, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the Bight of Biafra and the Island of Fernando Po.

Witnesses:

JOHN WHITE, Master, Lydia.
JAMES STRATTON, Master, Wm. Owen.
WILLIAM BOBINSON, Master, Severn.
THOMAS B. LEE, Secretary to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.

BLOCK-OUSE.

ENGAGEMENT between Her Majesty the QUEEN of ENGLAND and the CHIEFS of BLOCK-OUSE, for the ABOLITION of the TRAFFIC in SLAVES. Signed at Block-ouse on the 30th day of January, 1852.

I, Thomas George Forbes, Esquire, Commander of Her Majesty's Ship Philomel, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and the Chiefs of Block-ouse and of the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and of their country, have agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions:—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is for ever abolished in the territories of the Chiefs of Block-ouse, and the Chiefs of Block-ouse engage to make and to proclaim a law prohibiting any of their subjects, or any person within their jurisdiction, from selling or assisting in the sale of any slave for transportation to a foreign country; and the Chiefs of Block-ouse promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break this law.

Article 2.—No European, or other person whatever, shall be permitted to reside within the territory of the Chiefs of Block-ouse for the purpose of carrying on in any way the traffic in slaves; and no houses, or stores, or buildings of any kind whatever shall be erected for the purpose of slave trade within the territory of the Chiefs of Block-ouse; and if any such houses, stores, or buildings shall at any future time be erected, and the Chiefs of Block-ouse shall fail or be unable to destroy them, they may be destroyed by any British officers employed for the suppression of slave trade.

Article 3.—If at any time it shall appear that slave trade has been carried on through or from the territory of the Chiefs of Block-ouse, the slave trade may be put down by Great Britain by force upon that territory, and British officers may seize the boats of Block-ouse found anywhere carrying on the slave trade; and the Chiefs of Block-ouse will be subject to a severe act of displeasure on the part of the Queen of England.

Article 4.—The slaves now held for exportation shall be delivered up to Commodore H. W. Bruce, or any officer duly authorized by him to receive them, for the purpose of being carried to a British colony, and there liberated; and all the implements of slave trade, and the barracoons, or buildings exclusively used in the slave trade, shall be forthwith destroyed.

Article 5.—Europeans or other persons now engaged in the slave trade are to be expelled the country; the houses, stores, or buildings hitherto employed as slave factories, if not converted to lawful purposes within three months of the conclusion of this engagement, are to be destroyed.

Article 6.—The subjects of the Queen of England may always trade freely with the people of Block-ouse in every article they may wish to buy and sell in all the places and ports and rivers within the territories of the Chiefs of Block-ouse, and throughout the whole of their dominions; and the Chiefs of Block-ouse pledge themselves to show no favour and give no privilege to the ships and traders of other countries, which they do not show to those of England.

Article 7.—The Chiefs of Block-ouse declare that no human beings shall be sacrificed on account of religious or other ceremonies, and that they will prevent the barbarous practice of murdering prisoners captured in war.

Article 8.—Complete protection shall be afforded to missionaries or ministers of the Gospel, of whatever nation or country, following their vocation of spreading the knowledge and doctrines of Christianity and extending the benefits of civilization within the territory of the Chiefs of Block-ouse. Encouragement shall be given to such missionaries or ministers in the pursuits of industry, in building houses for their residence, and schools and chapels. They shall not be hindered or molested in their endeavours to teach the doctrines of Christianity to all persons willing and desirous to be taught, nor shall any subjects of the Chiefs of Block-ouse who may embrace the Christian faith, be, on that account, or on account of the teaching or exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any manner whatsoever. The Chiefs of Block-ouse further agree to set apart a piece of land, within a convenient distance of the town, to be used as a burial-ground for Christian persons, and the funerals and sepulchres of the dead shall not be disturbed in any way or upon any account.

Article 9.—Power is hereby expressly reserved to the Government of France to become a party to this Treaty if it should think fit, agreeably with the provision contained in Article 5 of the Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the French for the suppression of the traffic in slaves, signed in London, May 29th, 1845.

In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals, at Block-ouse, the 30th day of January, 1852.

(Signed)

THOS. GEO. FORBES.
× O-KIEN O-DO.
× YOW-HADJE.
× SO-CREE PAT-TAR-KOO.

Witnesses:

LOUIS FRASER, Her Majesty's Vice-Consul for the Kingdom of Dahomey.
JOHN TWEEDIE, Paymaster and Purser, Her Majesty's Ship Philomel.
J. P. BROWN, Linguist.
J. HOGARTH.
G. THOS. WARD.
C. CERQA. SIMAN.
JOSEPH ROBERTS.

The above Treaty was signed and sealed in our presence.

BONNY.

AGREEMENT between CAPTAIN TUCKER and KING PEPPE.

Convention for the total suppression of the slave trade, agreed upon by William Tucker, Esq., Captain of Her Majesty's Ship Iris, and Senior Officer of Her Britannic Majesty's ships and vessels on the West Coast of Africa; and King Pepple and the Chiefs of the Bonny dominions. It is agreed, and the two contracting parties hereby covenant and agree:—

Article 1.—That the slave trade shall be totally and for ever abolished in the dominions subject to the jurisdiction of King Pepple and the Chiefs of Bonny, and that no slaves shall be passed through or exported from those dominions, from the date of the ratification of the agreement.

Article 2.—That in consideration of the total abolition of the slave trade for ever, and that no slave shall be permitted to pass through or be exported from the said dominions, Great Britain engages to pay to King Pepple, on the ratification of this agreement, goods to the amount of 10,000 dollars per annum for five years.

Article 3.—That on each future time of making the annual gifts, the man-of-war bringing the annual present, King Pepple shall furnish Great Britain with a demand from the merchants frequenting the Bonny, certifying the fact that no slave trade has to their knowledge existed there, and that no slaves have been passed through the dominions subject to the jurisdiction of King Pepple and the Chiefs of the Bonny of the preceding year.

Article 4.—That if at any time whatever, either from want of that document or from any other circumstance, it shall appear that the slave trade has been carried on in, from, or through the dominions of King Pepple and the Chiefs of the Bonny, the gifts mentioned in the preceding article will be discontinued, and the slave trade will be put down by Great Britain by force, and King Pepple and the Chiefs of the Bonny will expose themselves to severe acts of displeasure on the part of Great Britain.

Article 5.—That King Pepple shall make a proclamation and a law prohibiting all his subjects, or persons depending on him, from selling any slaves to be transported from the dominions subject to his jurisdiction, or to aid, abet, or assist in any such sale, under penalty of severe punishment.

Article 6.—That at the particular request of King Pepple, the said gifts shall be paid in dollars, viz., 10,000 dollars per annum year by year for five years, upon the document required being received as proof of his having fulfilled the said articles.

Article 7.—And this agreement shall be considered binding, and be continued in full force by and to the heirs and successors of King Pepple.

Article 8.—That should Great Britain at any time permit the slave trade to be carried on again, the Chiefs of the Bonny shall be at liberty to carry on the slave trade also.

(Signed)

WM. TUCKER.
KING PEPPE.

In the presence of

W. BLOUNT, Lieut-Commander	× MANILLA PEPPE.
Pluto.	× ANNA PEPPE.
W. WEBSTER, 2nd Lieutenant	× JEW JEW PETER.
Iris.	× KING HOLLIDAY.
THOS. E. SEYMOUR, Lieutenant	× PARLIAMENT GENTLEMAN.
R. GRAHAM, Assistant Surgeon	× OLD INDIAN QUEEN.
CHRIS. JACKSON, Hesperus.	× TERRYON.
× JACK BROWN.	× GRAND BONNY.
	× KING GEORGE.
	× BLACK FOUNTRE.
	× TOM TOM.
	× DAPIER.
	× JOHN AFRICA.

This is to certify that King Pepple has given me the original Convention of Treaty made between W. Tucker, Esq., captain of Her Majesty's ship Iris, and King Pepple, for the suppression of the slave trade, to be sent to

England in the brig May, for the purpose of having that document legally stamped in England, and undertake to return the same back again to King Pepple when properly executed. (Signed) R. HEMMINGWAY.

Brig William Rathbone, June 5, 1844, Bonny River.
I have seen the original document between William Tucker and King Pepple and the Chiefs of the Bonny, in Mr. R. Hemmingway's house.
June 6th, 1844. (Signed) C. JACKSON.

BONNY, GRAND.

ENGAGEMENT with the KING and CHIEFS of the BONNY.

Thomas Rodney Eden, Esquire, captain of Her Majesty's ship Amphitrite, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and the King and Chiefs of Bonny and the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and of their country, have agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions:—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is for ever abolished in the territories of the Kings and Chiefs of the Bonny, and the Kings and Chiefs of the Bonny engage to make and to proclaim a law prohibiting any of their subjects or any person within their jurisdiction, from selling or assisting in the sale of any slaves for transportation to a foreign country; and the King and Chiefs of the Bonny promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break this law.

Article 2.—No European, or other person whatever, shall be permitted to reside within the territory of the King and Chiefs of the Bonny, for the purpose of carrying on in any way the traffic in slaves; and no houses, or stores, or buildings of any kind whatever shall be erected for the purpose of slave trade within the territory of the Kings and Chiefs of the Bonny; and if such houses, stores, or buildings shall at any future time be erected, and the King and Chiefs of the Bonny shall fail or be unable to destroy them, they may be destroyed by any British officers employed for the suppression of slave trade.

Article 3.—If at any time it shall appear that slave trade has been carried on through or from the territory of the King and Chiefs of the Bonny, the slave trade may be put down by Great Britain by force upon that territory, and British officers may seize the boats of the Bonny found anywhere carrying on the slave trade, and the Kings and Chiefs of the Bonny will be subject to a severe act of displeasure on the part of the Queen of England.

Article 4.—The slaves now held for exportation shall be delivered up to for the purpose of being carried to a British colony and there liberated, and all the implements of slave trade, and the barracoons, or buildings, exclusively used in the slave trade, shall be forthwith destroyed.

Article 5.—Europeans or other persons now engaged in the slave trade are to be expelled the country; the houses, stores, or buildings hitherto employed as slave factories, if not converted to lawful purposes within three months of the conclusion of this engagement, are to be destroyed.

Article 6.—The subjects of the Queen of England may always trade freely with the people of the Bonny in every article they may wish to buy and sell in all the places and ports and rivers within the territories of the King and Chiefs of the Bonny and throughout the whole of their dominions; and the King and Chiefs of the Bonny pledge themselves to show no favour and give no privilege to the ships and traders of other countries, which they do not show to those of England.

Article 7.—An annual present for five years, of goods of British manufacture, to the value of two thousand (2,000) dollars, shall be granted to King Pepple, such goods to be delivered only upon the production of certificates signed by the masters of the British merchant vessels frequenting that river, to the effect that the foregoing stipulations of the Treaty have been fulfilled with good faith by the King and Chiefs.

Article 8.—Power is hereby expressly reserved to the

Republic of France to become a party to this Treaty, if the Republic should think fit, agreeably to the provisions of Article 5 of the Convention between Her Majesty and the late King of the French, signed at London on the 29th of May, 1845.

In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals at Grand Bonny Town, this 21st day of November, 1848.

(Signed) THOS. RODNEY EDEN, (L.S.)
KING PEPPE, (L.S.)
MANILLA PEPPE.
ANNIE PEPPE.
JACK BROWN.
DAPPO.

The foregoing Treaty was signed and sealed in our presence.

JOHN TUDO. PARLIAMENT GENTLEMAN.
JOHN BEECROFT. JEW JEW GUANA.
THOMAS LYON.
JOHN ANGUS WARD.
CHARLES THOS. A. ROWE.

AGREEMENT.

I, the lawful successor of the late deposed King Peppe, of Grand Bonny, do hereby agree to all the articles and conditions contained in a Treaty made on the 21st day of November, 1848, by Thomas Rodney Eden, Esquire, Captain of Her Majesty's ship Amphitrite, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and King Peppe. In testimony thereof, I have this day signed the present document to be appended to that Treaty, in the presence of John Beecroft, Esquire, Her Majesty's Consul for the Bight of Biafra, and the witnesses whose names are hereunto subscribed.

Done at the Court House, Grand Bonny, this 28th day of January, 1854.

(Signed) KING DAPPO.
JOHN BEECROFT.

Witnesses :
THOMAS GREGORY. H. STEWART.
CHARLES CAINE. E. WYLIE.
R. E. BIRKETT.

CALABAR, OLD.

TREATY with KING EYAMBA. Signed at Calabar Town, Old Calabar River, December 6, 1841.

William Simpson Blount, Esq., Lieutenant commanding Her Britannic Majesty's steam-vessel Pluto, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and Eyamba, King of Calabar, on the part of himself, his heirs and successors, have agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions :—

Article 1.—It is agreed, and the two contracting parties hereby covenant and agree, that from the date of this Treaty there shall be an entire cessation and extinction for ever, throughout the territory of King Eyamba, and wherever his influence can extend, of the sale or export of slaves, or other persons whatever, to be removed from off his territory into any foreign island, country, or dominion; and that King Eyamba will make a proclamation and a law prohibiting all his subjects, or persons within his jurisdiction, to sell any slave or slaves to be transported from his territory, or to aid, abet, or assist in any way such sale, under penalty of severe punishment, and stopping the whole trade of the river.

Article 2.—King Eyamba further agrees that should any slave vessel be in the river, he will inform any of Her Britannic Majesty's vessels that may be in the neighbourhood.

Article 3.—And in consideration of this concession on the part of King Eyamba, and in full satisfaction for the same and for the loss of revenue thereby incurred by King Eyamba, Lieutenant Blount, on the part of the Queen of England, does engage that there shall be paid to King Eyamba, yearly, for five years, from the ratification and approval of this Treaty, the following, viz., 2,000 dollars (Spanish) upon a certificate being re-

ceived that the said laws and proclamations have been enforced, which shall be signed by King Eyamba and the masters of any British merchant vessels that may be in the river at the time.

Done at the King's House, Calabar Town, Old Calabar River, this 6th day of December, 1841.

(Signed) W. S. BLOUNT, Lieut. Commanding.
KING EYAMBA.

Witnesses :

JOHN LILLEY, Resident at Cameroons.
J. M'PHERSON, Master, Brig Mary Ann Peters.
R. M. PORTER, Barque Captain Ross.
J. M. KENTY, Brig Satisfaction.
W. B. DISHLEY, Ship Triton.
J. HADDOCK, Clerk in charge, H.M. Steam-vessel Pluto.

AGREEMENT signed by ARCHIBONG, King.

I, the lawful successor of the late King Eyambo, of Calabar, do hereby agree to all the Articles and Conditions contained in a Treaty made on the 6th day of December, 1841, by William Simpson Blount, Esq., Lieutenant commanding Her Majesty's steam-vessel Pluto, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and the said Eyambo.

In testimony thereof, I have this day signed the present document to be appended to such Treaty, in the presence of Lieutenant Jasper Henry Selwyn, commanding Her Majesty's steam-vessel Teazer, and the witnesses whose names are hereunto attached.

Done at Duke Town, Calabar, this 29th of May, 1849.

(Signed) ARCHIBONG I., King.
J. H. SELWYN, Lieut. Commanding,
MR. YOUNG.

Witnesses :

WM. ANDERSON, Presbyterian Missionary, Duke Town,
H. A. RICKEN, Master of Barque Celma.
EDWD. DAVIES, Master of Ship Providence.
GEO. ALEXANDER LEWIS, Master of the Ship Princess Royal.
EDWD. EDMEADES, Clerk-in-Charge, Teazer.

TREATY between Her Majesty the QUEEN OF ENGLAND and the CHIEFS of OLD TOWN, OLD CALABAR, for the ABOLITION of HUMAN SACRIFICES, the USE of the POISON-NUT, and the PRACTICE of KILLING TWIN CHILDREN.

Thomas Joseph Hutchinson, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the Bight of Biafra and the Island of Fernando Po, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and the Chiefs of Old Town, Old Calabar, on the part of themselves and their country, have agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions :—

Article 1.—That the practice of killing human victims in sacrifice for the dead, by poison-nut or otherwise, as prohibited by Egba law, be from this time abolished in all parts of the country belonging to Old Town.

Article 2.—That the use of the poison-nut as an ordeal, unless by the concurrence of the Chiefs of the other towns, and the practice of killing twins, be also abolished; nor shall any child on the death of its mother be buried with her, nor allowed to perish through neglect, but be handed over to the care of the Scottish missionaries at Old Calabar.

Article 3.—That no European or other persons shall ever be permitted to carry on the slave trade within the territory of Old Town, but that the Treaty of the 6th December, 1841, be maintained in all its integrity.

Article 4.—That no favour or privilege shall be given to the ships and traders of other countries that are not given to British traders, and that the missionaries receive every protection.

Article 5.—That the Chiefs of Duke Town and Creek Town be empowered to watch over the fulfilment of this Treaty, and hereby subscribe their names as proof of their willingness to do so; that in case of its infraction, proved before the Consul, the punishment for its transgression be left in his hands.

Article 6.—That, depending on the sincerity of the Chiefs of Old Town to keep this Treaty perfectly, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul hereby recalls the interdiction which prohibited the rebuilding of Old Town on its former site, and grants full liberty for its re-occupancy.

Agreed to at Old Town, Old Calabar, this 21st day of January, 1856.

(Signed)
(Their marks) X EPHRAIM COBHAM.
X AKUM, for OTTO GEORGE.
X YOUNG OTTO GEORGE.
X ARCHIBONG ASSEMIN.
X ARCHIBONG ASSEIN.

Signed before us at Old Town, Old Calabar River, this 21st day of January, 1856.

THOS. J. HUTCHINSON, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the Bight of Biafra and the Island of Fernando Po.

G. B. WILLIAMS, Lieutenant Commanding Her Majesty's Steam-vessel Bloodhound.

THOS. M. SIMPSON, Secretary to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.
KING EYO HONESTY.
KING DUKE EPHRAIM.

AGREEMENT made by DAVID HOPKINS, Esq., H.B.M.'s Consul, and the Chiefs of Calabar, 6th September, 1878.

Agreement made and entered into this 6th day of September, 1878, at Old Calabar, between David Hopkins, Esq., H.B.M.'s Consul, in the name of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, and King Archibong III. and his Chiefs, in the presence of the resident Missionaries of Duke and C. Town, and the European merchants and traders whose names are hereunto subscribed.

Twin Murders, Human Sacrifices, and the giving of the Esere or poison bean. Agreements, Treaties, and Conventions, were entered into on the 12th July, 1850, 15th Jan., 1855, 21st Jan., 1856, 18th Jan., 1861, and 26th April, 1872, by the then reigning Powers of Old Calabar and Her Majesty's Government, and as Treaties may not be broken without the consent of the contracting parties, it is not necessary to enter into fresh agreements. But it is now distinctly promised by the King and the Chiefs, that the following rules will be observed in future, and that the King will cause at once to be made known throughout all the land where he claims sovereignty, either by the beating of Egbo Drum, or other effective method, the following articles :

Twin Children and Twin Mothers.

Article 1.—Whoever wilfully takes the life of a twin child or children shall be adjudged liable to the penalty of death. Any one wilfully concealing any fact that may come to their knowledge of the murder of twins shall be considered accessories after the fact, and shall be liable to such punishment as the Consul shall direct.

Twin mothers in future shall have full liberty to visit the town and buy and sell in the Markets, the same as any other women of the town, and they shall not be molested in any way.

Human Sacrifices.

Article 2.—Anyone wilfully causing the death of another by violent flogging, or by any other means, except in the case of a culprit being sentenced to death by the Law, shall be considered guilty of murder, and shall suffer the penalty of death by hanging, provided the King and his Chiefs, with the consent of the Consul, find no extenuating circumstances which would warrant mercy being extended.

Esere Bean.

Article 3.—Any person administering the Esere Bean, whether the person taking it dies or not, shall be considered guilty of murder, and shall suffer death.

Article 4.—Any one taking the Esere Bean wilfully, either for the purpose of committing suicide, or for the purpose of attempting to prove their innocence of any crime of which they may have been accused, shall be considered guilty of attempted murder, and shall be fined as heavily as their circumstances will permit, and shall be banished from the country.

Egbo Ikuu, or the stripping of helpless women in the public streets.

Article 5.—This abominable, disgraceful, and barbarous custom of allowing the young men of the town to take an Egbo out and seize, strip, and indecently assault any woman wearing a dress or cloth in the street, then exhibiting such dress or cloth hung upon a pole, or the tree in the front of the Egbo Palaver house, being so disgusting and revolting, is now and for ever abolished.

Widows.

Article 6.—The custom of compelling widows to remain in their houses in filth and in wretchedness, after the death of their husband, until his devil-making is over, they having sometimes being kept for seven years in this state of misery, is abolished. The widows are to remain mourning for one month after the death of their husbands, and after that no further restraint will be put upon them.

Trade and Commerce, Aqua Town.

Article 7.—The people of Aqua Town, shall have free liberty to buy, sell, visit, and trade with any or all European houses in the river, or on the beach, in all articles of produce, such as Palm Oil, Palm Kernels, Ebony, or any other articles that may be saleable: and also to sell yams, goats, fowls, eggs, corn, cassava, fruits, or any article fit for food or use of the European: and it shall not be lawful for any Calabar person to prevent them doing so direct with the Europeans, nor shall it be lawful for any person to endeavour to induce them, that is to say, the people of Aqua, by threats, bribes, or otherwise, to pass the produce through a broker's hands, should the party most interested in the selling the produce not wish to do so.

Article 8.—The people of Aqua are to have a certain part of the river frontage near Old Town Beach for their own use, where they can at all times embark, disembark, and land all their properties, be they of whatsoever description they may.

Article 9.—All restrictions at present existing are now taken off, and all the natives of Duke Town, and Creek Town, Henshaw Town, Cobham Town, Old Town, Aqua Town, and all other towns which may be considered to belong to Old Calabar proper, whatever be their rank or standing, are permitted to trade freely in all European and other goods for the legitimate produce of the country, at all the markets; and all are permitted to buy in large or small quantities as suits them, whether Puncheons, Hogsheads, Barrels, or any lesser measure. Further, it is understood that Brass Rods may be sold to the Traders in any number the Trader chooses to receive them.

Article 10.—It shall be lawful for the Kings and Chiefs of all the above-mentioned towns and places to form among themselves a Court of Commerce when they can arrange the prices that are to be paid in the markets, and it shall also be lawful for them to arrange a fixed sum which shall be paid for any breach of the Commercial code of Rules. But it is distinctly understood and promised to the Consul, and to the chairman and members of the Court of Equity, that the fines shall not be excessive so as to press unduly on the poor trader, and that it shall be the same for all ranks. A list of what these fines are will be kept by the chairman of the Court of Equity, and a copy deposited in the Consul's hands.

Article 11.—It shall not be lawful for the Kings and Chiefs of Calabar proper to close any of the markets, without first informing the Chairman of the Court of Equity, and the Members, and showing them such good and sufficient reasons for so doing, as will justify them in recommending the Consul to give his permission.

Article 12.—It shall not be lawful for the Kings and Chiefs of Calabar proper to make war amongst themselves, or on any of the neighbouring tribes, or on any people, without having first informed the Consul, and given him sufficient and satisfactory reasons for their intention of so doing, and producing to him receipts, showing they have paid all their debts.

Article 13.—Any canoe lying at any European's beach, or alongside of his hulk or ship, whether loaded or not loaded, is, for the time being, under the protection of the European residing at the beach, or on the hulk or ship, and cannot be seized by any person whatsoever, either by Egbo law or otherwise.

Article 14.—Any European who wishes to build dwelling houses on the beach, provided he confines himself to the beach and the base of the slopes and does not encroach on the brow of the hill is entitled to do so.

Article 15.—The comey on Palm Kernels and Ebony shall be five coppers a ton, and on oil as before arranged, namely ten coppers. Comey shall be paid for produce shipped either by steamers or sailing vessels.

And in witness that we have heard all the foregoing Articles duly translated to us, and that we thoroughly understand the full and proper meaning of each clause we have put our hands.

DAVID HOPKINS, H.B.M.'s Consul.

(Signed)

KING ARCHIBONG III.
PRINCE DUKE
JAMES EYAMBA
HENSHAW DUKE
EFFIWATT
ARCHIBONG EDEM
PRINCE ARCHIBONG
EGBO ARCHIBONG
GEORGE DUKE
HOGGAN IRON BAR
ADAM IRON BAR
YELLOW DUKE
etc. etc. etc.

Witnesses:—

(Signed)

THOMAS CAMPEBELL
WM. ANDERSON
HUGH GOLDIE
ALEX. ROSS
R. M. BEEDIE
HARRY HARTZE
J. B. WALKER
T. H. WHITE
ALBERT GILLIES
H. J. HARRIS
W. L. MACINTYRE
G. A. REECE
ALEX. HENDERSON
GEORGE WATTS.

CALABAR, NEW.

JOHN BEECROFT, Esquire, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, and Lieutenant RUSSELL PATEY, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's steam-vessel Bloodhound, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England; and the CHIEFS of NEW CALABAR and of the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and of their country, have agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions:—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is for ever abolished in the territories of the King and Chiefs of New Calabar; and the King and Chiefs of New Calabar engage to make and to proclaim a law prohibiting any of their subjects, or any person within their jurisdiction, from selling or assisting in the sale of any slaves for transportation to a foreign country; and the King and Chiefs of New Calabar promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break this law.

Article 2.—No European or other person whatever shall be permitted to reside within the territory of the

King and Chiefs of New Calabar for the purpose of carrying on in any way the traffic in slaves; and no houses, or stores, or buildings of any kind whatever shall be erected for the purpose of slave trade within the territory of the King and Chiefs of New Calabar; and if any such houses, stores, or buildings shall at any future time be erected, and the King and Chiefs of New Calabar shall fail or be unable to destroy them, they may be destroyed by any British officer employed for the suppression of the slave trade.

Article 3.—If at any time it shall appear that slave trade has been carried on through or from the territory of the King and Chiefs of New Calabar, the slave trade may be put down by Great Britain by force upon that territory; and British officers may seize the boats of New Calabar found anywhere carrying on the slave trade; and the King and Chiefs of New Calabar will be subject to a severe act of displeasure on the part of the Queen of England.

Article 4.—The slaves now held for exportation shall be delivered up to any British officer, for the purpose of being carried to a British colony, and there liberated; and all the implements of slave trade, and the barracons or buildings exclusively used in the slave trade, shall be forthwith destroyed.

Article 5.—Europeans or other persons now engaged in the slave trade are to be expelled the country; the houses, stores, or buildings hitherto employed as slave factories, if not converted to lawful purposes within three months of the conclusion of this engagement, are to be destroyed.

Article 6.—The subjects of the Queen of England may always trade freely with the people of New Calabar in every article they may wish to buy and sell in all the places and ports and rivers within the territories of the King and Chiefs of New Calabar, and throughout the whole of their dominions; and the King and Chiefs of New Calabar pledge themselves to show no favour and give no privilege to the ships and traders of other countries, which they do not show to that of England.

Article 7.—An annual present, for three years, of goods of British manufacture, to the value of 1,000 dollars, shall be granted to King Ammacree; such goods to be delivered only upon the production of certificates signed by the masters of British merchant vessels frequenting that river, to the effect that the foregoing stipulations of the Treaty have been fulfilled with good faith by the King and Chiefs.

Article 8.—Power is hereby expressly reserved to the Government of France to become a party to this Treaty, if it should think fit, agreeably to the provisions of the Fifth Article of the Convention between Her Majesty and the late King of the French, signed at London on the 29th day of May, 1845.

In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals, at New Calabar, this 8th day of August, 1851.

(Their marks)

× KING AMMACREE.
× WILL BARBOY.
× EMANUEL BARBOY.
× WEST INDIA.
× HARRY BRODE.
× DON PEDRO.

The foregoing Treaty was signed and sealed in our presence.

(Signed)

JOHN BEECROFT,
Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.
RUSSELL PATEY,
Lieutenant Commanding H.M.S. Bloodhound.

By virtue of the power delegated to me, I hereby declare the approval of Her Majesty the Queen, my mistress, to the above engagement.

Given under my hand, at New Calabar, this 8th day of August, 1851.

(Signed)

JOHN BEECROFT,
Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.

CAMEROONS.

KINGS ACQUA and BELL further declare, that if Her Majesty's Government give them annually the under-mentioned dash, they will not allow their people, nor will they themselves, trade for slaves, and that should a slave vessel arrive in the river they will send and inform any of Her Majesty's cruisers thereof that may be in the neighbourhood.

DASH.
60 muskets, 100 pieces of cloth, 2 barrels of powder, 2 puncheons of rum, 1 scarlet coat with epaulettes, 1 sword.

(Their marks)

× KING ACQUA.
× KING BELL.

Witnesses to the above:

REGINALD J. S. LEVINGE, Brigantine Buzzard.
WALTER J. POLLARD, Mate, ditto.

JOHN LILLEY, Resident at Cameroons.

Given under our hands at the King's Town, in the Cameroons, the 13th day of June, 1840.

ENGAGEMENT between GREAT BRITAIN and KING BELL, of Bell's Town, Cameroons River, May 7, 1841.

William Simpson Blount, Esq., Lieutenant commanding Her Britannic Majesty's steam-vessel Pluto, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and King Bell, of Bell's Town, Cameroons, have agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions:—

Article 1.—It is agreed, and the two contracting parties hereby covenant and agree, that from the date of this Treaty there shall be an entire cessation and extinction, through the territory of King Bell, and wherever his influence can extend, of the sale or transfer of slaves, or other persons whatever, to be removed from off the territory of King Bell into any country, island, or dominion of any other prince or potentate whatever; and that King Bell will make a proclamation and a law prohibiting all his subjects, or persons depending on him, to sell any slave to be transported from his territory, or to aid, or abet, or assist in any such sale, under penalty of severe punishment.

Article 2.—King Bell further agrees, that should any slave vessels arrive in the river, he will send and inform any of Her Britannic Majesty's cruisers thereof that may be in the neighbourhood.

Article 3.—And in consideration of this concession on the part of King Bell, and in full satisfaction for the same, and for the loss of revenue thereby incurred by King Bell, Lieutenant W. S. Blount, on the part of the Queen of England, does engage that there shall be paid to King Bell, according to the Treasury letter dated 20th November, 1840, and a declaration made by Kings Bell and Acqua, on the 10th June, 1840, before Lieutenant R. Levinge, of Her Britannic Majesty's brigantine Buzzard, and Mr. Lilley, resident at Cameroons, yearly, for five years, the following articles:—

60 muskets, 100 pieces of cloth, 2 barrels of powder, 2 puncheons of rum, 1 scarlet coat with epaulettes, 1 sword, upon a certificate being received that the said laws and proclamations have been enforced, which shall be signed by King Bell.

Done at the King's House, Bell's Town, Cameroons River, this 7th day of May, 1841.

Witnesses:

W. S. BLOUNT, Lieutenant and Commander
W. DUFFELL, Second Master.
JAS. PETERS, Assistant Surgeon.
J. HADDOCK, Clerk in Charge.
A. ASHALL, Supercargo of the Mansfield.

× KING BELL.

} Her Majesty's
Steam-vessel
Pluto.

DECLARATION made by Lieutenant EARLE, of Her Majesty's Ship Rapid, to KING BELL, of the River Cameroons.

I, Lieutenant Edward C. Earle, commanding Her Britannic Majesty's brig Rapid, on the part of Her Majesty

the Queen of England, hereby make known to King Bell (with reference to the Treaty for the suppression of the slave trade, this day ratified), that should it appear at any time hereafter, from the want of the annual certificate (which King Bell declares he will produce), of no slave trade having existed in his territories, or from any other circumstances, that slave trade has existed, the presents will in such case be discontinued, and King Bell will incur the severe displeasure of Great Britain, by whom the slave trade will be put down by force.

Given on board Her Britannic Majesty's brig Rapid, in the River Cameroons, April 25, 1842.

(Signed)

EDWARD C. EARLE,
Lieutenant and Commander.

TREATY with KING ACQUA. Signed at Acqua Town, Cameroons River, May 7, 1841.

William Simpson Blount, Esquire, Lieutenant commanding Her Britannic Majesty's steam-vessel Pluto, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and King Acqua, of Acqua Town, Cameroons, having agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions:—

Article 1.—It is agreed, and the two contracting parties hereby covenant and agree, that from the date of this Treaty there shall be an entire cessation and extinction throughout the territory of King Acqua, and wherever his influence can extend, of the sale or transfer of slaves, or other persons whatever, to be removed from off the territory of King Acqua into any country, island, or dominion of any other prince or potentate whatever; and that King Acqua will make a proclamation and a law prohibiting all his subjects, or persons depending on him, to sell any slave to be transported from his territory, or to aid, or abet, or assist, in any such sale, under penalty of severe punishment.

Article 2.—King Acqua further agrees, that should any slave vessels arrive in the river, he will send and inform any of Her Britannic Majesty's cruisers thereof that may be in the neighbourhood.

Article 3.—And in consideration of this concession on the part of King Acqua, and in full satisfaction for the same, and for the loss of revenue thereby incurred by King Acqua, Lieutenant W. S. Blount, on the part of the Queen of England, does engage, that there shall be paid to King Acqua (according to the Treasury letter dated 20th of November, 1840, and declaration made by Kings Acqua and Bell, on the 10th of June, 1840, before Lieutenant R. Levinge, of Her Britannic Majesty's brigantine Buzzard, and Mr. Lilley, resident at Cameroons), yearly for five years, the following articles:—

60 muskets, 100 pieces of cloth, 2 barrels of powder, 2 puncheons of rum, 1 scarlet coat with epaulettes, 1 sword, upon a certificate being received that the said laws and proclamations had been enforced, which shall be signed by King Acqua.

Done at the King's House, Acqua Town, Cameroons River, this 7th day of May, 1841.

Witness:

WILLIAM S. BLOUNT, Lieutenant and Commander.

× KING ACQUA.

BRITISH DECLARATION, April 25, 1842.

I, Lieutenant Edward C. Earle, commanding Her Britannic Majesty's brig Rapid, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, hereby make known to King Acqua (with reference to the Treaty for the suppression of the slave trade, this day ratified), that should it appear at any time hereafter, from the want of the annual certificate (which King Acqua declares he will produce) of no slave trade having existed in his territories, or from any other circumstances, that slave trade has existed, the presents will in such case be discontinued, and King Acqua will incur the severe displeasure of Great Britain, by whom the slave trade will be put down by force.

Given on board Her Britannic Majesty's brig Rapid in the River Cameroons, April 25, 1842.

EDWARD C. EARLE,
Lieutenant and Commander.

BYE-LAWS for the better Regulation of Trading Matters between the Supercargoes and Native Traders of the River Cameroons, passed at a Meeting held on board Her Majesty's steam-vessel Bloodhound.

Article 1.—That an equity court be established in the River Cameroons, to keep in their integrity the following bye-laws and regulations; and that the court shall consist of all the supercargoes, as well as of the Kings and traders of the locality.

Article 2.—That the proposed court-house be erected and the ground purchased at the joint expense of the supercargoes now trading in the river; to be considered British property, and under the protection of Her British Majesty's Consul, subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Government.

Article 3.—That this body have a monthly sitting, unless in special cases, to be summoned at any time; that a supercargo, each in his turn from seniority, be elected chairman for a month; and that a report of each meeting be forwarded to Her British Majesty's Consul, to Fernando Po.

Article 4.—That these laws now entered into be complied with and respected by supercargoes absent from this river, or at this meeting, at the time of their enactment, or afterwards to be here; and any native traders to "come up" to be bound by them also.

Article 5.—That the native Kings and Chiefs pledge themselves not only to pay their own debts, but to use their influence each with his respective traders to do the same, and that for their neglect of this they be subject to a fine, to be settled by the court.

Article 6.—That any three members of the court have the power to make an appeal against its decisions, which appeal is to be deferred till the Consul's next visit; and that if, on examining this appeal, it be proved to be frivolous or invalid, the appellants are to be fined in the highest penalty the court can inflict.

Article 7.—That this court shall apply the fines levied by it to the expense of its erection and keeping in order, or as the court assembled may think fit.

Article 8.—That the Kings and Chiefs of Cameroons hereby solemnly pledge themselves to keep inviolate the anti-slave trade declaration made between Her Majesty's Government and the Kings of Cameroons on the 10th of June, 1840, and to give information to any of Her Majesty's officers in the neighbourhood, of the presence of a slave trader in Cameroons.

Article 9.—That any supercargo or native, after receiving a formal notice to appear at the court, refusing to attend, thereby setting the laws of the court at defiance, shall be fined in the amount of five pieces of cloth, unless he can show clear cause for his absence.

Article 10.—That any native refusing to pay any fine that may be inflicted by the court, shall be stopped from going on board any ship in the river, either for trade or any other purpose, and any supercargo refusing to pay a fine shall be denied the privileges of the equity court.

Article 11.—That in the event of any native trader attempting to evade the penalty of the court by non-appearance or otherwise, and notice of such defaulter being sent to all the masters, traders, or supercargoes in the river, such masters, traders, or supercargoes are hereby bound, under the penalty of 100 crews, to forbid such defaulter coming to his vessel for trade, or under any pretence whatever, and, if necessary, the final settlement to await the arrival of Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.

Article 12.—That all old palavers shall be considered as settled up to this date, and cannot be again brought forward to the detriment of trade.

Article 13.—That any vessel coming into the river for

the purpose of trade shall pay to the King, or headman of the town at which he may choose to anchor, the amount of 10 original crews for every 100 tons of the vessel's register; in special cases, or those of resident agents, their come by to be according as they may arrange it, annually or otherwise, with the King or headman of the town at which their cask-houses are situated; and under no pretence shall any other King or headman demand any come or dash whatever from such vessel; and also the said King or headman to supply the said ship with a suitable cask-house, on payment of five crews.

Article 14.—That after the usual payment to the King or headman for the use of the cask-house, if any agent or supercargo can prove that his cask-house has been illegally entered or broken into, and any property stolen therefrom by any of the natives, the said King or headman to be held responsible for the loss.

Article 15.—That any King, Chief, or trader, attempting or threatening to stop the trade of any vessel or supercargo after the usual come has been tendered for the privilege of trading, such King, Chief, or trader shall, at a meeting of the supercargoes, be summoned before the court to account for such stoppage, and if found guilty of illegal obstruction, shall be fined to such an extent as may be agreed upon.

Article 16.—That any person acting as pilot shall receive as compensation the value of one original crew for every three feet of the vessel's draught.

Article 17.—That whereas several boats have been frequently stopped and taken from alongside ships, and British subjects detained and maltreated, any aggression committed either on property or persons shall be visited by immediate punishment to the parties so offending, a special court called for the occasion, and the heaviest fine inflicted allowed by the laws.

Article 18.—That the regulations long existing, made by the natives, respecting intentionally watered or fomenting oil, shall still be in force.

Article 19.—That for any breach of any one Article of this Treaty the person or persons so offending be liable to whatever penalty the judge of the court may think proper to inflict, not exceeding 20 crews for a native, and not exceeding 300 crews for a master, supercargo, or agent.

Article 20.—That any supercargo or native, their employers or followers, appearing at or in the immediate vicinity of the court-house with fire-arms or any other offensive weapons, be heavily fined and expelled.

Given under our hands, on board Her Britannic Majesty's steam-vessel Bloodhound, laying in the River Cameroons, this 14th day of January, 1856.

(Signed)

THOS. J. HUTCHINSON, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the Bight of Biafra and the Island of Fernando Po.

G. J. WILLIAMS, Lieutenant Commanding Her Majesty's steam-vessel Bloodhound.

THOS. M. SIMPSON, Secretary to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.

DANL. MCGORRAN, Alexander Grant.

W. H. ASHMALL, Sir John Falstaff.

JOHN BOWERBANK, Guildford.

CHARLES TOWNSEND, Nimroud.

E. B. ELLIS, Tweed.

JOHN LILLEY, Resident.

(Their marks)	X	(Signed)	KING BELL.
	X		PRESO BELL.
	X		JOSS.
	X		JIM QUAN.
	X		JOHN ACQUA.
	X		KING ACQUA.
	X		CHARLEY DIDO.
	X		NED DIDO.
	X		FIRST TOM DIDO.
	X		DIDO ACQUA.

DAHOMY.

TREATY with the KING and CHIEFS of DAHOMY. Can-
nah, January 13th, 1852.

I, Thomas George Forbes, of Her Majesty's ship Philomel, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and the King and Chiefs of Dahomey and the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and their country, have agreed on the following Article and Condition:—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is for ever abolished in the territories of the King and Chiefs of Dahomey; and the King and Chiefs of Dahomey engage to make and proclaim a law prohibiting any of their subjects, or any person within their jurisdiction, from selling or assisting in the sale of any slaves for transportation to a foreign country; and the King and Chiefs of Dahomey promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break this law.

Dated January 13th, 1852.

In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals.

(L.S.)	THOS. GEO. FORBES.
	LOUIS FRASER, Vice-Consul, Dahomey.
	GEZO, King of Dahomey.
Their marks)	✗ MAYHOO.
	✗ YER-VO-GAR.

EGARRA.

TREATY with OCHJEH, Attah of Egarrá. Signed at
Iddah, September 6, 1841.

There shall be peace and friendship between the people of Great Britain and the people of Egarrá; and the slave trade shall be put down for ever in the Egarrá country; and the people of Great Britain and the people of Egarrá shall trade together innocently, justly, kindly, and usefully; and Captain Henry Dundas Trotter, Commander William Allen, Commander Bird Allen, and William Cook, Esquire, Commissioners on the part of the Queen of Great Britain, and Ochijeh, the Attah of Egarrá, on his own part and that of his people, do make the following agreement for these purposes:—

Article 1.—The slave trade shall be utterly abolished in the Egarrá country, and from the signing of this agreement, no persons whatever shall be removed out of the country for the purpose of being treated or dealt with as slaves; nor shall any persons whatever be allowed to be brought through the country, or any part thereof, for the purpose of being treated or dealt with as slaves, by way of exportation or otherwise; nor shall any persons whatever be imported into the country for the purpose of being dealt with as slaves; and no subject of the Egarrá country shall be in any way concerned in the exporting or importing slaves, or carrying on the slave trade, either within or without the limits of the country. The Chief promises to inflict reasonable punishment on all his subjects who may break this law.

Article 2.—The officers of the Queen of Great Britain may seize every vessel or boat of Egarrá found anywhere carrying on the trade in slaves, and may also seize every vessel or boat of other nations with whom a similar agreement has been made, found carrying on the trade in slaves in the waters belonging to the Chief of Egarrá; upon which seizure, and after regular condemnation, according to the provisions of this agreement, the slaves shall be made free, and the vessels or boats shall be destroyed.

Article 3.—That in all cases of the seizure of vessels and boats with slaves on board, under the provisions of this agreement, the said commissioners, or those of them who may be present, and in their absence, the commissioned or commanding officer on board the British vessel making the seizure, or any agent authorized for that purpose, shall, in presence of the Chief or headman appointed by him, make due examination and inquiry into the case, and shall condemn the said vessel or boat with the slaves on board, if satisfied that the provisions of this agreement have been contravened, or otherwise acquit and restore the same.

Article 4.—That from and after the signing of this agreement, no persons whatever, coming into the country, shall be reduced into slavery, or treated or used as slaves. All white persons whatever, and all British subjects, of whatever colour, at present detained in slavery, shall be immediately set free.

Article 5.—British people may freely come into the Egarrá country, and may stay in it, or pass through it; and they shall be treated as friends while in it, and they may leave the country with their property when they please.

Article 6.—Christians, of whatever nation or country, peaceably conducting themselves in the dominions of the Chief of Egarrá, shall be left in the free enjoyment and exercise of the Christian religion, and shall not be hindered or molested in their endeavours to teach the same to all persons whatever willing and desirous to be taught; nor shall any subject of Egarrá who may embrace the Christian faith be on that account, or on account of the teaching or exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any manner whatsoever.

Article 7.—British people may always trade freely with the people of Egarrá in every article which they may wish to buy or sell; and neither the British people nor the people of Egarrá shall ever be forced to buy or sell any article, nor shall they be prevented from buying or selling any article with whomsoever they please, and they shall not be compelled to employ an agent; and the customs and dues taken by the Chief of Egarrá on British goods sold in the Egarrá country shall in no case be more altogether than one-twentieth part of the goods so imported, or their ascertained value; and there shall be no duty, toll, or custom levied on goods exported.

Article 8.—The paths shall be kept open through the Egarrá country to other countries, so that British traders may carry goods of all kinds through the Egarrá country, to sell them elsewhere; and the traders of other countries may bring their goods through the Egarrá country to trade with the British people.

Article 9.—British people may buy and sell or hire lands and houses in the Egarrá country; and their houses shall not be entered without their consent, nor shall their goods be seized, nor their persons touched; and if British people are wronged or ill-treated by the people of Egarrá, the Chief of Egarrá shall punish those doing such wrong.

Article 10.—But British people must not break the laws of the Egarrá country; and when they are accused of breaking the laws, the Chief may detain the person charged with committing any grievous crime in safe custody, taking care that he be treated with humanity, and shall send a true account of the matter to the nearest place where there is a British force or authorized agent; and the commander of such British force, or authorized agent, shall send for the British person, who shall be tried according to British law, and shall be punished, if found guilty, and a report of such punishment shall be forwarded to the Chief for his satisfaction.

Article 11.—If the Egarrá people should take away the property of a British person, or should not pay their just debts to a British person, the Chief of Egarrá shall do all he can to make the Egarrá people restore the property and pay the debt; and if a British person should take away the property of the Egarrá people, or should not pay his just debts to the Egarrá people, he shall be subject to the laws of the country for the recovery of the same; provided always that no injury be done to his person. The Chief of Egarrá shall make known the fact to the commander of the British force nearest to the Egarrá country, or to the resident agent, if there is one; and the British commander or agent, whichever it may be, shall do all he can to make the British person restore the property and pay the debt.

Article 12.—The Queen of Great Britain may appoint an agent to visit Egarrá, or to reside there, in order to watch over the interests of the British people, and to see that this agreement is fulfilled; and such agent shall

Given on board Her Britannic Majesty's brig Rapid in the River Cameroons, April 25, 1842.

EDWARD C. EARLE,
Lieutenant and Commander.

BYE-LAWS for the better Regulation of Trading Matters between the Supercargoes and Native Traders of the River Cameroons, passed at a Meeting held on board Her Majesty's steam-vessel Bloodhound.

Article 1.—That an equity court be established in the River Cameroons, to keep in their integrity the following bye-laws and regulations; and that the court shall consist of all the supercargoes, as well as of the Kings and traders of the locality.

Article 2.—That the proposed court-house be erected and the ground purchased at the joint expense of the supercargoes now trading in the river; to be considered British property, and under the protection of Her British Majesty's Consul, subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Government.

Article 3.—That this body have a monthly sitting, unless in special cases, to be summoned at any time; that a supercargo, each in his turn from seniority, be elected chairman for a month; and that a report of each meeting be forwarded to Her British Majesty's Consul, to Fernando Po.

Article 4.—That these laws now entered into be complied with and respected by supercargoes absent from this river, or this meeting, at the time of their enactment, or afterwards to be here; and any native traders to "come up" to be bound by them also.

Article 5.—That the native Kings and Chiefs pledge themselves not only to pay their own debts, but to use their influence each with his respective traders to do the same, and that for their neglect of this they be subject to a fine, to be settled by the court.

Article 6.—That any three members of the court have the power to make an appeal against its decisions, which appeal is to be deferred till the Consul's next visit; and that if, on examining this appeal, it be proved to be frivolous or invalid, the appellants are to be fined in the highest penalty the court can inflict.

Article 7.—That this court shall apply the fines levied by it to the expense of its erection and keeping in order, or as the court assembled may think fit.

Article 8.—That the Kings and Chiefs of Cameroons hereby solemnly pledge themselves to keep inviolate the anti-slave trade declaration made between Her Majesty's Government and the Kings of Cameroons on the 10th of June, 1840, and to give information to any of Her Majesty's officers in the neighbourhood, of the presence of a slave trader in Cameroons.

Article 9.—That any supercargo or native, after receiving a formal notice to appear at the court, refusing to attend, thereby setting the laws of the court at defiance, shall be fined in the amount of five pieces of cloth, unless he can show clear cause for his absence.

Article 10.—That any native refusing to pay any fine that may be inflicted by the court, shall be stopped from going on board any ship in the river, either for trade or any other purpose, and any supercargo refusing to pay a fine shall be denied the privileges of the equity court.

Article 11.—That in the event of any native trader attempting to evade the penalty of the court by non-appearance or otherwise, and notice of such defaulter being sent to all the masters, traders, or supercargoes in the river, such masters, traders, or supercargoes are hereby bound, under the penalty of 100 crews, to forbid such defaulter coming to his vessel for trade, or under any pretence whatever, and, if necessary, the final settlement to await the arrival of Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.

Article 12.—That all old palavers shall be considered as settled up to this date, and cannot be again brought forward to the detriment of trade.

Article 13.—That any vessel coming into the river for

the purpose of trade shall pay to the King, or headman of the town at which he may choose to anchor, the amount of 10 original crews for every 100 tons of the vessel's register; in special cases, or those of resident agents, their come to be according as they may arrange it, annually or otherwise, with the King or headman of the town at which their cash-houses are situated; and under no pretence shall any other King or headman demand any come or dash whatever from such vessel; and also the said King or headman to supply the said ship with a suitable cash-house, on payment of five crews.

Article 14.—That after the usual payment to the King or headman for the use of the cash-house, if any agent or supercargo can prove that his cash-house has been illegally entered or broken into, and any property stolen therefrom by any of the natives, the said King or headman to be held responsible for the loss.

Article 15.—That any King, Chief, or trader, attempting or threatening to stop the trade of any vessel or supercargo after the usual come has been tendered for the privilege of trading, such King, Chief, or trader shall, at a meeting of the supercargoes, be summoned before the court to account for such stoppage, and if found guilty of illegal obstruction, shall be fined to such an extent as may be agreed upon.

Article 16.—That any person acting as pilot shall receive as compensation the value of one original crew for every three feet of the vessel's draught.

Article 17.—That whereas several boats have been frequently stopped and taken from alongside ships, and British subjects detained and maltreated, any aggression committed either on property or persons shall be visited by immediate punishment to the parties so offending, a special court called for the occasion, and the heaviest fine inflicted allowed by the laws.

Article 18.—That the regulations long existing, made by the natives, respecting intentionally watered or fomenting oil, shall still be in force.

Article 19.—That for any breach of any one Article of this Treaty the person or persons so offending be liable to whatever penalty the judge of the court may think proper to inflict, not exceeding 20 crews for a native, and not exceeding 300 crews for a master, supercargo, or agent.

Article 20.—That any supercargo or native, their employers or followers, appearing at or in the immediate vicinity of the court-house with fire-arms or any other offensive weapons, be heavily fined and expelled.

Given under our hands, on board Her Britannic Majesty's steam-vessel Bloodhound, laying in the River Cameroons, this 14th day of January, 1850.

(Signed)

THOS. J. HUTCHINSON, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the Bight of Biafra and the Island of Fernando Po.

G. J. WILLIAMS, Lieutenant Commanding Her Majesty's steam-vessel Bloodhound.

THOS. M. SIMPSON, Secretary to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.

DANL. MCGORRAN, Alexander Grant.

W. H. ASHMALL, Sir John Falstaff.

JOHN BOWERBANK, Guildford.

CHARLES TOWNSEND, Nimroud.

E. B. ELLIS, Tweed.

JOHN LILLEY, Resident.

(Their marks)

(Signed)
X KING BELL.
X PRESO BELL.
X JOSS.
X JIM QUAN.
X JOHN ACQUA.
X KING ACQUA.
X CHARLEY DIDO.
X NED DIDO.
X FIRST TOM DIDO.
X DIDO ACQUA.

DAHOMÉY.

TREATY with the KING and CHIEFS of DAHOMEY. Can-
nah, January 13th, 1852.

I, Thomas George Forbes, of Her Majesty's ship Philomel, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and the King and Chiefs of Dahomey and the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and their country, have agreed on the following Article and Condition:—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is for ever abolished in the territories of the King and Chiefs of Dahomey; and the King and Chiefs of Dahomey engage to make and proclaim a law prohibiting any of their subjects, or any person within their jurisdiction, from selling or assisting in the sale of any slaves for transportation to a foreign country; and the King and Chiefs of Dahomey promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break this law.

Dated January 13th, 1852.

In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals.

(L.S.)	THOS. GEO. FORBES.
	LOUIS FRASER, Vice-Consul, Dahomey.
	GEZO, King of Dahomey.
Their marks)	X MAYHOO.
	X YER-VO-GAR.

EGARRA.

TREATY with OCHIEH, Attah of Egarrá. Signed at
Iddah, September 6, 1841.

There shall be peace and friendship between the people of Great Britain and the people of Egarrá; and the slave trade shall be put down for ever in the Egarrá country; and the people of Great Britain and the people of Egarrá shall trade together innocently, justly, kindly, and usefully; and Captain Henry Dundas Trotter, Commander William Allen, Commander Bird Allen, and William Cook, Esquire, Commissioners on the part of the Queen of Great Britain, and Ochijeh, the Attah of Egarrá, on his own part and that of his people, do make the following agreement for these purposes:—

Article 1.—The slave trade shall be utterly abolished in the Egarrá country, and from the signing of this agreement, no persons whatever shall be removed out of the country for the purpose of being treated or dealt with as slaves; nor shall any persons whatever be allowed to be brought through the country, or any part thereof, for the purpose of being treated or dealt with as slaves, by way of exportation or otherwise; nor shall any persons whatever be imported into the country for the purpose of being dealt with as slaves; and no subject of the Egarrá country shall be in any way concerned in the exporting or importing slaves, or carrying on the slave trade, either within or without the limits of the country. The Chief promises to inflict reasonable punishment on all his subjects who may break this law.

Article 2.—The officers of the Queen of Great Britain may seize every vessel or boat of Egarrá found anywhere carrying on the trade in slaves, and may also seize every vessel or boat of other nations with whom a similar agreement has been made, found carrying on the trade in slaves in the waters belonging to the Chief of Egarrá; upon which seizure, and after regular condemnation, according to the provisions of this agreement, the slaves shall be made free, and the vessels or boats shall be destroyed.

Article 3.—That in all cases of the seizure of vessels and boats with slaves on board, under the provisions of this agreement, the said commissioners, or those of them who may be present, and in their absence, the commissioner or commanding officer on board the British vessel making the seizure, or any agent authorized for that purpose, shall, in presence of the Chief or headman appointed by him, make due examination and inquiry into the case, and shall condemn the said vessel or boat with the slaves on board, if satisfied that the provisions of this agreement have been contravened, or otherwise acquit and restore the same.

Article 4.—That from and after the signing of this agreement, no persons whatever, coming into the country, shall be reduced into slavery, or treated or used as slaves. All white persons whatever, and all British subjects, of whatever colour, at present detained in slavery, shall be immediately set free.

Article 5.—British people may freely come into the Egarrá country, and may stay in it, or pass through it; and they shall be treated as friends while in it, and they may leave the country with their property when they please.

Article 6.—Christians, of whatever nation or country, peaceably conducting themselves in the dominions of the Chief of Egarrá, shall be left in the free enjoyment and exercise of the Christian religion, and shall not be hindered or molested in their endeavours to teach the same to all persons whatever willing and desirous to be taught; nor shall any subject of Egarrá who may embrace the Christian faith be on that account, or on account of the teaching or exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any manner whatsoever.

Article 7.—British people may always trade freely with the people of Egarrá in every article which they may wish to buy or sell; and neither the British people nor the people of Egarrá shall ever be forced to buy or sell any article, nor shall they be prevented from buying or selling any article with whomsoever they please, and they shall not be compelled to employ an agent; and the customs and dues taken by the Chief of Egarrá in British goods sold in the Egarrá country shall in no case be more altogether than one-twentieth part of the goods so imported, or their ascertained value; and there shall be no duty, toll, or custom levied on goods exported.

Article 8.—The paths shall be kept open through the Egarrá country to other countries, so that British traders may carry goods of all kinds through the Egarrá country, to sell them elsewhere; and the traders of other countries may bring their goods through the Egarrá country to trade with the British people.

Article 9.—British people may buy and sell or hire lands and houses in the Egarrá country; and their houses shall not be entered without their consent, nor shall their goods be seized, nor their persons touched; and if British people are wronged or ill-treated by the people of Egarrá, the Chief of Egarrá shall punish those doing such wrong.

Article 10.—But British people must not break the laws of the Egarrá country; and when they are accused of breaking the laws, the Chief may detain the person charged with committing any grievous crime in safe custody, taking care that he be treated with humanity, and shall send a true account of the matter to the nearest place where there is a British force or authorized agent; and the commander of such British force, or authorized agent, shall send for the British person, who shall be tried according to British law, and shall be punished, if found guilty, and a report of such punishment shall be forwarded to the Chief for his satisfaction.

Article 11.—If the Egarrá people should take away the property of a British person, or should not pay their just debts to a British person, the Chief of Egarrá shall do all he can to make the Egarrá people restore the property and pay the debt; and if a British person should take away the property of the Egarrá people, or should not pay his just debts to the Egarrá people, he shall be subject to the laws of the country for the recovery of the same; provided always that no injury be done to his person. The Chief of Egarrá shall make known the fact to the commander of the British force nearest to the Egarrá country, or to the resident agent, if there is one; and the British commander or agent, whichever it may be, shall do all he can to make the British person restore the property and pay the debt.

Article 12.—The Queen of Great Britain may appoint an agent to visit Egarrá, or to reside there, in order to watch over the interests of the British people, and to see that this agreement is fulfilled; and such agent shall

always receive honour and protection in the Egarra country; and the Egarra Chief shall pay attention to what the agent says; and the person and property of the agent shall be sacred.

Article 13.—It is understood that all British vessels or boats are at liberty to navigate the River Niger, and its branches and tributaries, without the payment of any duties, tolls, or customs whatsoever. The Chief of Egarra promises to use his utmost endeavours to facilitate the conveyance of messengers and despatches to or from British people.

Article 14.—The power of sanctioning or modifying this Treaty is expressly reserved to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain.

Article 15.—Any infringement of this Treaty will subject the Chief of Egarra to the severe displeasure of the Queen of Great Britain, and the loss of the duties herein stipulated for.

Article 16.—The Chief of Egarra shall, within 48 hours of the date of this agreement, make a law for carrying the whole of it into effect, and shall proclaim that law, and the Chief of Egarra shall put that law in force from that time for ever.

Article 17.—The Queen of Great Britain, out of friendship for the Chief of Egarra, and because the Chief of Egarra has made this agreement, gives him the following presents:—1 double-barrelled gun, 1 pair of ornamental pistols, 1 gilt sabre, 1 case containing scissors, knife, and razors; 12 hatchets, 2 hand-saws, 12 hoes, 1 silk velvet robe, 1 printed muslin robe, 1 velvet cap, 1 pair of silk trousers, 1 silk waistcoat, 10 yards of crimson silk, 10 yards of merino, 5 yards of scarlet cloth, 5 yards of blue cloth, 2 pieces of printed cotton, 4 strings of beads, 2 cut garnet necklaces, 2 pairs of bracelets, 2 bangles, 1 piece of shirting, 1 piece of maddapolan, 1 piece of baft, 1 pair of boots, 1 pair of slippers, 1 large looking-glass, 12 small looking-glasses, 1 elephant gun, 1 drum, 1 tambourine, 1 large silk umbrella, 1 piece of Turkey red towel, 2 pieces of handkerchiefs, 1 telescope, 12 padlocks, 2 lamps, 12 snuff-boxes, 12 coronation medals, 12 nuptial medals, 1 piece of muslin, gold and mull; 5 ounces of real coral, 1 quire writing paper, 12 pairs of spectacles, 2 pairs of ear-rings, 1 oil press. And the Chief of Egarra hereby acknowledges he has received those articles.

And so we, Captain Henry Dundas Trotter, Commander William Allen, Commander Bird Allen, and William Cook, Esquire, on behalf of the Queen of Great Britain, and Ochijeh, the Attah of Egarra, have made this agreement, and have signed it in triplicate, at Iddah, in the presence of Almighty God, this 6th day of September, in the year of our Lord Jesus Christ 1841.

And this agreement shall stand for ever.

H. D. TROTTER, First Commissioner.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Second Commissioner.
BIRD ALLEN, Third Commissioner.
W. COOK, Fourth Commissioner.

Signed in the presence and with the authority of Ochijeh, Attah of Egarra, by the Judge of Iddah, it being contrary to custom for the Attah to sign any document.

(His mark) X LABO, Chief Judge of Iddah.

EG-BA.

ENGAGEMENT between Her Majesty the QUEEN of ENGLAND and the CHIEFS of the EGBA NATION, for the ABOLITION of the TRAFFIC in SLAVES. Signed at Abbeokuta on the 5th day of January, 1852.

Frederick Edwyn Forbes, Esquire, Additional Commander of Her Majesty's ship Penelope, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and the Chiefs of the Egba Nation and of the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and of their country, have agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions:—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is for ever abolished in the territories of the Chiefs of the Egba Nation, and the Chiefs of the Egba Nation

engage to make and to proclaim a law prohibiting any of their subjects, or any person within their jurisdiction, from selling or assisting in the sale of any slave for transportation to a foreign country; and the Chiefs of the Egba Nation promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break this law.

Article 2.—No European, or other person whatever, shall be permitted to reside within the territory of the Chiefs of the Egba Nation for the purpose of carrying on in any way the traffic of slaves; and no houses, or stores, or buildings of any kind whatever shall be erected for the purpose of slave trade within the territory of the Chiefs of the Egba Nation; and if any such houses, stores, or buildings shall at any future time be erected, and the Chiefs of the Egba Nation shall fail or be unable to destroy them, they may be destroyed by any British officers employed for suppression of slave trade.

Article 3.—If at any time it shall appear that slave trade has been carried on through or from the territory of the Chiefs of the Egba Nation, the slave trade may be put down by Great Britain by force upon that territory, and British officers may seize the boats of the Egba Nation found anywhere carrying on the slave trade; and the Chiefs of the Egba Nation will be subject to a severe act of displeasure on the part of the Queen of England.

Article 4.—The slaves now held for exportation shall be delivered up to Commander F. E. Forbes, R.N., for the purpose of being carried to a British colony, and there liberated; and all the implements of slave trade, and the barracons, or buildings exclusively used in the slave trade, shall be forthwith destroyed.

Article 5.—Europeans or other persons now engaged in the slave trade are to be expelled the country; the houses, stores, or buildings hitherto employed as slave factories, if not converted to lawful purposes within three months of the conclusion of this engagement, are to be destroyed.

Article 6.—The subjects of the Queen of England may always trade freely with the subjects of the Chiefs of the Egba Nation in every article they may wish to buy and sell in all the places and ports and rivers within the territories of the Chiefs of the Egba Nation, and throughout the whole of their dominions; and the Chiefs of the Egba Nation pledge themselves to show no favour and give no privilege to the ships and traders of other countries which they do not show to those of England.

Article 7.—The Chiefs of the Egba Nation declare that no human beings shall at any time be sacrificed within their territories on account of religious or other ceremonies, and that they will prevent the barbarous practice of murdering prisoners captured in war.

Article 8.—Complete protection shall be afforded to missionaries or ministers of the Gospel, of whatever nation or country, following their vocation of spreading the knowledge and doctrines of Christianity, and extending the benefits of civilization, within the territory of the Chiefs of the Egba Nation. Encouragement shall be given to such missionaries or ministers in the pursuits of industry, in building houses for their residence, and schools and chapels. They shall not be hindered or molested in their endeavours to teach the doctrines of Christianity to all persons willing and desirous to be taught; nor shall any subjects of the Chiefs of the Egba Nation who may embrace the Christian faith be on that account, or on account of the teaching or exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any manner whatsoever. The Chiefs of the Egba Nation further agree to set apart a piece of land, within a convenient distance of the principal towns, to be used as a burial-ground for Christian persons; and the funerals and sepulchres of the dead shall not be disturbed in any way or upon any account.

Article 9.—Power is hereby expressly reserved to the Government of France to become a party to this Treaty, if it shall think fit, agreeably with the provision contained in Article 5 of the Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the French for the suppression of the traffic in slaves, signed in London, May 29th, 1845.

In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals, at Abbeokuta, this 5th day of January, 1852.

(Signed)
(Their marks) X SAGBUA. } Presidents of
X OBASARON. } Abbeokuta
X OGBONNA. } or the Egba
X SOKENO. } Race.
X TAMBACA, Balagon of Ike-reku.
X AKIONME, for ARROBA, Egba Agorra.
X MEMUNU, Owu.
X LOGEMO, Owe.

Witnesses:
HENRY TOWNSEND, C.M.S.
ISAAC SMITH, C.M.S.
THOMAS J. BOWEN, Am. B.M.
Signed and sealed in my presence.
(Signed) F. E. FORBES, Commander.

SUPPLEMENTARY TREATY.

Article 1.—That Sierra Leone Africans, natives of whatsoever country, are not to be permitted to be kidnapped.

Article 2.—That we will not attempt to hinder the advance of missionaries, merchants, or others, into the interior.

In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals, at Abbeokuta, this 5th day of January, 1852.

(Signed)
(Their marks.) X SAGBUA.
X OBASARON.
X OGBONNA.
X SOKENO.
X TAMBACA.
X AKIONME, for ARROBA.
X MEMUNU.
X LOGEMO.

Witnesses:
HENRY TOWNSEND, C.M.S.
ISAAC SMITH, C.M.S.
THOMAS J. BOWEN, Am. B.M.
Signed and sealed in my presence.
(Signed) F. E. FORBES, Commander, R.N.

EPE.

AGREEMENT entered into this 28th day of Sept., 1854, between KOSOKO, his Caboceers and Chiefs, and BENJAMIN CAMPBELL, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the Bight of Benin, and THOMAS MILLER, Esq., Commander of Her Majesty's Sloop Crane, Senior Officer in the Bights of Benin and Biafra.

Article 1.—Kosoko, his Caboceers and Chiefs, solemnly pledge themselves to make no attempt to regain possession of Lagos, either by threats, hostilities, or stratagem.

Article 2.—Kosoko, his Caboceers and Chiefs, claim Palma as their port of trade, and Benjamin Campbell, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, and Thomas Miller, Esq., Commander and Senior Naval Officer in the Bights, engage to recognize Palma as the port of Kosoko, his Caboceers and Chiefs, for all purposes of legitimate trade.

Article 3.—Kosoko, his Caboceers and Chiefs, do most solemnly pledge themselves to abandon the slave trade—that is, the export of slaves from Africa; also not to allow any slave-trader to reside at their port, or at any other place within their jurisdiction and influence.

Article 4.—Kosoko, his Caboceers and Chiefs, solemnly bind themselves to give every protection and assistance to such merchants and traders as may wish to reside among them for the purpose of carrying on legitimate trade; also to assist Her Britannic Majesty's Consul to re-open the markets on the Jaboo shore—viz., Agienee,

Ecorodo, and Abayee, and in maintaining order and security at those markets.

Article 5.—There shall be levied at the port of Palma an export duty of one head of cowries for every puncheon of palm oil, of the average size of one hundred and twenty gallons, and two strings of cowries per lb. on all ivory exported from the above port, for the benefit of Kosoko.

Article 6.—B. Campbell, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, engages on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, that for the due and faithful performance of this engagement on the part of Kosoko, his Caboceers and Chiefs, here shall be paid to Kosoko by Her Majesty's Government an annual allowance for his life of two thousand heads of cowries, or one thousand dollars, at his option.

Article 7.—This engagement to have full force and effect from this day, and until annulled by Her Britannic Majesty's Government.

Signed up the Lagoon at Epé, this 28th day of September, 1854.

(Their marks) X KOSOKO.
Caboceers and Chiefs:—
X OLOOSEMA.
X OLOTO.
X PELLEW.
X TAPA.
X AGENTIA.
X BOSOOPO.
X AGAGOO.
X OBATCHI.
X WHYDOBAH.
X BALOO.
X AFSE.
X OLEESAU.
X ETTEE.
X LOMOSA.
X OTCHODEE.

(Signed) B. CAMPBELL, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the Bight of Benin.
THOS. MILLER, Commander of Her Majesty's Sloop Crane, and Senior Officer of the Bights of Benin and Biafra.

In the presence of
HERBERT L. RYVES, Lieutenant-Commander of Minx.
W. P. BRAUND, Master, Her Majesty's Sloop Crane.
FRANCIS WM. DAVIS, Assistant-Surgeon, Minx.
GEO. BATT. SCALA, Merchant of Lagos.
W. R. HANSEN, Merchant of Lagos.
JOSE PEDRO DA COSTA ROY, Merchant of Lagos.
S. B. WILLIAMS, Merchant of Lagos, and Interpreter.

GRAND POPO.

ENGAGEMENT between Her Majesty the QUEEN of ENGLAND and the CHIEFS of GRAND POPO, for the ABOLITION of the TRAFFIC in SLAVES. Signed at Grand Popo, February 2, 1852.

I, Thomas George Forbes, Esq., Commander of Her Majesty's ship Philomel, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and the Chiefs of Grand Popo and of the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and of their country, have agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions:—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is for ever abolished in the territories of the Chiefs of Grand Popo, and the Chiefs of Grand Popo engage to make and to proclaim a law prohibiting any of their subjects, or any person within their jurisdiction, from selling or assisting in the sale of any slave for transportation to a foreign country; and the Chiefs of Grand Popo promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break this law.

Article 2.—No European, or other person whatever, shall be permitted to reside within the territory of the Chiefs of Grand Popo for the purpose of carrying on in any way the traffic in slaves; and no houses or stores, or buildings of any kind whatever, shall be erected for the

purpose of slave trade within the territory of the Chiefs of Grand Popo; and if any such houses, stores, or buildings shall at any future time be erected, and the Chiefs of Grand Popo shall fail or be unable to destroy them, they may be destroyed by any British officers employed for the suppression of slave trade.

Article 3.—If at any time it shall appear that slave trade has been carried on through or from the territory of the Chiefs of Grand Popo, the slave trade may be put down by Great Britain by force upon that territory, and British officers may seize the boats of Grand Popo found anywhere carrying on the slave trade: and the chiefs of Grand Popo will be subject to a severe act of displeasure on the part of the Queen of England.

Article 4.—The slaves now held for exportation shall be delivered up to Commodore H. W. Bruce, or any officer duly authorized by him to receive them, for the purpose of being carried to a British colony, and there liberated; and all the implements of slave trade, and the barracoons, or buildings exclusively used in the slave trade, shall be forthwith destroyed.

Article 5.—Europeans or other persons now engaged in the slave trade are to be expelled the country; the houses, stores, or buildings hitherto employed as slave factories, if not converted to lawful purposes within three months of the conclusion of this engagement, are to be destroyed.

Article 6.—The subjects of the Queen of England may always trade freely with the people of Grand Popo in every article they may wish to buy and sell in all the places and ports and rivers within the territories of the Chiefs of Grand Popo, and throughout the whole of their dominions; and the Chiefs of Grand Popo pledge themselves to show no favour and give no privilege to the ships and traders of other countries which they do not show to those of England.

Article 7.—The Chiefs of Grand Popo declare that no human beings shall be sacrificed on account of religious or other ceremonies, and that they will prevent the barbarous practice of murdering prisoners captured in war.

Article 8.—Complete protection shall be afforded to missionaries or ministers of the Gospel, of whatever nation or country, following their vocation of spreading the knowledge and doctrines of Christianity, and extending the benefits of civilization, within the territory of the Chiefs of Grand Popo. Encouragement shall be given to such missionaries or ministers in the pursuits of industry, in building houses for their residence, and schools and chapels. They shall not be hindered or molested in their endeavours to teach the doctrines of Christianity to all persons willing and desirous to be taught; nor shall any subjects of the Chiefs of Grand Popo who may embrace the Christian faith be on that account, or on account of the teaching or exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any manner whatsoever. The Chiefs of Grand Popo further agree to set apart a piece of land, within a convenient distance of the town, to be used as a burial-ground for Christian persons; and the funerals and sepulchres of the dead shall not be disturbed in any way or upon any account.

Article 9.—Power is hereby expressly reserved to the Government of France to become a party to this Treaty, if it should think fit, agreeably with the provision contained in the Fifth Article of the Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the French for the suppression of the traffic in slaves, signed in London, May 29th, 1845.

In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals, at Grand Popo, the 2nd day of February, 1852.

(Signed)

THOS. GEO. FORBES.

(Their marks)

AL-LEE-FAR.
JOHN BASSORA.

Witnesses:

LOUIS FRASER, Her Majesty's Vice-Consul for the Kingdom of Dahomey.

JOHN TWEEDIE, Paymaster and Purser, Her Majesty's Ship Philomel.

I. P. BROWN, Linguist.

The above Treaty was signed and sealed in our presence.

JABOO.

ENGAGEMENT between Her Majesty the QUEEN of ENGLAND and the KING and CHIEFS of JABOO, for the ABOLITION of the TRAFFIC in SLAVES. Signed at Lagos, 25th day of February, 1852.

Arthur Parry Eardley Wilmot, Esquire, Commander of Her Majesty's ship Harlequin, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and the King and Chiefs of Jaboo and of the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and of their country, have agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions:—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is for ever abolished in the territories of the King and Chiefs of Jaboo, and the King and Chiefs of Jaboo engage to make and to proclaim a law prohibiting any of their subjects, or any person within their jurisdiction, from selling or assisting in the sale of any slave for transportation to a foreign country; and the King and Chiefs of Jaboo promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break this law.

Article 2.—No European, or other person whatever, shall be permitted to reside within the territory of the King and Chiefs of Jaboo for the purpose of carrying on in any way the traffic in slaves; and no houses, or stores, or buildings of any kind whatever shall be erected for the purpose of slave trade within the territory of the King and Chiefs of Jaboo; and if any such houses, stores, or building shall at any future time be erected, and the King and Chiefs of Jaboo shall fail or be unable to destroy them, they may be destroyed by any British officers employed for the suppression of slave trade.

Article 3.—If at any time it shall appear that slave trade has been carried on through or from the territory of the King and Chiefs of Jaboo, the slave trade may be put down by Great Britain by force upon that territory, and British officers may seize the boats of Jaboo found anywhere carrying on the slave trade; and the King and Chiefs of Jaboo will be subject to a severe act of displeasure on the part of the Queen of England.

Article 4.—The subjects of the Queen of England may always trade freely with the people of Jaboo in every article they may wish to buy and sell in all the places and ports and rivers within the territories of the King and Chiefs of Jaboo, and throughout the whole of their dominions and the King and Chiefs of Jaboo pledge themselves to show no favour and give no privilege to the ships and traders of other countries which they do not show to those of England.

Article 5.—The slaves now held for exportation shall be delivered up to any British officer duly authorized to receive them, for the purpose of being carried to a British colony, and there liberated; and all the implements of slave trade, and the barracoons, or buildings exclusively used in the slave trade, shall be forthwith destroyed.

Article 6.—Europeans or other persons now engaged in the slave trade are to be expelled the country; the houses, stores, or buildings hitherto employed as slave factories, if not converted to lawful purposes within three months of the conclusion of this engagement, are to be destroyed.

Article 7.—The King and Chiefs of Jaboo declare that no human beings shall at any time be sacrificed within their territories on account of religious or other ceremonies, and that they will prevent the barbarous practice of murdering prisoners captured in war.

Article 8.—Complete protection shall be afforded to missionaries or ministers of the Gospel, of whatever nation or country, following their vocation of spreading the knowledge and doctrines of Christianity, and extending the benefits of civilization, within the territory of the King and Chiefs of Jaboo. Encouragement shall be given to such missionaries or ministers in the pursuits of industry, in building houses for their residence, and schools and chapels. They shall not be hindered or molested in their endeavours to teach the doctrines of Christianity to all persons willing and desirous to be taught; nor shall any subjects of the King and Chiefs of

Jaboo who may embrace the Christian faith be on that account, or on account of the teaching or exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any manner whatsoever. The King and Chiefs of Jaboo further agree to set apart a piece of land, within a convenient distance of the principal towns, to be used as a burial-ground for Christian persons; and the funerals and sepulchres of the dead shall not be disturbed in any way or upon any account.

Article 9.—Power is hereby expressly reserved to the Government of France to become a party to this Treaty, if it should think fit, agreeably with the provision contained in the Fifth Article of the Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the French for the suppression of the traffic in slaves, signed at London, May 29, 1845.

In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals, at Lagos, this 25th day of February, 1852.

(Signed) ARTHUR E. WILMOT, Commander, Her Majesty's Sloop Harlequin.

NORMAN B. BEDINGFIELD, Lieutenant commanding Her Majesty's Steam-vessel Jackal.

C. F. F. BOUGHIEY, Lieutenant, Her Majesty's Sloop Harlequin.

(Their marks) X IBAGOLE, King of Jaboo.
X QUITCHEROE, Chief of Jaboo.
X GAZA, Chief of Jaboo.
X OGBAYE, Chief of Jaboo.
X BAWEWOE, Chief of Jaboo.
X OKATU, Chief of Jaboo.
X OKUMADIE, Chief of Jaboo.

Witnesses:

THOMAS EARL, Master.

EDWD. J. BENNETT, Pay-

master and Purser.

J. N. WICKER, Clerk.

Her Majesty's Sloop Harlequin.

LAGOS.

ENGAGEMENT between Her Majesty the QUEEN of ENGLAND and the KING and CHIEFS of LAGOS, for the ABOLITION of the TRAFFIC in SLAVES. Signed at Lagos, on board Her Majesty's Ship Penelope, on the 1st day of January, 1852.

Commodore Henry William Bruce, Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's ships and vessels on the West Coast of Africa, and John Beecroft, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul in the Bights of Benin and Biafra, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and the King and Chiefs of Lagos and of the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and of their country, have agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions:—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is for ever abolished in the territories of the King and Chiefs of Lagos; and the King and Chiefs of Lagos engage to make and to proclaim a law prohibiting any of their subjects, or any person within their jurisdiction, from selling or assisting in the sale of any slave for transportation to a foreign country; and the King and Chiefs of Lagos promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break this law.

Article 2.—No European or other person whatever shall be permitted to reside within the territory of the King and Chiefs of Lagos for the purpose of carrying on in any way the traffic in slaves; and no houses or stores, or buildings of any kind whatever, shall be erected for the purpose of slave trade within the territory of the King and Chiefs of Lagos; and if any such houses, stores, or buildings shall at any future time be erected, and the King and Chiefs of Lagos shall fail or be unable to destroy them, they may be destroyed by any British officers employed for the suppression of slave trade.

Article 3.—If at any time it shall appear that slave trade has been carried on through or from the territory of the King and Chiefs of Lagos, the slave trade may be put down by Great Britain by force upon that territory, and British officers may seize the boats of Lagos found anywhere carrying on the slave trade; and the King and

Chiefs of Lagos will be subject to a severe act of displeasure on the part of the Queen of England.

Article 4.—The slaves now held for exportation shall be delivered up to any British officer duly authorized to receive them, for the purpose of being carried to a British colony, and there liberated; and all the implements of slave trade, and the barracoons, or buildings exclusively used in the slave trade, shall be forthwith destroyed.

Article 5.—Europeans or other persons now engaged in the slave trade are to be expelled the country; the houses, stores, or buildings hitherto employed as slave factories, if not converted to lawful purposes within three months of the conclusion of this engagement, are to be destroyed.

Article 6.—The subjects of the Queen of England may always trade freely with the people of Lagos in every article they may wish to buy and sell in all the places and ports and rivers within the territories of the King and Chiefs of Lagos, and throughout the whole of their dominions; and the King and Chiefs of Lagos pledge themselves to show no favour and give no privilege to the ships and traders of other countries which they do not show to those of England.

Article 7.—The King and Chiefs of Lagos declare that no human beings shall at any time be sacrificed within their territories on account of religious or other ceremonies, and that they will prevent the barbarous practice of murdering prisoners captured in war.

Article 8.—Complete protection shall be afforded to missionaries or ministers of the Gospel, of whatever nation or country, following their vocation of spreading the knowledge and doctrines of Christianity, and extending the benefits of civilization, within the territory of the King and Chiefs of Lagos. Encouragement shall be given to such missionaries or ministers in the pursuits of industry, in building houses for their residence, and schools and chapels. They shall not be hindered or molested in their endeavours to teach the doctrines of Christianity to all persons willing and desirous to be taught; nor shall any subjects of the King and Chiefs of Lagos who may embrace the Christian faith be on that account, or on account of the teaching or exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any manner whatsoever. The King and Chiefs of Lagos further agree to set apart a piece of land, within a convenient distance of the principal towns, to be used as a burial-ground for Christian persons; and the funerals and sepulchres of the dead shall not be disturbed in any way or upon any account.

Article 9.—Power is hereby expressly reserved to the Government of France to become a party to this Treaty, if it should think fit, agreeably with the provision contained in the Fifth Article of the Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the French for the suppression of the traffic in slaves, signed at London, May 29, 1845.

In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals, at Lagos, on board Her Majesty's ship Penelope, this 1st day of January, 1852.

(Signed)

H. W. BRUCE.

(Their marks)

JOHN BEECROFT.
X KING AKITOYE.
X ATCHOOBOO.
X KOSAE.

Witnesses:

LEWIS T. JONES, Captain, Her Majesty's Ship Samson.

H. LYSTAR, Captain, Her Majesty's Ship Penelope.

W. LYCKMAN, Secretary to Commander-in-Chief.

LITTLE POPO.

ENGAGEMENT between Her Majesty the QUEEN of ENGLAND and the CHIEFS of LITTLE POPO, for the ABOLITION of the TRAFFIC in SLAVES. Signed at Little Popo, January 24, 1852.

I, Thomas George Forbes, Esquire, Commander of Her Majesty's ship Philomel, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and the Chiefs of Little Popo

and of the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and of their country, have agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions:—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is for ever abolished in the territories of the Chiefs of Little Popo; and the Chiefs of Little Popo engage to make and to proclaim a law prohibiting any of their subjects, or any person within their jurisdiction, from selling or assisting in the sale of any slave for transportation to a foreign country; and the Chiefs of Little Popo promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break this law.

Article 2.—No European or other person whatever shall be permitted to reside within the territory of the Chiefs of Little Popo for the purpose of carrying on in any way the traffic in slaves; and no houses, or stores, or buildings of any kind whatever shall be erected for the purpose of slave trade within the territory of the Chiefs of Little Popo; and if any such houses, stores, or buildings shall at any future time be erected, and the Chiefs of Little Popo shall fail or be unable to destroy them, they may be destroyed by any British officers employed for the suppression of slave trade.

Article 3.—If at any time it shall appear that slave trade has been carried on through or from the territory of the Chiefs of Little Popo, the slave trade may be put down by Great Britain by force upon that territory, and British officers may seize the boats of Little Popo found anywhere carrying on the slave trade; and the Chiefs of Little Popo will be subject to a severe act of displeasure on the part of the Queen of England.

Article 4.—The slaves now held for exportation shall be delivered up to Commodore H. W. Bruce, or any officer duly authorized by him to receive them, for the purpose of being carried to a British colony, and there liberated; and all the implements of slave trade and the barracoons, or buildings used in the slave trade, shall be forth with destroyed.

Article 5.—Europeans or other persons now engaged in the slave trade are to be expelled the country; the houses, stores, or buildings hitherto employed as slave factories, if not converted to lawful purposes within three months of the conclusion of this engagement, are to be destroyed.

Article 6.—The subjects of the Queen of England may always trade freely with the people of Little Popo in every article they may wish to buy and sell in all the places and ports and rivers within the territories of the Chiefs of Little Popo, and throughout the whole of their dominions; and the Chiefs of Little Popo pledge themselves to show no favour and give no privilege to the ships and traders of other countries which they do not show to those of England.

Article 7.—The Chiefs of Little Popo declare that no human beings shall be sacrificed on account of religious or other ceremonies, and that they will prevent the barbarous practice of murdering prisoners captured in war.

Article 8.—Complete protection shall be afforded to missionaries or ministers of the Gospel, of whatever nation or country, following their vocation of spreading the knowledge and doctrines of Christianity, and extending the benefits of civilization, within the territory of the Chiefs of Little Popo. Encouragement shall be given to such missionaries or ministers in the pursuits of industry, and in building houses for their residence, and schools and chapels. They shall not be molested or hindered in their endeavours to teach the doctrines of Christianity to all persons willing and desirous to be taught; nor shall any subjects of the Chiefs of Little Popo who may embrace the Christian faith be on that account, or on account of the teaching or exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any manner whatsoever. The Chiefs of Little Popo further agree to set apart a piece of land, within a convenient distance of the town, to be used as a burial-ground for Christian persons; and the funerals and sepulchres of the dead shall not be disturbed in any way or upon any account.

Article 9.—Power is hereby expressly reserved to the

Government of France to become a party to this Treaty, if it should think fit, agreeably with the provision contained in Article 5 of the Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the French for the suppression of the traffic in slaves, signed in London, May 29, 1845.

In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals, at New London, Little Popo, this 24th day of January, 1852.

(Signed)

GEORGE LAWSON.

THOS. GEO. FORBES.

(Their marks)

✕ AH-SHAM-BO GAR-GAL.

✕ AH-SHAM-SO DONOVEE.

Witnesses:

LOUIS FRASER, Her Majesty's Vice-Consul for the Kingdom of Dahomey.

JOHN TWEEDIE, Paymaster and Purser.

J. P. BROWN.

J. HOGARTH.

EDMD. GR. GUNNEL.

The above Treaty was signed and sealed in our presence.

PORTO NOVO.

ENGAGEMENT between Her Majesty the QUEEN of ENGLAND and the KING and CHIEFS of PORTO NOVO, for the ABOLITION of the TRAFFIC in SLAVES. Signed at Porto Novo, on board Her Majesty's Ship Harlequin, on the 11th day of January, 1852.

Commodore Henry William Bruce, Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's ships and vessels on the West Coast of Africa; John Becroft, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul in the Bights of Benin and Biafra; and Arthur Parry Eardley Wilmot, Esq., Commander of Her Majesty's ship Harlequin, and Senior Officer present, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England; and the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo and of the neighbourhood, on the part of themselves and of their country, have agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions:—

Article 1.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is for ever abolished in the territories of the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo; and the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo engage to make and to proclaim a law prohibiting any of their subjects, or any person within their jurisdiction, from selling or assisting in the sale of any slave for transportation to a foreign country; and the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break this law.

Article 2.—No European, or other person whatever, shall be permitted to reside within the territory of the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo for the purpose of carrying on in any way the traffic in slaves; and no houses, or stores, or buildings of any kind whatever shall be erected for the purposes of slave trade within the territory of the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo; and if any such houses, stores, or buildings shall at any future time be erected, and the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo shall fail or be unable to destroy them, they may be destroyed by any British officers employed for the suppression of slave trade.

Article 3.—If at any time it shall appear that slave trade has been carried on through or from the territory of the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo, the slave trade may be put down by Great Britain by force upon that territory, and British officers may seize the boats of Porto Novo found anywhere carrying on the slave trade; and the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo will be subject to a severe act of displeasure on the part of the Queen of England.

Article 4.—The slaves now held for exportation shall be delivered up to any British officer duly authorized to receive them, for the purpose of being carried to a British colony, and there liberated; and all the implements of slave trade, and the barracoons, or buildings exclusively used in the slave trade, shall be forthwith destroyed.

Article 5.—Europeans or other persons now engaged in the slave trade are to be expelled the country; the houses, stores, or buildings hitherto employed as slave factories, if not converted to lawful purposes within three

months of the conclusion of this engagement, are to be destroyed.

Article 6.—The subjects of the Queen of England may always trade freely with the people of Porto Novo in every article they may wish to buy and sell, in all the places and ports and rivers within the territories of the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo, and throughout the whole of their dominions; and the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo pledge themselves to show no favour and give no privilege to the ships and traders of other countries which they do not show to those of England.

Article 7.—The King and Chiefs of Porto Novo declare that no human beings shall at any time be sacrificed within their territories on account of religious or other ceremonies, and that they will prevent the barbarous practice of murdering prisoners captured in war.

Article 8.—Complete protection shall be afforded to missionaries or ministers of the Gospel, of whatever nation or country, following their vocation of spreading the knowledge and doctrines of Christianity, and extending the benefits of civilization, within the territory of the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo. Encouragement shall be given to such missionaries or ministers in the pursuits of industry, in building houses for their residence, and schools and chapels. They shall not be hindered or molested in their endeavours to teach the doctrines of Christianity to all persons willing and desirous to be taught; nor shall any subjects of the King and Chiefs of Porto Novo who may embrace the Christian faith be on that account, or on account of the teaching or exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any manner whatsoever. The King and Chiefs of Porto Novo further agree to set apart a piece of land, within a convenient distance of the principal town, to be used as a burial-ground for Christian persons; and the funerals and sepulchres of the dead shall not be disturbed in any way or upon any account.

Article 9.—Power is hereby expressly reserved to the Government of France to become a party to this Treaty, if it shall think fit, agreeably with the provision contained in Article 5 of the Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the French for the suppression of the traffic in slaves, signed in London, May 29, 1845.

In faith of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals, at Porto Novo, on board Her Britannic Majesty's ship Harlequin, this 17th day of January, 1852.

ARTHUR E. WILMOT, Commander.

C. F. F. BOUGHEY, Senior Lieutenant.

THOS. EARL, Master.

(Their marks)

✕ SUGEE, King of Porto Novo.

✕ GOGA, Chief of Porto Novo.

✕ SOGA, Chief of Porto Novo.

Witnesses:

T. J. HARAN, Assistant-Surgeon.

ARTHUR R. WRIGHT, Midshipman.

J. N. WICKER, Clerk.

LIBERIA.

TREATY of FRIENDSHIP and COMMERCE between HER MAJESTY and the REPUBLIC of LIBERIA. Signed at London, November 21, 1848.

[Ratifications exchanged at London, August 1, 1849.]

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Republic of Liberia, being desirous to conclude a Treaty of Peace and Friendship, and to regulate thereby the commercial intercourse between the dominions and subjects of Her Majesty and the territories and citizens of the Republic, Her Majesty has for this purpose named as her Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

The Right Honourable Henry John Viscount Palmerston, Baron Temple, a Peer of Ireland, a Member of Her Britannic Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign

Affairs; and the Right Honourable Henry Labouchere, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, and President of the Committee of Privy Council for Affairs of Trade and Foreign Plantations;

And the Republic of Liberia having, by resolutions of the Legislature, bearing date the 4th of February, 1848, authorized and empowered Joseph Jenkins Roberts, the President of the Republic, to conclude such Treaty on behalf of the Republic;

The Plenipotentiaries of Her Majesty, and the said President of the Republic, after having communicated to each other their respective powers, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

Article 9.—Slavery and the slave trade being perpetually abolished in the Republic of Liberia, the Republic engages that a law shall be passed declaring it to be piracy for any Liberian citizen or vessel to be engaged or concerned in the slave trade. The Republic engages to permit any British vessel of war which may be furnished with special instructions under the Treaties between Great Britain and Foreign Powers for the prevention of the slave trade to visit any vessels sailing under the Liberian flag which may, on reasonable grounds, be suspected of being engaged in the slave trade; and if, by the result of the visit, it should appear to the officer in command of such British vessel of war that the suspicions which led thereto are well grounded, the vessel shall be sent without delay to a Liberian port, and shall be delivered up to the Liberian authorities, to be proceeded against according to the laws of the Republic.

Article 10.—The Republic of Liberia further engages to permit any British vessel of war which may be furnished with special instructions as aforesaid to visit on the Coast within the jurisdiction of the Republic, or in the ports of the same, any vessel which may be suspected of being engaged in the slave trade, and which shall be found sailing under any flag whatever, or without any flag; and if the suspicions which led to the visit should appear to the officer in command of such British vessel of war to be well grounded, to detain such vessel, in order to send it as soon as possible before the competent court for adjudication. Duly constituted ports of entry in the Republic of Liberia shall be excepted from the operation of the stipulations of the present Article, and no vessel shall be visited by a British cruiser within the limits of such ports, except on permission specially granted by the local authorities.

Done at London, the 21st day of November, in the year of our Lord 1848.

(L.S.) PALMERSTON.
(L.S.) H. LABOUCHERE.
(L.S.) J. J. ROBERTS.

JELLAH COFFEE.

TREATY of PEACE entered into at Jellah Coffee this 22nd day of June, 1874 (A.D.), between KINGS TACKIE and SOLOMON of ACCRA; King DOSOO of ADDAH, and CHARLES CAMERON LEES, Esquire, Acting Administrator of Her Majesty's Government on the Gold Coast, and Commodore Sir WILLIAM NATHAN WRIGHT HEWETT, Victoria Cross, Knight Commander of the Bath, Commanding the West African Squadron, on behalf of Her Majesty the QUEEN of ENGLAND, on the one part, and the undermentioned representatives of the Ahwoonah Nation on the other part—namely:

ADJABA, Chief of Ahwoonah.
FOLEE, Chief of Jellah Coffee.
COCUMAY (for Aholu), War Captain of Ahwoonah.
TAMEKLO, Chief of Hootay.
JOSEPH AKROBOTU, Chief of Seroboty.
TRINGEE, Captain of Anqako.
TABOLU, Interpreter.

AFADDE, Interpreter.

GELO, for Anegasby, Chief of Quittah.

POSOO, Captain of Jellah Coffee.

ALIQUO, Chief of Anyako.

AGUDAGO, Chief of Fiaho.

AGBLEVO, Chief of Aliove.

NYAHO, Chief of Jalame.

LETSHA, Chief of Aveno.

JABA, Chief of Afyarengba.

MOGOLU, Chief of Feta.

AMEDOMY (for Antonio, Chief of Whey).

The following Articles being fully discussed and understood, are agreed to:—

1. That there shall be peace and friendship between the represented nations henceforth and for ever.

2. That the River Volta shall be kept open for all lawful traders, and both parties to this Treaty shall use their best efforts to discourage any dishonest or unlawful interference with legitimate traders of whatever country or nation.

3. With the view to remove any doubts which the natives might entertain as to the right of Her Majesty the Queen of England to occupy Jellah Coffee, Quittah, and any other places deemed necessary to be held in order to place the Ahwoonah country, or any portion of it, under the same jurisdiction as is exercised by Her Majesty over the other portions of the Gold Coast:

It is hereby further agreed that, should it seem fit to Her Majesty's Government, they shall occupy any such places as may appear to them expedient for and on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen of England.

In proof of our truth and sincerity, we subscribe our names to this Treaty, a copy of which is to be retained by each party.

(Signed) C. C. LEES, Acting Administrator of Her Majesty's Government on the Gold Coast.

W. N. W. HEWETT, Commodore and Senior Officer of the West African Squadron.

(Their marks)

X KING TACKIE, King of Accra.
 X EDWARD SOLOMON, King of Accra.
 X KING DOSOO, King of Addah.
 X POSOO, King of Jellah Coffee.
 X ADJABA, Chief of Ahwoonah.
 X FOLEE, Chief of Jellah Coffee.
 X COCUMAY (for Aholu, War Captain of Ahwoonah).
 X TAMEKLO, Chief of Hootay.
 X JOSEPH AKROBOTU, Chief of Seroboy.
 X TRINGEE, Captain of Angeko.
 X TABOLU, Interpreter.
 X AFADDE, Interpreter.
 X ALIQUO, Chief of Fiaho.
 X AGUDAGO, Chief of Anyako.
 X AGBLEVO, Chief of Aliove.
 X NYAHO, Chief of Jalame.
 X LETSHA, Chief of Aveno.
 X JABA, Chief of Afyarengba.
 X MOGOLU, Chief of Feta.
 X GELO (for Anegasby, Chief of Quittah).
 X AMEDOMY (for Antonio, Chief of Whey).

(Witnessed)

HENRY C. W. GIBSON, Secretary to Commodore Sir William Hewett.

A. AUGUSTT, Contractor, Jellah Coffee.

CHARLES ROTTMAN, Agent of Bremen Factory.

THOMAS D. WILLIAMS, Merchant, Quittah.

RIVER CONGO.

ENGAGEMENT between Her Majesty the QUEEN of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, etc., etc., and the principal CHIEFS (whose names hereafter appear) holding authority on the SOUTH BANK of the RIVER CONGO, for the ABOLITION of the TRAFFIC in SLAVES, for the PREVENTION of HUMAN SACRIFICES, for the PROTECTION of all WHITE TRADERS, more particularly BRITISH, and for the PUNISHMENT of all PIRATES and DISTURBERS of the PEACE and GOOD ORDER of the RIVER.

Commodore Sir William Nathan Wrigth Hewett, K.C.B., V.C., commanding Her Britannic Majesty's Naval Forces on the West Coast of Africa, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, etc., etc., and the principal Chiefs holding authority on the South Bank of the River Congo, whose names are hereunto subscribed, on the part of themselves, their heirs, and successors, have agreed upon the following Articles, viz.:

Article 1.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is for ever abolished in the territories of the Chiefs who are parties hereto; and the Chiefs who are parties hereto do, for themselves, their heirs and successors, engage to make and proclaim a law prohibiting any of their dependents or any person within their jurisdiction from selling or assisting in the sale of any slaves for transportation to a foreign country; and the Chiefs who are parties hereto promise to inflict a severe punishment on any person who shall break this law.

Article 2.—No European or other person whatever shall be permitted to reside within the territories of the Chiefs who are parties hereto, or of their heirs or successors, for the purpose of carrying on in any way the traffic in slaves; and no houses, stores, or buildings of any kind whatever shall be erected for the purpose of the slave-trade within the territories of the Chiefs who are parties hereto, or of their heirs or successors; and if any such houses, stores, or buildings shall at any future time be erected, and the Chiefs who are parties hereto, or their heirs or successors, fail or find themselves unable to destroy them, they may be destroyed by any British officers employed for the suppression of the slave-trade.

Article 3.—If at any time it shall appear that the slave-trade has been carried on through or from the territories of the Chiefs who are parties hereto, the slave-trade may be put down by force upon those territories; and British officers may seize the boats of the Chiefs who are parties hereto, or of their heirs and successors, found anywhere carrying on the slave-trade; and the Chiefs who are parties hereto, their heirs and successors, will subject themselves to Her Britannic Majesty's severe displeasure.

Article 4.—The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty and all white foreigners may always trade freely with the people of the Chiefs who are parties hereto, and of their heirs and successors, in every article they may wish to buy or sell, at any place whatever within their respective territories; and the Chiefs who are parties hereto, for themselves, their heirs, and successors, pledge themselves to show no favour and to give no privilege to the ships and traders of other countries which they do not show to those of Great Britain.

Article 5.—In the event of any British or other foreign vessel running aground in any part of the River Congo near to our respective territories, we, the Chiefs, who are parties hereto, faithfully promise, for ourselves, our heirs and successors, that we will in no way allow them to be interfered with under any pretence whatever, unless an application be made to us for assistance; and we do further faithfully promise that immediately we hear of any such vessel being on shore and in danger we will communicate the intelligence to the nearest white settler.

Article 6.—Should any British or other foreign vessel, being aground in the river, apply to us for assistance, we, the Chiefs who are parties hereto, for ourselves, our

heirs, and successors, most faithfully promise to render her individually all the help in our power, provided we are fairly paid for our trouble.

Article 7.—Should the ships of British or other friendly traders be attacked by pirates or plunderers, we, the Chiefs who are parties hereto, for ourselves, our heirs, and successors, most faithfully promise assistance by sending our people with arms, and to do all in our power to punish the robbers.

Article 8.—If at any time a naval officer of Great Britain shall require guides or armed people from the Chiefs who are parties hereto, or their heirs and successors, to accompany the said officer on an expedition against pirates or other enemies of the Queen of Great Britain, etc., the Chiefs who are parties hereto faithfully promise for themselves, their heirs and successors, to provide them.

Article 9.—The Chiefs who are parties hereto, for themselves, their heirs and successors, declare that no human beings shall be sacrificed on account of religious or other ceremonies, and that they will prevent the barbarous practice of killing prisoners in war.

Article 10.—Missionaries or other ministers of the Gospel are to be allowed to reside in the territories of the Chiefs who are parties hereto, their heirs and successors, for the purpose of instructing the people in all useful occupations.

Article 11.—And in consideration of these engagements, all past offences of the Chiefs whose names are hereunto subscribed, against the Queen of Great Britain, etc., are hereby forgiven.

Concluded on board Her Majesty's Ship Active, off Shark's Point, in the River Congo, this 27th day of March, A.D. 1876.

(Signed by the Contracting Parties.)

(Signed) W. N. W. HEWETT,

Commodore Commanding Her Britannic Majesty's Naval Forces on the West Coast of Africa.

(Their marks) X KING PARKER.
X KING ASSUMBA.
X KING KALA.
X POLO BOLO.
X M. PACA.
X NANHIDY.

Witnesses:

HENRY C. W. GIBSON, Secretary to the Commodore.
E. N. ROLFE, Lieutenant H.M.S. Active.

The following Articles to be considered as additional Articles to our Treaty with Commodore Arthur Parry Eardley Wilmot, C.B., R.N., then Commanding Her Britannic Majesty's Naval Forces on the West Coast of Africa, dated the 6th June 1865.

1.—In the event of any British or other foreign vessel running aground in any part of the River Congo near to our territories, we, the Chiefs whose names are hereunto subscribed, faithfully promise for ourselves, our heirs and successors, that we will in no way allow them to be interfered with under any pretence whatever, unless an application be made to us for assistance; and we do further faithfully promise that immediately we hear of any such vessel being on shore, and in danger, we will communicate the intelligence to the nearest white settler.

2.—Should any British or other foreign vessel, being aground in the river, apply to us for assistance, we, the Chiefs whose names are hereunto subscribed, most faithfully promise to render her individually all the help in our power, provided we are fairly paid for our trouble.

Agreed to on board Her Majesty's Ship Active, lying off Shark's Point, in the River Congo, on the 27th day of March, A.D. 1876.

(Their marks) X KING RENTY.
X KING MEDORA.
X CAPETA MEDORA.

In consideration of these engagements, all past offences

of the above Chiefs against Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, etc., etc., are hereby forgiven.

(Signed) W. N. W. HEWETT,

Commodore Commanding Her Britannic

Majesty's Ships on the West Coast of Africa, 27th March, 1876.

Witnesses: HENRY C. W. GIBSON, Secretary to Commodore.

E. ROLFE, Lieutenant H.M.S. Active.

CRACKEY.

We, the King, Fetish Priest, and Chiefs of Crackey, on our own part, and on behalf of our heirs and successors, hereby swear by our great Fetish Dentey, that we will oppose no obstacle in the way of free trade between Salaga, the interior, and the Coast, and that we will offer no impediment whatever to the passage to and fro through Crackey of lawful and peaceful traders, or to that of the merchandise or produce they may carry with them or be possessed of.

That we will use our zealous efforts to maintain the roads henceforth and for ever in open, free, and safe condition, it being our earnest desire to cultivate friendly relations and intercourse with the subjects and allies of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and to encourage and foster free trade between the interior and Her Majesty's possessions on the Coast, to which end we will always use our best efforts and influence.

(Their marks)

(Signed) X ACQUASIE BASAMMUNAH,
King of Crackey.
X ACQUASIE DENTY,
Fetish Priest.

Witnesses: X ACQUASIE ABRAH,
T. SKEPTON GOULDSBURY, Special Commissioner.
JAS. ISAAC NELSON, Sergeant-Major and Interpreter.
Dated March 8, 1876.

SLAVE TRADE SUPPRESSION TABLES.

A Chronologically Arranged Statement of the Measures taken by different Nations for the Abolition of the Slave Trade.

1776.—GREAT BRITAIN.—A resolution against slave trade first moved in the British House of Commons.

1787.—GREAT BRITAIN.—A Slave Trade Abolition Committee first formed.

1788.—GREAT BRITAIN.—Sir William Dolben's Act passed for Regulating the Transportation of Slaves from Africa.

1792.—DENMARK abolished the slave trade.

1794.—UNITED STATES abolished her foreign slave trade.

1805.—GREAT BRITAIN.—Order in Council issued, prohibiting the importation of slaves into newly-conquered British Colonies.

1806.—GREAT BRITAIN abolished her foreign slave trade.

1806.—UNITED STATES.—In a treaty with Great Britain, an article inserted respecting slave trade; signed, but not ratified by the United States.

1807.—UNITED STATES abolished entirely her slave trade.

1807.—GREAT BRITAIN abolished entirely her slave trade.

1807.—PORTUGAL.—The British Minister at Lisbon instructed to press for a treaty engaging to abolish Portuguese slave trade.

1808.—SPAIN.—The British Minister at Madrid instructed to press for a similar treaty with Spain.

1810.—PORTUGAL, by treaty with Great Britain, bound herself gradually to abolish slave trade, and in the mean time to prohibit it in places where it was discontinued by other Powers.

1810.—GREAT BRITAIN.—Judgment given in the Privy Council on the Amadié, American slave vessel.

1811.—GREAT BRITAIN.—Act of Parliament passed to constitute slave trade felony, and to punish British subjects engaged in it with transportation or imprisonment for five years.

1813.—SWEDEN.—Guadaloupe ceded by Great Britain to Sweden in exchange for a treaty providing for the abo-

- lition of Swedish slave trade in the West Indian possessions of that Power.
- 1814.—DENMARK, by treaty with Great Britain, engaged to prohibit slave trade.
- 1814.—HOLLAND by decree forbade the Dutch slave trade on the coast of Africa.
- 1814.—AUSTRIA, RUSSIA, PRUSSIA, and FRANCE engaged at the ensuing Congress to assist Great Britain to abolish slave trade; and the latter Power engaged to abolish the trade in five years.
- 1814.—SPAIN, by treaty with Great Britain, bound herself to permit slave trade solely for the supply of her own possessions.
- 1815.—GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRIA, FRANCE, PORTUGAL, PRUSSIA, SPAIN, and SWEDEN signed a declaration denouncing slave trade.
- 1815.—PORTUGAL, by treaty with Great Britain, declared Portuguese slave trade north of the Equator illegal, engaged to fix a period for its entire abolition, and permitted the trade only for its Transatlantic possessions.
- 1815.—FRANCE.—Napoleon, on his return from Elba, issued a decree abolishing all French slave trade.
- 1816.—GREAT BRITAIN.—Decision given in the Court of Admiralty touching the right of search for slaves, in the case of *Le Louis*.
- 1817.—FRANCE.—Louis XVIII. by decree abolished French slave trade.
- 1817.—PORTUGAL by treaty conceded to Great Britain a right of search, established mixed commissions, and regulated Portuguese slave trade allowed south of the Equator.—In September an additional article to the treaty was concluded.
- 1817.—SPAIN, by treaty with Great Britain, abolished Spanish slave trade north of the Equator, gave a right of search, established mixed commissions, and engaged to abolish slave trade entirely after May 30, 1820.—In December, a decree to this effect was promulgated.
- 1818.—GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRIA, FRANCE, PRUSSIA, and RUSSIA, at the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, requested the King of Portugal to fix a time for the complete abolition of Portuguese slave trade.
- 1818.—NETHERLANDS, by treaty with Britain, suppressed their slave trade, gave a right of search, and established mixed commissions.
- 1819.—UNITED STATES requested by Great Britain to concede a right of search, and established mixed commissions.
- 1819.—ARAB Chieftains of Persian Gulf signed treaties with Great Britain for suppression of piracy and slave trade.
- 1820.—UNITED STATES enacted a law making American slave trade piracy, and punishable by death.
- 1820.—ARAB Chiefs in Persian Gulf.—General treaty made by Great Britain with friendly Arabs declaring the carrying off of slaves to be piracy.
- 1821.—UNITED STATES.—A committee of the House of Representatives in the United States recommended the concession to Great Britain of a right of search, or similar arrangements to those made between that country and other Powers.
- 1822.—UNITED STATES.—A committee of Congress made the same recommendation.
- 1822.—GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRIA, FRANCE, PRUSSIA, and RUSSIA, at the Congress of Verona, signed a declaration stating their adherence to the sentiments of their joint declaration of 1815.
- 1822.—SPAIN concluded an additional article to the treaty of 1817, authorizing the condemnation of vessels proved to have had slaves on board on the voyage in which they were taken.
- 1822.—NETHERLANDS concluded an additional article to the treaty of 1818, for the same purpose, of a similar nature.
- 1823.—THE NETHERLANDS concluded an additional article to the treaty of 1818 that the vessels of either nation engaged in slave trade should be condemned for slave trade equipment, and broken up.
- 1823.—PORTUGAL concluded an additional article to the treaty of 1817, authorizing the condemnation of vessels proved to have had slaves on board on the voyage in which they were taken.
- 1823.—UNITED STATES proposed to Great Britain to pass a law constituting slave trade piracy, and punishing it by death.
- 1823.—UNITED STATES instructed her Ministers in Europe and America to propose to the several States to which they were accredited that slave trade should be declared piracy, and a right of search be conceded, on condition that the captured party should be delivered to the tribunals of his own country for trial.
- 1824.—GREAT BRITAIN, by Act of Parliament, 5 Geo. IV., c. 113, constituted slave trade piracy, and punishable by death.
- 1824.—THE UNITED STATES' envoy at the Court of Great Britain signed a treaty with that Power conceding a right of search, which treaty was not ratified by the United States.
- 1824.—SWEDEN, by treaty with Great Britain, engaged to suppress her slave trade, gave British cruisers a right of search, established mixed commissions, and authorized the condemnation of vessels equipped for slave trade.
- 1825.—BUENOS AYRES by law declared slave trade to be piracy.
- 1825.—BUENOS AYRES engaged by treaty with Great Britain to use her endeavours for the total abolition of slave trade, and to forbid it in her own dominions.
- 1825.—COLUMBIA concluded a treaty with Great Britain of a similar nature.
- 1825.—SWEDEN [AND NORWAY].—Declarations made in reference to the treaty of 1824 respecting instructions to be given to cruisers, and respecting the establishment of a mixed court of justice at Sierra Leone.
- 1826.—BRAZIL, by treaty with Great Britain, engaged to abolish her slave trade in three years, and until that time to adopt the treaty of 1817 between that Power and Portugal.
- 1826.—MEXICO engaged by treaty with Great Britain to use her endeavours for the total suppression of the slave trade, and to forbid it in her own dominions.
- 1827.—FRANCE.—A law passed to punish slave trade with fine, imprisonment, and banishment.
- 1830.—SPAIN requested by Great Britain to condemn slave vessels on the ground of equipment.
- 1831.—FRANCE, by treaty with Great Britain, conceded a right of search within certain limits.
- 1831.—BRAZIL by decree made slave trade punishable by fine and corporal punishment, and declared that slave vessels arriving at that country should be confiscated.
- 1832.—BRAZIL by decree ordered ships to be searched on their arrival at Rio, as an enforcement of the decree of 1831.
- 1832.—PORTUGAL requested by Great Britain to abolish slave trade finally, and to condemn slave vessels on the ground of equipment.
- 1833.—FRANCE, by treaty with Great Britain, authorized the condemnation of slave vessels when equipped for slave trade.
- 1833.—GREAT BRITAIN and FRANCE conjointly requested United States to unite with them for the general abolition of slave trade.
- 1833.—GREAT BRITAIN, by Act of Parliament, abolished slavery in her colonies, granting twenty millions sterling as compensation to slaveholders.
- 1834.—DENMARK, by treaty with Great Britain and France, acceded to the conventions between those Powers of 1831 and 1833.
- 1834.—SARDINIA, by treaty made in August with Great Britain and France, acceded to the conventions between those Powers of 1831 and 1833, and in December concluded an additional article thereto.
- 1835.—SPAIN, by treaty with Great Britain, abolished slave trade entirely, gave a right of search, established mixed commissions, gave power to condemn slave vessels on the ground of equipment, declared that slave vessels should be broken up, and the negroes liberated by sentence of the mixed commission should be delivered to the Government whose cruiser had made the capture.
- 1835.—SWEDEN and NORWAY concluded an additional article to the Treaty of Great Britain of 1824, stipulating that vessels condemned for slave trade should be broken up before sale.
- 1835.—BRAZIL signed with Great Britain two additional articles to the Treaty of 1826, authorizing the condemnation of vessels equipped for slave trade and the breaking up condemned vessels; but these articles have not been ratified by Brazil.
- 1835.—RUSSIA issued a circular withdrawing her protection from slave vessels making use of her flag.
- 1836.—PORTUGAL issued a decree abolishing slave trade, limiting the number of slaves to be transported by colonists, affixing punishments to Portuguese slave traders, and authorizing condemnation of vessels equipped for the slave trade. (The execution of this law was confined to Portuguese authorities.)
- 1837.—GREAT BRITAIN pressed Portugal for a treaty authorizing British cruisers to assist in suppressing Portuguese slave trade.
- 1837.—THE NETHERLANDS concluded with Great Britain an article stipulating that vessels condemned for slave trade should be broken up before sale.
- 1837.—PERU.—Bolivia, by treaty with Great Britain engaged to co-operate for the total abolition of the slave trade, and to prohibit her own subjects from being concerned in the trade.
- 1837.—HANSE TOWNS concluded a treaty with Great Britain and France, according to the treaties concluded between those Powers in 1831 and 1833.
- 1837.—TUSCANY concluded a treaty with Great Britain and France of a similar nature.
- 1838.—NAPLES concluded a treaty with Great Britain and France of a similar nature.
- 1838.—PERSIAN GULF.—Agreement between Great Britain and Arab chiefs for the suppression of slave trade.
- 1838.—GREAT BRITAIN requested Portugal to conclude a treaty in accordance with the separate article of 1817, authorizing the co-operation of Great Britain in suppressing Portuguese slave trade.
- 1838.—GREAT BRITAIN, by Act of Parliament, altered the punishment for slave trade from that of death to transportation or imprisonment for three years.
- 1839.—GREAT BRITAIN concluded a treaty with Chili, by which the latter conceded a right of search; mixed commissions were to be established; slave vessels to be condemned on the ground of equipment; and negroes liberated by the mixed commissions to be given over to the Government whose cruisers had made the capture.
- 1839.—VENEZUELA concluded a treaty with Great Britain, giving a right of search, authorizing vessels equipped for slave trade to be condemned, and that negroes liberated should be given over to the Government whose cruiser had made the capture.
- 1839.—ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION signed a treaty with Great Britain, similar to that concluded between that Power and Spain in 1835.
- 1839.—UNITED STATES formally requested by Great Britain to accede to the concession of a mutual right of search.
- 1839.—URUGUAY signed a treaty with Great Britain, similar to that concluded between that Power and Spain in 1835.
- 1839.—GREAT BRITAIN.—Act of Parliament passed, authorizing British cruisers to detain Portuguese slave vessels, and British Vice-Admiralty Courts to condemn them (2 & 3 Vict., cap. 73).
- 1839.—PERSIAN GULF.—Agreements between Great Britain and Arab chiefs for the suppression of the slave trade.
- 1839.—HAYTI concluded a treaty with Great Britain, acceding to the conventions concluded between that Power and France in 1831 and 1833.
- 1839.—ROME.—Pope Gregory XVI. issued a Bull against the slave trade.
- 1839.—MUSCAT.—Additional articles to treaty of 1822 for prevention of slave trade concluded between Great Britain and Imam of Muscat.
- 1839.—BRAZIL requested by Great Britain to take further measures for the abolition of slave trade.
- 1840.—GREECE issued a decree against the slave trade.
- 1840.—TEXAS signed a treaty with Great Britain nearly similar to those concluded between that Power and France in 1831 and 1833.
- 1840.—BOLIVIA concluded a treaty with Great Britain nearly similar to that concluded between that Power and Spain in 1835.
- 1841.—MEXICO signed a treaty with Great Britain declaring slave trade piracy, conceding a right of search, authorizing condemned vessels to be broken up before sale, and the condemnation of vessels equipped for slave trade, and providing that negroes liberated should be delivered to the Government whose cruiser had made the capture.
- 1841.—EQUATOR.—A treaty similar to that concluded between Great Britain and Spain in 1835 was concluded with Equatorial Government.
- 1842.—TUNIS forbade the exportation of slaves from her possessions, and suppressed her slave market.
- 1842.—CHILI.—An additional article to the treaty of 1839 concluded, explaining within what limits the right of search was conceded.
- 1842.—AUSTRIA, FRANCE, PRUSSIA, and RUSSIA concluded a treaty with Great Britain for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade, extending the right of search, authorizing the condemnation of vessels on the ground of equipment; and on the part of Austria, Prussia, Russia, and Great Britain declaring slave trade to be piracy.
- 1842.—PORTUGAL concluded a treaty with Great Britain giving British cruisers a right of search, authorizing the condemnation of slave vessels on the ground of equipment, establishing mixed commissions, declaring slave trade piracy on the part of Portugal, regulating the number of slaves to be carried by Portuguese subjects to and from Portuguese possessions, and providing that negroes liberated should be delivered to the Government whose cruiser had made the capture.—October 22.—An additional article concluded, regulating the treatment of negroes in British colonies where mixed commissions should be established. (The British Act of Parliament 2nd and 3rd Vict., cap. 73, repealed as far as relates to Portuguese vessels concerned in slave trade.)
- 1842.—UNITED STATES, in a treaty concluded with Great Britain at Washington, engaged to keep a fleet of a certain number of guns on the coast of Africa, for the suppression of the slave trade.
- 1842.—MEXICO.—Further additional article made to treaty of 1841.
- 1842.—CHILI.—Treaty of 1830 and convention of 1841 both ratified. Law made declaring the slave trade piracy.
- 1842.—URUGUAY.—Chamber passed Emancipation Decree.
- 1842.—TUNIS.—Slave trade abolished in Tunis. Any children born to be declared free.
- 1843.—GREAT BRITAIN.—Slave trade in the territories of the East India Company virtually abolished by Act No. 5 of the East Indian Council with the assent of the Governor-General.
- 1843.—MEXICO.—Act passed giving effect to treaty of 1841.
- 1843.—TEXAS.—Act passed giving effect to treaty of 1841.
- 1843.—VENEZUELA.—Government issued laws, decrees, and resolutions relating to manumissions.
- 1843.—NEW GRANADA.—Law passed permitting extradition of slaves.
- 1843.—GERMAN Governments entirely concurred in slave trade treaty of London, December 20, 1841.

- 1843.—**EQUATOR**.—Made changes in laws relating to slave trade.
- 1843.—**GREAT BRITAIN**.—Act 6 and 7 Vict., c. 98, passed for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade.
- 1844.—**SPAIN**.—Issued orders for radical destruction of traffic in Spain. Project of decree issued accordingly.
- 1844.—**PORTUGAL**.—Committee of Portuguese House of Peers appointed to propose measures for suppression of the slave trade in Portuguese colonies.
- 1844.—**SWEDEN** proposed to Diet (Oct. 13) emancipation of slaves in St. Bartholomew.
- 1844.—**COMORO ISLANDS, JOHANNA**.—Treaty made between Great Britain and the Sultan of Johanna for the abolition of foreign slave trade.
- 1844.—**FRANCE** stated intention of gradually abolishing slavery in colonies.
- 1844.—**VENEZUELA**.—Decree determining the domicile of foreigners importing slaves.
- 1844.—**PERU** repealed decree of August 12, 1843, permitting import of slaves.
- 1845.—**SPAIN**.—Penal law for suppression of slave trade published in *Madrid Gazette* of March 3.
- 1845.—**FRANCE** concluded convention with England instead of conventions of 1831 and 1833.
- 1845.—**BRAZIL** announced that convention of July 28, 1817, would cease on March 15, and notified cessation of right of search, and that full powers had been issued for negotiation of a new convention.
- 1845.—**BOLIVIAN CONGRESS** passed law making slave trade piracy.
- 1845.—**SICILIAN GOVERNMENT** announced adherence to former treaties, and to former limits of right of search.
- 1845.—**VENEZUELA** called a congress to issue law prohibiting entirely importation of slaves, and declaring them free on touching Venezuelan territories.
- 1845.—**EQUATOR**.—Additional article to treaties of 1841 adjusted between British and Equatorial Governments. Term for ratification of treaties prolonged.
- 1845.—**PERU**.—Council of State adopted a resolution that all persons introduced into Peruvian territory are free; referred to Congress. Bill introduced into Congress for legalizing importation of slaves from neighbouring Republics.
- 1845.—**MUSCAT**.—Agreement between Great Britain and Muscat signed October, 1845, by which Imaum of Muscat engaged to prohibit export of slaves from his African dominions. To take effect from January 1, 1847.
- 1845.—**GERMANY**.—Diet passed resolution June 19, 1845, to prohibit slave trade, and to punish it as piracy or as kidnapping.
- 1845.—**AUSTRIA, GREAT BRITAIN, PRUSSIA, AND RUSSIA**.—Protocol of a conference respecting the clause of the treaty of 1841, which authorized the detention of vessels having a larger quantity of water in casks than required for the use of the crew.
- 1846.—**SWEDEN**.—Orders and authority sent to Governor of St. Bartholomew Island for emancipation of slaves. *Gazetted* March 24.
- 1846.—**EQUATOR**.—Treaty of May 24, 1841, constitutionally sanctioned, as amended according to original draft by British Government.
- 1846.—**HANSE TOWNS**.—Despatch from Her Britannic Majesty's Secretary for Foreign Affairs to the Agent and Consul-General for the Hanseatic Cities of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, having reference to Art. VI. of the supplementary convention of March 22, 1833.
- 1846.—**SWEDISH GOVERNMENT** appropriated fund in addition to those voted by Diet for emancipation in St. Bartholomew.
- 1846.—**EQUATOR GOVERNMENT** ratified treaty.
- 1846.—**TURKEY**.—Slave market at Constantinople abolished. Sultan prohibits importation of slaves to ports in Persian Gulf, and ordered a squadron for that purpose.
- 1847.—**BORNEO**.—Signed treaty with British Government for suppression of slave trade.
- 1847.—**ARAB CHIEFS** in Persian Gulf. The Independent Chiefs on Arabian Coast and Persian Gulf made slave trade treaties with British Government.
- 1847.—**NEW GRANADA** Government sanctioned law prohibiting import and export of slaves.
- 1848.—**FRANCE**.—Decree in French *Moniteur* for total abolition of slave trade in French colonies and possessions.
- 1848.—**LIBERIA**.—Contracted engagements with British Government for suppression of slave trade.
- 1848.—**NETHERLANDS**.—Dutch Government signed additional articles to treaties of 1818.
- 1848.—**PERSIAN GOVERNMENT** prohibits importation of slaves by sea.
- 1848.—**PORTUGAL**.—Commission appointed for inquiring into means of abolishing slave trade in Portuguese colonies.
- 1848.—**TURKEY**.—Porte forbids all public functionaries from taking part in slave trade.
- 1848.—**VENEZUELA**.—Importation to Venezuela prohibited.
- 1848.—**BELGIUM** acceded to treaty of 1841 between Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, and Russia for suppression of African slave trade.
- 1850.—**PORTUGAL**.—Portuguese ships going from Brazil to Africa required to give bond.
- 1850.—**SPAIN**.—Commission of Inquiry as to administration sent to Cuba was further directed to inquire relating to putting down slave trade.
- 1850.—**TURKEY**.—Porte prohibits embarkation of slaves in Turkish navy.
- 1850.—**MUSCAT**.—Leave given to Her Majesty's ships to act within Imaum's territorial waters.
- 1851.—**BRAZIL**.—Slave depôts south of Rio closed.
- 1851.—**NEW GRANADA**.—Concluded treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the slave trade, and passed law for total abolition of slavery in New Granada.
- 1851.—**MEXICO** passed law declaring slave trade piracy.
- 1851.—**PERSIA**.—Convention for search of Persian vessels by British and India Company's cruisers.
- 1851.—**PERU AND BRAZIL**.—Article inserted in treaty forbidding introduction of negroes by land.
- 1851.—**PORTUGAL**.—Portaria sent to Governor-General of Cape Verd with reference to colonial authorities checking the slave trade.
- 1851.—**SARDINIAN GOVERNMENT** issued notification to merchant navy Penal Law of 1827, inflicting fifteen years' hard labour, and fine of 24,000 lire, on conviction of slave-trading.
- 1851.—**PORTUGAL**.—Portaria sent to Governor-General of Cape Verd limiting number of domestic slaves in each household, and enjoining him to put down slave trade.
- 1853.—**BRAZIL**.—Issued a decree for emancipation of liberated Africans after fourteen years' service.
- 1853.—**URUGUAY**.—Legislative Chambers passed law proclaiming slave trade piracy.
- 1853.—**SPAIN**.—Ordinance of Captain-General of Cuba granting freedom to certain emancipados.
- 1853.—**SPAIN**.—Decree at Havana that slaves should have pass tickets.
- 1854.—**SPAIN**.—Decree of March 22, relating to slavery in Cuba.
- 1854.—**BRAZIL**.—Law passed for more effectual suppression of slave trade.
- 1854.—**PERU**.—Decree of President forming a corps of reserve through which slaves may receive freedom.
- 1854.—**PORTUGAL**.—Decree for registration of slaves in colonial possessions.
- 1854.—**VENEZUELA**.—Law passed abolishing slave trade.
- 1854.—**BRAZIL**.—Recognise Liberian State, and send thither rescued slaves.
- 1854.—**COMORO ISLANDS**.—Treaties concluded between Great Britain and Comoro Islands, including article against slave trade.
- 1854.—**CIRCASSIA AND GEORGIA**.—Firmans prohibiting slave trade. Vizirial letters to Governors of Batoum and Trebizonde.
- 1854.—**VENEZUELA**.—Law entirely abolishing slave trade in Venezuela.

(Copy.)

Benin River, August 2, 1873.

TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COURT OF EQUITY.
Sir,—In consequence of the hostile disposition evinced by the Natives of the Joe-man country towards steamers passing through their creeks to the Niger River, and from the closing of the Warree trade, I deem it expedient to inform you that that route will be unsafe, and that I cannot hold myself responsible for any injury that may occur to any steamer or other craft in future taking that way to the Niger, or going through these creeks to or beyond Warree.

You will please communicate this information to the Consul, and the Governor of Lagos.

his
CHANOMI, $\frac{1}{2}$
m k.
Governor of Benin.

Witnesses to signature,

F. S. NUTTALL,

his

BECKE, $\frac{1}{2}$

mark.

Headman.

Secretary's Office, Lagos, January 12, 1874.

The following notice to masters relating to signals or pilots is hereby published for general information.—By command,

JOHN SHAW,
Acting Collector and Colonial Secretary.

NOTICE TO MASTERS.

MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1873.

Signals for Pilots.

The Board of Trade give notice that, on and after the 1st of November, 1873, if a vessel require the services of a pilot, the signals to be used and displayed shall, in accordance with the 19th section of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1873, be the following, viz.:

In the Day-time.—The following signals, numbered 1 and 2, when used or displayed separately or together, shall be deemed to be signals for a pilot in the day-time, viz.:

1. To be hoisted at the fore, the Jack or other national colour usually worn by merchant ships, having round it a white border, one-fifth of the breadth of the flag; or
2. The International Code pilotage signal, indicated by P.T.

At Night.—The following signals, numbered 12, and when used or displayed together or separately, shall be deemed to be signals for a pilot at night, viz.:

1. The pyrotechnic light, commonly known as a blue light, every fifteen minutes; or
2. A bright white light, flashed or shown at short or frequent intervals just above the bulwarks, for about a minute at a time.

And "any master of a vessel who uses or displays, or causes or permits any person under his authority to use or display any of the said signals for any other purpose than that of summoning a pilot, or uses or causes or permits any person under his authority to use any other signal for a pilot, shall incur a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds."

C. CECIL TREVOR,
Assistant Secretary of Harbour Department
of the Board of Trade.

No. 3.

Secretary's Office, Lagos, 27th February, 1874.

His Excellency the Administrator having received the following copy of a letter from the Board of Trade, addressed to the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, together with a copy of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1873, directs that the same be published for general information.—By command,

JOHN SHAW,
Acting Collector and Colonial Secretary.

1854.—**BRAZIL**.—Decree imposing fine and imprisonment on captains and masters conveying slaves from one province to another without passports.

1855.—**EGYPT**.—Importation of slaves from Abyssinia prohibited.

1855.—**Great Britain** pressed Turkish Government to issue a general edict against slave trade in Turkey.

1856.—**PORTUGAL**.—Law passed for eventual abolition of slave trade in Ambriz, Cabenda, and Molembo, on the West Coast of Africa.—Law also passed granting freedom to all slaves arriving in Portugal or Portuguese colonies.—Portaria to Governor-General of Portuguese possessions in India to declare slavery in those possessions extinct.—Portaria to the Government of the Cape Verd.—Law passed for abolition of slave trade in Macao dependencies.

1857.—**PORTUGAL**.—Portaria abolishing slave trade at St. Vincent.

1857.—**TURKEY**.—Exportation of slaves from Tripoli abolished.—Sultan sanctioned the abolition of negro slavery.—Firmans for entire suppression of slave trade from Turkish provinces were issued.—Vizirial letter to Governor of Jeddah to abolish slave trade.

1857.—**PERSIA**.—Renewed engagements for suppression of slave trade.

1858.—**BRAZIL** stated she would prevent export of slaves from one Brazilian province to another.

1858.—**PORTUGAL**.—Decree abolishing slavery in Portuguese transmarine provinces in twenty years.—Portaria prohibiting transfer of slaves to San Antao and San Nicolau, Cape Verd.

1858.—**SPAIN**.—Great Britain pressed Spanish Government to amend penal law relating to Cuban slave trade.

1858.—**TURKEY**.—Vizirial letters prohibiting slave trade in Jeddah, Tripoli, and Bengazi.

1859.—**BRAZIL**.—Extradition treaty between Brazil and Argentine Confederation ratified.

1858.—**UNITED STATES**.—Mr. Seward introduced Bill for more effectual suppression of slave trade by United States Government.

1859.—**SPAIN**.—Issued orders against slave trade at Fernando Po.

1860.—**TURKEY**.—Vizirial letter to Pasha of Jeddah prohibiting import and export of slaves.—Vizirial letters to Governor of Tripoli and Pasha of Salonica to take more effectual measures for suppression of slave trade.

1861.—**COMORO ISLANDS**.—Agreement between Great Britain and Sultan Amadi, Chief of Muroi, for the abolition of slave trade.

1862.—**UNITED STATES** signed a treaty with Great Britain on the 7th of April for the suppression of the slave trade.

1863.—**UNITED STATES**.—Additional articles to the treaty of 1862, extending the right of search to coast of Madagascar, were signed.

1863.—**FRANCE**.—Declaration proposed by Great Britain to be made by France relating to the fraudulent use of the French flag.

1862.—**ZANZIBAR**.—Sultan prohibited the transport of slaves coastwise during the seasons that the Northern Arabs visit the Zanzibar coast.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

Merchants and traders are again requested to be more punctual in making out entries for produce and other articles shipped by them; the omission in some instances to do so causes much inconvenience, as well as renders the defaulters liable to the penalties mentioned in the "Merchant Shipping Act."—By command,

W. J. MAXWELL, Deputy Collector of Customs.
Custom House, Lagos, 31st July, 1873.

The following copy of a letter having been received by His Excellency the Acting Administrator from the Chairman of the Court of Equity in Benin River, is published for general information.—By command,

W. J. MAXWELL, Acting Collector of Customs.
Colonial Office, Lagos, 23rd August, 1873.

BOARD OF TRADE TO THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens,
8th September, 1873.*Merchant Shipping Act, 1873.—Registry.*

Sir,—I am directed by the Board of Trade to transmit a copy of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1873, and to request that you will call the attention of the Earl of Kimberley to the 3rd section, by which every British ship is required to be marked to the satisfaction of the Board with certain particulars, including a scale of feet denoting her draught of water.

An offence against this section is punishable by a penalty of one hundred pounds.

I am also to call attention to Sections 16 and 17, relating to the duties of masters in cases of collision, and to state that the Board of Trade, being strongly impressed with the importance of carrying into effect these provisions as far as possible at home and abroad, direct me to request that you will move his Lordship to bring them to the notice of the Governors or Administrators of the various British possessions, with instructions to take such steps as may be practicable for their general publication, and for the detection and punishment of offences against them.

With regard to the 12th and 13th sections, relating to the survey of unseaworthy ships, I am to request you to suggest to his Lordship that it is very advisable that Acts or Ordinances should be passed in the various colonies, giving similar power to the Governors, Administrators, or other authorities, to that which is by these sections given to the Board of Trade.

A draft circular to registrars and other officers in the British possessions abroad is enclosed for the approval of Earl Kimberley, and the Board of Trade would be glad to know the number which will be required for distribution.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) THOMAS GRAY.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.MERCHANT SHIPPING ACTS AMENDMENT, 36 & 37
VICT., CH. 85.An Act to amend the Merchant Shipping Acts.
[5th August, 1873.]

Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Provisional.

1. This Act may be cited as the Merchant Shipping Act, 1873.

2. This Act shall be construed as one with the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and the Acts amending the same, and the said Acts and this Act may be cited collectively as the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1873.

Registry (Part II. of Merchant Shipping Act, 1854.)

3. Every British ship registered after the passing of this Act shall, before registry, and every British ship registered before the passing of this Act shall, on or before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, be permanently and conspicuously marked to the satisfaction of the Board of Trade, as follows:

Her name shall be marked on each of her bows, and her name and the name of her port registry shall be marked on her stern, on a dark ground in white or yellow letters, or on a light ground in black letters, such letters to be of a length not less than four inches, and of proportionate breadth:

Her official number and the number denoting her registered tonnage shall be cut in on her main beam.

A scale of feet denoting her draught of water shall be marked on each side of her stem and of her stern-post in Roman capital letters or in figures, not less than six inches in length, the lower line of such letters or figures to coincide with the draught line denoted thereby. Such letters

or figures shall be marked by being cut in and painted white or yellow on a dark ground, or in such other way as the Board of Trade may from time to time approve.

The Board of Trade may, however, exempt any class of ships from the requirements of this section, or any of them.

If the scale of feet showing the ship's draught of water is in any respect inaccurate, so as to be likely to mislead, the owner of the ship shall incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds.

The marks required by this section shall be permanently continued, and no alteration shall be made therein, except in the event of any of the particulars thereby denoted being altered in the manner provided by the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1873.

Any owner or master of a British ship who neglects to cause his ship to be marked as aforesaid, or to keep her so marked, and any person who conceals, removes, alters, defaces, or obliterates, or suffers any person under his control to conceal, remove, alter, deface, or obliterate any of the said marks, except in the event aforesaid, or except for the purpose of escaping capture by an enemy, shall for each offence incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds; and any officer of customs, on receipt of a certificate from a surveyor or inspector of the Board of Trade that a ship is insufficiently or inaccurately marked, may detain the same until the insufficiency or inaccuracy has been remedied.

Provided that no fishing vessel duly registered, lettered, and numbered, in pursuance of the Sea Fisheries Act, 1868, shall be required to have her name and port of registry marked under this section.

Provided also that if any registered British ship is not within a port of the United Kingdom at any time before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, she shall be marked, as by this section required, within one month after her next return to a British port of registry subsequent to that date.

4. The record of the draught of water of any sea-going ship required under Section 5 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1871, shall, in addition to the particulars thereby required, specify the extent of her clear side in feet and inches.

The term "clear side" means the height from the water to the upper side of the plank of the deck from which the depth of hold as stated in the register is measured, and the measurement of the clear side is to be taken at the lowest part of the side.

Every master of a sea-going ship shall, upon the request of any person appointed to record the ship's draught of water, permit such person to enter the ship and to make such inspections and take such measurements as may be requisite for the purpose of such record, and any master who fails so to do, or impedes or suffers any one under his control to impede any person so appointed in the execution of his duty, shall for each offence incur a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

5. Where a foreign ship, not having at any previous time been registered as a British ship, becomes a British ship, no person shall apply to register, and no registrar shall knowingly register such ship, except by the name which she bore as a foreign ship immediately before becoming a British ship, unless with the permission of the Board of Trade granted in manner directed by Section 6 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1871.

Any person who acts or suffers any person under his control to act in contravention of this section, shall for each offence incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds.

6. Where a ship has ceased to be registered as a British ship by reason of having been wrecked or abandoned, or for any reason other than capture by the enemy or transfer to a person not qualified to own a British ship, such ship shall not be re-registered until she has, at the expense of the applicant for registration, been surveyed by one of the surveyors appointed by the Board of Trade and certified by him to be seaworthy.

Masters and Seamen (Part III. of Merchant Shipping Act, 1854.)

7. Any agreement with a seaman made under Section 149 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, may, instead of stating the nature and duration of the intended voyage or engagement, as by that section required, state the maximum period of the voyage or engagement, and the places or parts of the world (if any) to which the voyage or engagement is not to extend.

8. The owner or master of any British vessel engaged in fishing off the coast of the United Kingdom may enter into agreement with any person employed on such vessel, that such person shall be remunerated wholly by a share in the profit of the fishing adventure.

Every such agreement shall be in writing or in print, or partly in writing and partly in print, and shall be signed by the contracting parties in the presence of a superintendent or deputy superintendent of a mercantile marine office.

The superintendent or deputy superintendent shall, before such agreement is signed, read and (if necessary) explain the same to the contracting parties, and shall attest the signature of the agreement, and certify that it has been read to and agreed to by the contracting parties.

Any such agreement, if made in the manner by this section required, shall be valid and binding on all the contracting parties, notwithstanding anything contained in Section 182 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854.

9. If a seaman or apprentice belonging to any ship is detained on a charge of desertion or any kindred offence, and if upon a survey of the ship being made under Section 7 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1871, it is proved that she is not in a fit condition to proceed to sea, or that her accommodation is insufficient, the owner or master of the ship shall be liable to pay to such seaman or apprentice such compensation for his detention as the Court, having cognizance of the proceedings, may award.

10. In case where the business of a mercantile marine office is conducted otherwise than under a local marine board, the Board of Trade may, if they think fit, instead of conducting such business at a Custom House or otherwise, establish a mercantile marine office, and for that purpose procure the requisite buildings and property, and from time to time appoint and remove all the requisite superintendents, deputies, clerks, and servants. They may also, in the like case, make all such provisions and exercise all such powers with respect to the holding of examinations for the purpose of granting certificates of competency as masters, mates, or engineers to persons desirous of obtaining the same, as might have been made or exercised by a local marine board.

11. Whenever it has been made to appear to Her Majesty that the Government of any foreign State is desirous that any of the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1873, relating to the engagement and discharge of seamen, shall apply to the ships of such State, Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, declare that such of the said provisions as are in such order specified, shall, subject to the limitations, if any, contained in the order, apply, and thereupon, so long as the order remains in force, such provisions shall apply, subject to the said limitations, to the ships of such State and to the owners, masters, officers, and crews of such ships, when not within the jurisdiction of such State, in the same manner in all respects as if such ships were British ships.

It shall be lawful for Her Majesty from time to time, by Order in Council, to add to, alter, or repeal any order made under this Section.

Safety and Prevention of Accidents (Part IV. of Merchant Shipping Act, 1854.)

12. Where the Board of Trade have received a complaint, or have reason to believe that any British ship is, by reason of the defective condition of her hull, equipments, or machinery, or by reason of overloading or improper loading, unfit to proceed to sea without serious

danger to human life, they may, if they think fit, appoint some competent person or persons to survey such ship, and the equipments, machinery, and cargo thereof, and to report thereon to the Board.

Any person so appointed may, for the purposes of such survey, require the unloading or removal of any cargo, ballast, or tackle, and shall have all the powers of an inspector appointed under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854.

Any person who (having notice of the intention to hold such survey) wilfully does or causes to be done any act by which the person appointed to make such survey is prevented from or obstructed in ascertaining the condition of the ship, her equipments, machinery, and cargo, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds.

The Board of Trade may, if they think fit, order that any ship be detained for the purpose of being surveyed under this section; and thereupon any officer of Customs may detain such ship until her release be ordered either by the Board of Trade or by any Court to which an appeal is given under this Act.

Upon the receipt of the report of the person making any such survey, the Board may, if in their opinion the ship cannot proceed to sea without serious danger to human life, make such further order as they may think requisite as to the detention of the ship or as to her release, either absolutely or upon the performance of such conditions with respect to the execution of repairs or alterations, or the unloading or reloading of cargo, as the Board may impose. They may also from time to time vary or add to such order.

A copy of any such order and of the report upon which it was founded, and also of any variation of or addition to such order, shall be delivered as soon as possible to the owner or master of the ship to which it relates.

When a ship has been detained under this section she shall not be released by reason of her British register having been closed.

13. If upon the survey of a ship under this Act she is reported to have been at the time of the survey, having regard to the nature of the service for which she was then intended, unfit to proceed to sea without serious danger to human life, the expenses incurred by the Board of Trade, in respect of the survey, shall be paid by the owner of the ship to the Board of Trade, and shall, without prejudice to any other remedy, be recoverable by them in the same manner as salvage is recoverable.

If upon such survey the ship is not reported to have been unfit to proceed to sea, having regard to the nature of the service for which she was intended, the Board of Trade shall be liable to pay compensation to any person for any loss or damage which he may have sustained by reason of the detention of the ship for the purpose of survey, or otherwise in respect of such survey.

Where a complaint has been made to the Board of Trade that a ship is not fit to proceed to sea, they may, if they think fit, before ordering a survey of the ship, require the complainant to give or provide such security as they may think sufficient for the payment of the costs and expenses which they may incur in respect of the survey of the ship, and of the compensation which they may be rendered liable to pay for loss or damage caused by her detention for the purpose of such survey, or otherwise in respect of such survey.

Where a ship has been surveyed under this Act in consequence of a complaint made to the Board of Trade, if upon such survey being made, it appear that such complaint was made without reasonable cause, the expenses incurred by the Board in respect of the survey of the ship and the amount, if any, which the Board may have been rendered liable to pay in respect of any loss or damage caused by her detention, shall be recoverable by the Board from such complainant.

All moneys payable by the Board of Trade in respect of or by reason of the survey or detention of a ship under this Act shall, subject to the right by this section provided of recovering such moneys from the complainant, be paid out of moneys to be provided by Parliament.

14. If the owner of any ship surveyed under this Act is dissatisfied with any order of the Board of Trade made upon such survey, he may apply to any of the following Courts having jurisdiction in the place where such ship was surveyed, that is to say:—

In England, to any Court having Admiralty jurisdiction; In Ireland, to any Court having jurisdiction under the Court of Admiralty (Ireland) Act, 1867;

In Scotland, to the Court of the sheriff of the county.

The Court may, upon such application, if they think fit, appoint one or more competent persons to survey the ship anew; and any surveyor so appointed shall have all the powers of the person by whom the original survey was made. Such survey anew shall, if so required by the Board of Trade or the shipowner, be made in the presence of any person or persons appointed by them respectively to attend at the survey.

The Court to which such application is made may make such order as to the detention or release of the ship, as to the payment of any costs and damages which may have been occasioned by her detention, as to the payment of the expenses of the original survey, and of the survey anew, and otherwise as to the payment of any costs of, and incident to, the application, as to the Court may seem just.

Where an application is made under this section to a County Court, or in Ireland to a Local Court, the matter of the application shall be deemed to be an Admiralty cause within the meaning of the County Courts Admiralty Jurisdiction Act, 1868, and the Court of Admiralty (Ireland) Act, 1867.

15. In the case of any ship surveyed under the fourth part of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, the Board of Trade may, at the request of the owner, authorize the reduction of the number and the variation of the dimensions of the boats required for the ship by Section 292 of that Act, and also the substitution of rafts or other appliances for saving life for any such boats, so, nevertheless, that the boats so reduced or varied, and the rafts or other appliances so substituted, be sufficient for the persons carried on board the ship.

Section 293 of the said Act shall extend to any such rafts or appliances in the same manner as if they were boats.

16. In every case of collision between two vessels it shall be the duty of the master or person in charge of each vessel, if and so far as he can do so without danger to his own vessel, crew, and passengers (if any), to stay by the other vessel until he has ascertained that she has no need of further assistance, and to render to the other vessel, her master, crew, and passengers (if any), such assistance as may be practicable and as may be necessary in order to save them from any danger caused by the collision; and also to give to the master and person in charge of the other vessel the name of his own vessel, and of her port of registry, of the port or place to which she belongs, and also the names of the ports and places from which and to which she is bound.

If he fails so to do, and no reasonable cause for such failure is shown, the collision shall, in the absence of proof to the contrary, be deemed to have been caused by his wrongful act, neglect, or default.

Every master or person in charge of a British vessel who fails, without reasonable cause, to render such assistance or give such information as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and if he is a certificated officer, an inquiry into his conduct may be held, and his certificate may be cancelled or suspended.

17. In any case of collision it is proved to the Court before which the case is tried, that any of the regulations for preventing collision contained in or made under the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1873, has been infringed, the ship by which such regulation has been infringed shall be deemed to be in fault, unless it is shown to the satisfaction of the Court that the circumstances of the case made departure from the regulation necessary.

18. The signals specified in the first schedule to this Act shall be deemed to be signals of distress.

Any master of a vessel who uses or displays, or causes or permits any person under his authority to use or display any of the said signals, except in the case of a vessel being in distress, shall be liable to pay compensation for any labour undertaken, risk incurred, or loss sustained in consequence of such signal having been supposed to be a signal of distress, and such compensation may, without prejudice to any other remedy, be recovered in the same manner in which salvage is recoverable.

19. If a vessel requires the services of a pilot, the signals to be used and displayed shall be those specified in the second schedule to this Act.

Any master of a vessel who uses or displays, or causes or permits any person under his authority to use or display, any of the said signals for any other purpose than that of summoning a pilot, or uses, or causes, or permits any person under his authority to use any other signal for a pilot, shall incur a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

20. Her Majesty may, from time to time, by Order in Council, repeal or alter the rules as to signals contained in the schedules to this Act, or make new rules in addition thereto, or in substitution thereof, and any alterations in or additions to such rules made in manner aforesaid shall be of the same force as the rules in the said schedules.

21. Any shipowner who is desirous of using for the purposes of a private code any rockets, lights, or other similar signals, may register such signal with the Board of Trade, and the Board shall give public notice of the signals so registered in such manner as they may think requisite for preventing such signals from being mistaken for signals of distress or signals for pilots.

The Board may refuse to register any signals which, in their opinion, cannot easily be distinguished from signals of distress or signals for pilots.

When any signal has been so registered, the use or display thereof by any person acting under the authority of the shipowner in whose name it is registered shall not subject any person to any of the penalties or liabilities by this Act imposed upon persons using or displaying signals improperly.

22. If the managing owner, or, in the event of there being no managing owner, the ship's husband of any British ship have reason, owing to the non-appearance of such ship or to any other circumstances, to apprehend that such ship has been wholly lost, he shall, as soon as conveniently may be, send to the Board of Trade notice in writing of such loss and of the probable occasion thereof, stating the name of the ship and her official number (if any), and the port to which she belongs; and if he neglect to do so within a reasonable time, he shall incur a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds.

23. If any person sends, or attempts to send by, or not being the master or owner of the vessel, carries or attempts to carry in any vessel, British or foreign, any dangerous goods—that is to say, aquafortis, vitriol, naphtha, benzine, gunpowder, lucifer matches, nitro-glycerine, petroleum, or any other goods of a dangerous nature, without distinctly marking their nature on the outside of the package containing the same, and giving written notice of the nature of such goods and of the name and address of the sender or carrier thereof to the master or owner of the vessel at or before the time of sending the same to be shipped or taking the same on board the vessel, he shall for every such offence incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds: Provided that if such person show that he was merely an agent in the shipment of any such goods as aforesaid, and was not aware, and did not suspect, and had no reason to suspect, that the goods shipped by him were of a dangerous nature, the penalty which he incurs shall not exceed ten pounds.

24. If any person knowingly sends or attempts to send by, or carries, or attempts to carry in any vessel, British or foreign, any dangerous goods or goods of a dangerous nature, under a false description, or falsely describes the sender or carrier thereof, he shall incur a penalty not exceeding five hundred pounds.

25. The master or owner of any vessel, British or foreign

may refuse to take on board any package or parcel which he suspects to contain goods of a dangerous nature, and may require it to be opened to ascertain the fact.

26. Where any dangerous goods as defined in this Act, or any goods which, in the judgment of the master or owner of the vessel, are of a dangerous nature, have been sent or brought aboard any vessel, British or foreign, without being marked as aforesaid, or without such notice having been given as aforesaid, the master or owner of the vessel may cause such goods to be thrown overboard, together with any package or receptacle in which they were contained; and neither the master nor the owner of the vessel shall, in respect of such throwing overboard, be subject to any liability, civil or criminal, in any Court.

27. Where any dangerous goods have been sent or carried, or attempted to be sent or carried, on board any vessel, British or foreign, without being marked as aforesaid, or without such notice having been given as aforesaid, and where any such goods have been sent or carried, or attempted to be sent or carried, under a false description, or the sender or carrier thereof has been falsely described, it shall be lawful for any Court having Admiralty jurisdiction to declare such goods, and any package or receptacle in which they are contained, to be, and they shall thereupon be forfeited, and when forfeited shall be disposed of as the Court directs.

The Court shall have and may exercise the aforesaid powers of forfeiture and disposal, notwithstanding that the owner of the goods have not committed any offence under the provisions of this Act relating to dangerous goods, and be not before the Court, and have not notice of the proceedings, and notwithstanding that there be no evidence to show to whom the goods belong; nevertheless the Court may, in its discretion, require such notice as it may direct to be given to the owner or shipper of the goods before the same are forfeited.

28. The provisions of this Act relating to the carriage of dangerous goods shall be deemed to be in addition to and not in substitution for or in restraint of any other enactment for the like object, so nevertheless that nothing in the said provisions shall be deemed to authorize that any person be sued or prosecuted twice in the matter.

Miscellaneous and Repeal.

29. Where, in accordance with the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts, Her Majesty exercises jurisdiction within any port out of Her Majesty's dominions, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by Order in Council, to declare such port a port of registry (in this Act referred to as a foreign port of registry), and by the same or any subsequent Order in Council to declare the description of persons who are in be registrars of British ships at such foreign ports of registry, and to make regulations with respect to the registry of British ships thereat.

Upon such Order coming into operation it shall have effect as if it were enacted in the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1873, and shall, subject to any exceptions and regulations contained in the Order, apply in the same manner, or as near as may be, as if the port mentioned in the Order were an ordinary port of registry.

30. There shall be paid, in respect of the several measurements, inspections, and surveys mentioned in the third schedule hereto, such fees, not exceeding those specified in that behalf in the said schedule, as the Board of Trade may from time to time determine.

31. In any legal proceedings under the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1873, the Board of Trade may take proceedings in the name of any of their officers.

32. The following sections of this Act—that is to say, Sections 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28—shall not come into operation until the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

33. Section 29 of the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862, and Sections 4 and 10 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1871, are hereby repealed; and on and after the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, Sections 327 and 329 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, Sections 33 and 38 of the

Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862, and Section 9 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1871, shall be repealed; but this repeal shall not affect—

1. Anything duly done before this Act comes into operation;
2. Any right acquired or liability accrued before this Act comes into operation;
3. Any penalty, forfeiture, or other punishment incurred or to be incurred in respect of any offence committed before this Act comes into operation; or,
4. The institution of any legal proceeding or any other remedy for ascertaining, enforcing, or recovering any such liability, penalty, forfeiture, or punishment as aforesaid.

SCHEDULES.

SCHEDULE I.—Signals of Distress.

In the Daytime.—The following signals, numbered 1, 2, and 3, when used or displayed together or separately, shall be deemed to be signals of distress in the daytime:—

1. A gun fired at intervals of about a minute;
2. The International Code signal of distress indicated by N.C.;
3. The distress signal, consisting of a square flag having either above or below it a ball, or anything resembling a ball.

At Night.—The following signals, numbered 1, 2, and 3, when used or displayed together or separately, shall be deemed to be signals of distress at night:—

1. A gun fired at intervals of about a minute;
2. Flames on the ship (as from a burning tar barrel, oil barrel, &c.);
3. Rockets or shells, of any colour or description, fired one at a time, at short intervals.

SCHEDULE II.

Signals to be made by Ships wanting a Pilot.

In the Daytime.—The following signals, numbered 1 and 2, when used or displayed together or separately, shall be deemed to be signals for a pilot in the daytime:—

1. To be hoisted at the fore, the Jack or other national colour usually worn by merchant ships, having round it a white border, one-fifth of the breadth of the flag; or,
2. The International Code pilotage signal indicated by P.T.

At Night.—The following signals, numbered 1 and 2, when used or displayed together or separately, shall be deemed to be signals for a pilot at night:—

1. The pyrotechnic light, commonly known as a blue light, every fifteen minutes; or
2. A bright white light, flashed or shown at short or frequent intervals just above the bulwarks, for about a minute at a time.

SCHEDULE III.

Table of Maximum Fees to be paid for the Measurement, Survey, and Inspection of Merchant Ships.

1. For Measurement of Tonnage.

For a ship under 50 tons register tonnage	£	s	d
from 50 to 100 tons	1	10	0
" " 100 " 200 "	2	0	0
" " 200 " 500 "	3	0	0
" " 500 " 800 "	4	0	0
" " 800 " 1200 "	5	0	0
" " 1200 " 2000 "	6	0	0
" " 2000 " 3000 "	7	0	0
" " 3000 " 4000 "	8	0	0
" " 4000 " 5000 "	9	0	0
" " 5000 and upwards	10	0	0

2. For the Inspection of the Berthing or Sleeping Accommodation of the Crew.

For each visit to the ship 0 10 0
Provided as follows:—

1. The aggregate amount of the fees for any such inspection shall not exceed one pound (£1), whatever be the number of separate visits.
2. When the accommodation is inspected at the same

time with the measurement of the tonnage, no separate fee shall be charged for such inspection.

3. For the Survey of Emigrant Ships.

- a. For an ordinary survey of the ship and of her equipments, accommodation, stores, light, ventilation, sanitary arrangements, and medical stores. £10 0 0
- b. For a special survey. 15 0 0
- c. In respect of the medical examination of passengers and crew, for every hundred persons or fraction of a hundred persons examined 1 0 0

4. For the Inspection of Lights and Fog Signals.

For each visit made to a ship on the application of the owner, and for each visit made where the lights or fittings are found defective 0 10 0

Provided that the aggregate amount of fees for any such inspection shall not exceed one pound (£1), whatever be the number of separate visits.

Treasury, Lagos, 24th December, 1875.

The Acting Administrator of the Government has directed the publication, for general information, of the following despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, enclosing a copy of a letter from the Board of Trade with accompanying copy of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1875."

By Command,

C. PIKE, Acting Asst. Collector and Treasurer.

(Circular 2.)

Downing Street, 22nd October, 1875.

Sir,—With reference to my predecessor's Circular Despatch of the 3rd December, 1873, I transmit herewith for your information and for general publication in the colony under your government, a copy of a letter from the Board of Trade enclosing a copy of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1875."

2. I request that, in accordance with the desire expressed by the Board of Trade, you will furnish me with an immediate report of any case in which grain, etc., is shipped in British vessels in contravention of the Act, and in such a manner as to endanger human life.

3. I shall be obliged if you will favour me with any observations which may occur to you with reference to the application of the several provisions of this Act to the colony under your government.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,
CARNARVON.

The Officer Administering the Government of Lagos.

THE BOARD OF TRADE TO THE COLONIAL OFFICE.
(Copy.) Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens,
11th August, 1875.

Sir,—I am directed by the Board of Trade to enclose a copy of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1875," and to request your attention to the 3rd Section of this Act relating to the carriage of grain and other seeds or nuts in British ships.

I am to suggest that a copy of this Act should be sent to the Governors of all colonies from which grain is shipped.

I am further to suggest that instructions may be given to cause an immediate report to be sent to the Board of Trade of any case in which grain, etc., is shipped in British vessels in contravention of the Act, and in such a manner as to endanger human life.—I have, etc.,

(Signed) THOMAS GRAY.

The Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

UNSEAWORTHY SHIPS.

[38 & 39 VICT., Ch. 88, 1875.]

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES.

Clause 1.—Appointment and powers of officers having authority to detain unseaworthy ships.

- Clause 2.—Ship to be detained on complaint of crew.
Clause 3.—Cargo of grain, etc.
Clause 4.—Penalties on sending unseaworthy ships to sea.
Clause 5.—Marking of deck-lines.
Clause 6.—Statement of load-line.
Clause 7.—Penalty for offences in relation to marks on ships.

Clause 8.—Proceedings may be taken against the Board of Trade by action against the principal Secretary.

Clause 9.—Liability of shipowner to crew.

Clause 10.—Short title.

Clause 11.—Duration of Act.

CHAPTER 88. An Act to make provision for giving further powers to the Board of Trade for stopping unseaworthy ships.

[13th August, 1875.]

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. The Board of Trade may forthwith and from time to time by special order appoint a sufficient number of fit and proper persons from their own staff or otherwise to be officers having authority to detain unseaworthy ships, and may from time to time revoke any such appointment.

If any officer so appointed has reason to believe upon inspection or otherwise that any British ship is by reason of the defective condition of her hull, equipments, or machinery, or by reason of overloading or improper loading, unfit to proceed to sea without serious danger to human life, he may order that the ship be detained for the purpose of being surveyed.

Any such order shall have the same effect as if it were an order of the Board of Trade under Section 12 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1873.

For the purpose of ascertaining whether a British ship is fit to proceed to sea, any officer so appointed may go on board the ship and inspect the same or any part thereof, or any of the machinery, boats, equipments, or other articles on board thereof, not necessarily detaining or delaying her from proceeding on her voyage; and any person who wilfully impedes him in the execution of his duty shall be liable to the same penalties, and may be dealt with in the same manner, as if the officer were an inspector appointed by the Board of Trade under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1874.

When any officer so appointed orders a ship to be detained, he shall forthwith report his proceedings to the Board of Trade.

An officer so appointed shall receive such remuneration for his services under this Act as the Treasury from time to time direct, and such remuneration shall be paid out of moneys to be provided by Parliament.

2. Whenever a complaint is made to the Board of Trade or to any officer so appointed, by one-fourth of the seamen belonging to any British ship, that the ship is by reason of the defective condition of her hull, equipments, or machinery, or by reason of overloading or improper loading, unfit to proceed to sea without serious danger to human life, it shall be the duty of the Board or officer, as the case may be, if the complaint is made within time sufficient for that purpose before the sailing of the ship, without requiring any security for the payment of costs and expenses, to take proper steps for ascertaining whether the ship ought to be detained for the purpose of being surveyed under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1873.

3. From and after the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, no cargo of which more than one-third consists of any kind of grain, corn, rice, paddy, pulse, seeds, nuts, or nut kernels, shall be carried on board any British ship, unless such grain, corn, rice, paddy, pulse, seeds, nuts, or nut kernels be contained in bags, sacks, or barrels, or secured from shifting by boards, bulkheads, or otherwise. This section shall not apply to any grain shipped previous to the first October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

The master of any British ship who shall knowingly allow any cargo or part of a cargo to be shipped therein for carriage contrary to the provisions of this section shall for every such offence incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred pounds.

4. Section 11 of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1871," shall be repealed, and in lieu thereof it shall be enacted:—

(1.) Every person who sends a ship to sea in such unseaworthy state that the life of any person would be likely to be thereby endangered, and the managing owner of any British ship so sent to sea from any port in the United Kingdom, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, unless he prove that he used all reasonable means to ensure her being sent to sea in a seaworthy state, or prove that her going to sea in such unseaworthy state was, under the circumstances, reasonable and justifiable; and, for the purpose of giving such proof, such person may give evidence in the same manner as any other witness.

(2.) Every person who attempts, or is party to any attempt, to send to sea any ship in such unseaworthy state that the life of any person would be likely to be thereby endangered, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, unless he give such proof as aforesaid; and for the purpose of giving such proof, such person may give evidence as aforesaid.

(3.) Every master of a British ship who knowingly takes the same to sea in such unseaworthy state that the life of any person would be likely to be thereby endangered, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, unless he prove that her going to sea in such unseaworthy state was, under the circumstances, reasonable and justifiable; and for the purpose of giving such proof, such person may give evidence as aforesaid.

(4.) The owner of every British ship shall from time to time register at the Custom House of the port to the United Kingdom at which such ship is registered the name of the managing owner of such ship; and if there be no managing owner, then of the person to whom the management of the ship is entrusted by and on behalf of the owner; and in case the owner fail or neglect to register the name of such managing owner or manager as aforesaid, he shall be liable, or if there be more owners than one, each owner shall be liable in proportion to his interest in the ship, to a penalty not exceeding in the whole five hundred pounds each time that the said ship leaves any port in the United Kingdom, after the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, without the name being duly registered as aforesaid.

(5.) The term "managing owner" in Sub-section 1 shall include every person so registered as managing owner or as having the management of the ship for and on behalf of the owner.

(6.) No prosecution under this section shall be instituted except by or with the consent of the Board of Trade.

(7.) No misdemeanour under this section shall be punishable upon summary conviction.

Provided that the repeal enacted by this section shall not affect any punishment incurred or to be incurred in respect of any offence against the enactment hereby repealed, or any legal proceeding in respect of any such punishment, and any such legal proceeding may be carried on as if this Act had not passed.

5. Every British ship registered on or after the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, shall before registry, and every British ship registered before that day, shall, on or before that day, be permanently and conspicuously marked with lines of not less than twelve inches in length and one inch in breadth, painted longitudinally on each side amidships, or as near thereto as is practicable, and indicating the position of each deck which is above water.

The upper edge of each of these lines shall be level

with the upper side of the deck-plank next the waterway at the place of marking.

The lines shall be white or yellow on a dark ground, or black on a light ground.

Provided that—

(1.) This section shall not apply to ships employed in the coasting trade or in fishing, nor to pleasure yachts; and

(2.) If a registered British ship is not within a British port of registry at any time before the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, she shall be marked as by this section required within one month after her next return to a British port of registry subsequent to that date.

6. With respect to the marking of a load-line on British ships, the following provisions shall have effect:—

(1.) From and after the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, the owner of every British ship shall, before entering his ship outwards from any port in the United Kingdom, upon any voyage for which he is required so to enter her, or if that is not practicable, as soon after as may be, mark upon each of her sides amidships, or as near thereto as is practicable, in white or yellow on a dark ground, or in black on a light ground, a circular disc, twelve inches in diameter, with a horizontal line, eighteen inches in length, drawn through its centre.

(2.) The centre of this disc shall indicate the maximum load-line in salt water to which the owner intends to load the ship for that voyage.

(3.) He shall also, upon so entering her, insert in the form of entry delivered to the Collector or other principal officer of Customs, a statement in writing of the distance in feet and inches between the centre of this disc and the upper edge of each of the lines indicating the position of the ship's decks which is above that centre.

(4.) If default is made in delivering this statement in the case of any ship, any officer of Customs may refuse to enter the ship outwards.

(5.) The master of the ship shall enter a copy of this statement in the agreement with the crew before it is signed by any member of the crew, and no superintendent of any mercantile marine office shall proceed with the engagement of the crew until this entry is made.

(6.) The master of the ship shall also enter a copy of this statement in the official log book.

(7.) When a ship has been marked as by this section required, she shall be kept so marked until her next return to a port of discharge in the United Kingdom.

7. Any owner or master of a British ship who neglects to cause his ship to be marked as by this Act required, or to keep her so marked, and any person who conceals, removes, alters, defaces, or obliterates, or suffers any person under his control to conceal, remove, alter, deface, or obliterate, any of the said marks, except in the event of the particulars thereby denoted being lawfully altered, or except for the purpose of escaping capture by an enemy, shall for each offence incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds.

If any of the marks required by this Act is in any respect inaccurate, so as to be likely to mislead, the owner of the ship shall incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds.

8. Where a claim of compensation, under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1873, is made against the Board of Trade, and liability to pay compensation, or the amount thereof is in dispute, proceedings may be taken against the Board of Trade by action against the principal Secretary thereof as nominal defendant.

9. In every contract of service, expressed or implied, between the owner of a ship and the master or any seaman thereof, and in every instrument of apprenticeship whereby any person is bound to serve as an apprentice on board any ship, there shall be implied, notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary, an obligation on the part of the owner of the ship to the master, seaman, or apprentice, that the owner of the ship, his agents and servants, shall use all reasonable efforts to ensure the seaworthiness of the ship for the voyage at the commencement thereof, and to keep her in a seaworthy condition during the voyage.

Provided that nothing in this section shall make the owner of a ship liable for the death of, or any injury to, a master, seaman, or apprentice belonging to any ship when caused by the wrongful act, neglect, or default of a seaman or apprentice belonging to the same ship, in any case where he would not otherwise be so liable.

10. This Act may be cited as the Merchant Shipping Act, 1875, and shall be construed as one with the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and the Acts amending the same, and the said Acts and this Act may be cited collectively as the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1875.

11. This Act shall continue in force until the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

ANNUAL RAIDS OF THE DAHOMIANS.

Few people know the full extent of the sufferings endured by the population of the lower and western part of the Yoruba country, from year to year, and caused by the annual raids made by the Dahomians.

From the boundary of their territory to the town of Abeokuta the distance is, as the crow flies, about 85 miles of land, which is inhabited by the Yoruba tribes of the Ketu and Egbados. Towards the south lies the territory of Porto Novo, Ado, Ota, Badagry; the whole extending north to south about 45 miles. This gives an area of about 3,000 square miles of land inhabited by industrious farm-labourers; it is the region from which we draw our supply of animal and vegetable provisions, the country which to a large degree supplies the trade of Lagos; the Ijebu country in the east being as yet only open on its coast line. Now what is the result of the annual inroads of the Dahomians into this territory? Let it be understood that the inhabitants of these 3,000 square miles do not, for one third of the year, feel themselves safe from attack, and that this third of the year is the most important part of the year to the farmers—the planting time. It has happened during the last few years that the poor farmers have been lingering about their farms preparing them for the planting of yams, Indian corn, and other things, when the enemy has fallen upon them and carried them away, so that the authorities of Abeokuta have now forbidden them to remain in their farm-villages during this season of danger. But what is the consequence of all this? People fear the breaking out of famine in Abeokuta—in a large town inhabited by 100,000 farmers.

What an anomaly in a country so thinly populated, and deprived, as it has been so largely, of its able-bodied labourers, by a century of the slave-trade, and yet so it is. This very year the Dahomian hordes hunted the country up and down, making towns and villages unsafe, kidnapping on a large scale—refugees from Ota came even here to Lagos—until they finally pounced upon two villages in the Ketu country, which they completely sacked, and returned loaded with plunder. Under such circumstances, how can trade flourish, when people are unable to obtain the necessities of life, and when their town is threatened with famine? It is but little likely that he who is in anxiety about the needful harvest will take much trouble to gather in palm-nuts, which ripen during the same first four months of the year, or to gather in the

cotton which at the same time whitens his fields. Both must rot or be destroyed by birds and insects. It is not easy to imagine how great the amount of produce would be that might be obtained from this extensive region if those yearly raids were put a stop to. One strange feature in the case is, that this happens so near to Lagos—only some twenty miles from the lagoon, which is navigable nearly the whole of the before-mentioned eighty-five miles of territory. The loss arising from these raids is not by any means confined to the people who are the first to suffer; but the trade of Lagos, whether as regards that done in the direction of Abeokuta, Badagry, or Porto Novo, suffers most seriously. It is to be hoped that England will not overlook this matter when the time for settlement with the King of Dahomey comes. If he can be restrained, both humanity and commerce will gain greatly by it.

TREATY WITH DAHOMY.

The following is a copy of the TREATY concluded by Captain G. L. SULLIVAN, of Her Majesty's ship *Sirius*, and the KING of DAHOMY, at Whydah, on the 12th of May, 1877:—

Article 1.—It is agreed that there shall be henceforth peace and friendship between Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria and His Majesty Gelele, of Dahomey, in Africa, and their heirs and successors.

Article 2.—There shall be to the subjects of Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, complete liberty of commerce, and they shall have entire right and liberty to come with their ships and cargoes to all places and ports on the dominions of His Majesty Gelele, to reside and trade in any part of the said dominions, to hire, occupy, and possess any houses or warehouses for the purpose of commerce, and enjoy the most complete protection and security from His Majesty the King of Dahomey, the Governors and people of his dominions.

Article 3.—The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty being or residing in the country of Dahomey shall receive special protection from all annoyance and inconvenience in their various occupations or trades from any and all of the subjects of His Majesty Gelele, and from foreigners residing in that country, and they shall be permitted to hoist on their houses and factories a flag of the kingdom of Dahomey alone, or in concert with the flag of England; and the King Gelele engages herewith to issue a proclamation to His Majesty's subjects, and to all foreigners in his dominions, never again to molest, interfere with, or threaten the lives or persons of British subjects, on pain of severe punishment.

Article 4.—The export of slaves to foreign countries is for ever abolished in the territories of the King of Dahomey, and the law made and proclaimed in accordance with a former treaty between Her Majesty the Queen of England and King Gezo of Dahomey, dated January 13th, 1852, shall continue in force for ever.

Article 5.—No British subject shall henceforth be compelled to attend any of the customs of the country of Dahomey where any human sacrifices are held.

Article 6.—Whereas, in consequence of insult and violence towards one of Her Majesty's subjects in the country of Dahomey, a fine has been imposed of 500 puncheons of oil on that kingdom, and a blockade established to enforce payment of the same, it is herein agreed, on the part of Her Most Gracious Majesty, that the fine shall be reduced to 400 puncheons of oil and the blockade immediately raised, under the following conditions: that 200 puncheons of oil are paid at once, and the remainder within twelve months from this date; and His Majesty King Gelele agrees to these conditions, and promises herewith to complete the payment of the 400 puncheons of oil by the time given.

Signed at the Pacotech Whydah, at Whydah, this 12th day of May, 1877.

REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES, &c.

SEPTEMBER, 1883.

5.—William Marwood, the renowned hangman of England, died this day. It is said that during his "professional career" he has hanged more than 100 of his fellow-men. We learn by the English papers that as soon as his death was known over 400 persons applied for the vacant post.—His Lordship, Bishop E. G. Ingham and Mrs. Ingham left Sierra Leone for Madeira and England on leave.

6.—Lord Derby, H.M. Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, has appointed Mr. John Smalman Smith, Barrister-at-Law, to be a Puisne Judge of the Gold Coast Colony. Mr. Smith was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in November, 1872, and is a member of the Oxford Circuit.

14.—A grand evening entertainment was held at Abeokuta by the Ake Dramatic Entertainment Society.

15.—The Rev. G. W. Baxter, Principal of the Wesleyan High School, and J. D. Fairley, Esq., left for England.

16.—Misses Jane Beckley and Mattie Beckley, the two daughters of Mr. Thomas E. Beckley, native merchant of Lagos and Abeokuta, arrived from England, whither they had gone for higher training.

20.—We regret to record the death of Mrs. Hannah Willoughby, the beloved wife of Isaac H. Willoughby, Esq., native merchant, of Lagos, and mother of the Rev. E. S. Willoughby, Curate of St. Paul's Church.

22.—Percival Hughes, Esq., Collector and Treasurer of the Gold Coast Colony, arrived at Accra from England.

23.—Thieves broke into the store of A. Ludentz, Esq., Marina, on the 9th, and this day, and took away some goods and cash.

25.—His Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Griffith, C.M.G., and Mrs. Griffith, and Dr. J. Farrell Easmon, M.D., Assistant Colonial Surgeon, returned in the Colonial Steamer *Gertrude*, from Leekie, where His Excellency had gone for the benefit of his health.

26.—The German barque *Nicoline* consigned to Messrs. Witt and Busch, in tow of the s.s. *King Tofab*, outward, was stranded on the western side of the Channel yesterday, and became a total wreck.

27.—Bishop Ingham, D.D., on his return from Madeira to Sierra Leone left for the Sierra Leone, rivers, and in the presence of a number of people opened a chapel yesterday at Samballama, Tasso Island, which was built by Charles Foresythe, Esq.

30.—Mrs. W. T. G. Lawson of a daughter.—For several weeks past up to date, great interest was created by the grand revival meetings held by the Baptist Missionaries in the chapel situated between Joseph and Broad Street, Lagos, and conducted by the Revs. Richardson (from Liberia), and David and Enbank.

29.—With regret we record the death of Captain Thomas J. Whittington, Harbour-master of Lagos, which took place at the Hospital at Accra this day. He had been ill since his return from England on the 3rd inst.

OCTOBER.

1.—Mr. William J. P. Elliott, Acting Assistant Collector and Treasurer, arrived per mail from Accra.—H.M.S. *Opal* arrived off Lagos roads and brought intelligence of a fight having taken place at Idda, in the Upper Niger, which resulted in the bombardment of that place and the blowing down of villages round about, on the banks of the Niger. She has on board Mr. Phillip as a prisoner to be tried at Accra or Elmina for aiding the natives against the Naval Authorities.

3.—Mr. W. E. G. Woolhouse, Pay and Quartermaster, left per mail for England.

5.—Mr. Nash H. Williams, Barrister-at-Law, left, per s.s. *Strotheden*, for Sierra Leone, and Ajassah Ex Apena, of Lagos, with an Interpreter, Akin, for England.

6.—Mrs. William E. Cole of a daughter.—Thieves broke into the store of Messrs. Williams, Bros., at the Marina, and after carrying away a considerable amount of goods set fire to the store and it was destroyed.—Burglars broke into the C.M.S. Book-shop and carried away several articles.

7.—The Baptist revival meetings closed.

8.—Old and respected dady, George Joseph Cole, leader in the Wesleyan Church, Lagos, and father of Messrs. Chas. R. Cole and G. J. Cole, died at his residence, Oke Popo, in a good old age, regretted by all who knew him.

9.—Mr. Harry Jones, Engineer of Government Vessels, arrived per *Lualaba* from England.

11.—A canoe returning from Bopa to Porto Novo, with produce and passengers, was capsized, and about fifty persons drowned in the lagoon.

10.—We record with regret the death of Mrs. Victoria M. John, the beloved wife of Mr. Michael T. John, Catechist of the ex-King's Church, Idumagto district, leaving family and friends to bemoan her loss.

13.—Hannah J. Afala Crowther, the aged mother of Bishop Samuel Adjar Crowther, D.D., died, to the regret of all who knew her.—G. W. Neville, Esq., Mail Agent, arrived per mail from Bonny to Lagos.

14.—Mr. Sheldon, Chief Engineer of Government Vessels, and Captain Bell, of the Mail Agency, left per Mail *Volta* for England.—Mrs. Catherine Clegg, of Faji Market, Lagos, missing from home, and subsequently found out to have been murdered by Adeosun at Ikoyi road (see July 9th, 1884).—Our old friend, G. W. Neville, Esq., so well known here, enters upon his duty as General Agent of the Mail Companies.

15.—Yesterday two canoes (one off State Metta and the other off Gbolugum), capsized on the lagoon during the tornado, which resulted in the loss of nine lives.

16.—Dr. J. A. B. Horton, M.D., F.R.C.S., Surgeon-Major in Her Majesty's Army, to our profound regret died at Sierra Leone yesterday. He was a gifted African scholar, a famous defender of his country, race, and fellow-creatures; his career is so well known that we refrain from recording here many of his noble acts. His loss to Africa is universal.

17.—Old dady Joseph Wey died this day, to the regret of all who knew him.

21.—Thieves broke into the store of Mr. E. A. L. Davis, at Broad Street, and carried away a quantity of goods.—Carlos A. Rodrigues, Esq., brother of Americo J. Rodrigues died this day to the regret of all who knew him.

24.—The publication of the *Lagos Times* is discontinued *pro tem*.

25.—His Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Griffith, C.M.G., and staff, left for Badagry on the 23rd, and returned this day in the "*Gertrude*."

28.—Dr. J. Farrell Easmon, M.D., Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Mr. Robert and Miss Campbell, embarked per mail for Accra, and Captain J. P. L. Davies, Master Arthur and Miss Stella Davies, for Sierra Leone and England.

29.—At the Nun river, in consequence of an outrage committed by the natives upon a Sierra Leone clerk, the British war-ships *Opal*, *Flirt*, and *Alecto*, after their demands for satisfaction had been met with defiance, made an attack upon the place. They began with a bombardment upon the position which the enemy had entrenched, and then sent 170 men in fifteen boats across the lagoon which separates the town from the river. The boats passed up the numerous narrow creeks which intersect the town, and were met with a heavy fire of musketry and artillery. At length, after the loss by the attacking party of two men shot dead, one wounded, who died the next day, and a midshipman disabled for life, the enemy, who had suffered heavily, retired. A large war-canoe containing much gun and ammunition, and two six-pounders, was captured, and

the guns are now on board the Alecto. Two nine-pounders were thrown into the river. A Sierra Leone man who incited and assisted the enemy was brought by the Alecto to Accra, but by the advice of the authorities there he has been brought on to Elmina.

NOVEMBER.

- 1.—Mrs. S. P. Johnson of a daughter.
 - 6.—Rev. E. P. Sparks, Colonial Chaplain, arrived at Sierra Leone from England.
 - 9.—Tea meeting and entertainment held at the Breadfruit Schoolroom.
 - 10.—A sum of £109 3s. 6d. stolen from the treasury chest at Accra.—Captain R. B. M. Campuell embarked per mail for England.
 - 11.—A Krooboz, named Prince Will, who was supposed to be a burglar, was shot dead by a Brazilian at Oke Popo, whilst running out of his premises last night.
 - 15.—Captain Edmund Peel, R.A., Assistant Inspector, arrived per mail from England.
 - 16.—Rev. J. B. Wood, C.M.S., arrived per mail from England as Superintendent of the Abeokuta and interior missions.
 - 19.—Mr. T. Hunt left per "Gaboon" for England.—Mr. Oduabaku, native trader, died at his residence in Ajisomi street, Lagos.
 - 21.—Mr. Charles R. Cross, late Head master of the Wesleyan Institution at Barthurst, Gambia, died at Igbessa, near Lagos.
 - 23.—A grand concert, under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Griffith, C.M.G., held at C.M.S. St. Peter's School Church, Faji, under Mr. Coker, the organist of Christ Church, and it was a great success.
 - 24.—His Honour Mr. Justice Smalman Smith arrived at Accra per Nubia from England.
 - 28.—Mr. A. H. Mitchell, Foreman of Works, died at Accra.—Miss L. R. Lake, niece of Richard B. Blaize, Esq., native merchant, arrived at Lagos per Akassa from Sierra Leone.
 - 29.—The Lagos races came off with great eclat on the 27th and yesterday, and were a great success.—Mrs. W. Lewis, Miss Lewis, and two children arrived per mail Nubia from England.—The Corner Stone of the Baptist Elementary and High School laid by His Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Griffith, C.M.G., in the presence of a large gathering, in Oil Mill Street. Rev. M. J. Elliott (Wesleyan), offered prayer. Rev. W. J. David, Superintendent of the Lagos Baptist Mission, gave an introductory address explanatory of the uses for which the building was intended. Captain Yates and Rev. J. B. Wood (C.M.S.) proposed and seconded a vote of thanks, and the Governor replied; collections made, and the Benediction closed the meeting.
 - 30.—Mr. Consul Hood made public acknowledgment of £4 10s. 3d. from the children of the day schools in Lagos towards the relief fund of the "Sunderland Convalescent Home," England, in response to his appeal in August last.—"The Gold Coast Assize." A new organ, under the able editorship of J. Renner Maxwell, Esq., M.A., B.C.L., a Barrister-at-Law, has been published at Cape Coast. The main object is to give full reports of important cases decided in the Courts of the Gold Coast Colony, and is published once a month.
- 5.—The details of the celebration of the second Anniversary of the Lagos Church Missions took place as follows: On Monday evening, the 3rd inst., a sermon in English was preached in Christ Church, by the Rev. J. A. Maser.—On Tuesday evening, at St. Paul's Church, another sermon in Yoruba was preached by the Rev. T. B. Wright, and on Wednesday, the 5th inst., at ten o'clock a.m., a public Juvenile Missionary Meeting was held at the Breadfruit Schoolroom, in which J. A. Payne, Esq., Registrar of the

DECEMBER.

- Supreme Court of this Settlement, presided. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Emanuel Wright, lay member of Christ Church; J. O. George, lay member of St. Paul's Church; and J. A. Vaughan, Schoolmaster, C.M.S. In the evening of the same day, the public Meeting for adults followed in the same place, when the chair was occupied by J. H. Willoughby, Esq., and addresses delivered by Mr. Consul Hood, Revs. N. Johnson, J. Oluwole, B.A., S. Pearce, and Chief Taiwo. The vote of thanks was moved and seconded by the Rev. W. Morgan and Mr. D. Murray.
- 6.—Chief Justice Bailey, Mr. Justice Smalman Smith, and Mr. Quayle Jones, Queen's Advocate, arrived yesterday per mail Congo from Accra.
 - 7.—The full Court, composed of His Honour Chief Justice Bailey and His Honour Mr. Justice Smalman Smith, for the purpose of hearing appeals, opened yesterday and closed to-day. The Honourable Quayle Jones, Queen's Advocate, appeared for the Crown as respondent in some land cases, and the Appellants in person. Mr. Payne was Chief Registrar of the Court.
 - 8.—His Excellency Lieutenant Governor Griffith, C.M.G., accompanied by Captains Douglas and E. Peel, and Superintendent Willoughby left in H.M.C.S. "Gertrude" for the Western District, on the 1st inst. and returned last evening.
 - 11.—His Honour Chief Justice Bailey, and Honourable Quayle Jones, Queen's Advocate, left this day per Malemba for Accra; and His Honour Mr. Justice Smalman Smith remained at Lagos as Puisne Judge of the Eastern Province of the Gold Coast Colony.
 - 12.—Rev. W. T. Coppin, Acting General Superintendent of the Wesleyan Missions, arrived per mail from England and Cape Coast.
 - 13.—In England a deputation of African merchants of London and Manchester, and from Cape Coast, waited by appointment upon Lord Derby, H.M. Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, at Downing Street, and presented his Lordship with a Memorial with reference to the West Coast Settlements, including the Gold Coast Colony and Lagos. They were accompanied by Messrs. Slagg, M.P., Armitage, M.P., and Lee, M.P.
 - 17.—The December Criminal Assize, 1883, which was opened on the 10th inst., before His Honour Mr. Justice Smalman Smith, Judge of the Eastern Province, closed this day.
 - 19.—Rev. C. H. V. Gollmer, Principal of the C.M.S. Collegiate Institute, Lagos, and Mrs. Gollmer, with Rev. Tom Harding, Curate of Christ Church, arrived per mail from England.
 - 22.—Mr. Charles D. Turton, Assistant Colonial Secretary, left Accra for England.—The pupils of the St. Gregory Catholic Grammar School held a grand Dramatic Entertainment under the patronage of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor. His Honour Mr. Justice Smalman Smith and Captain Douglas, the Assistant Colonial Secretary, were present.
 - 24.—Public Examinations of the pupils of the C.M.S. Grammar School on the 19th, C.M.S. Female Institution on the 20th, and Wesleyan High School this day.
 - 25.—Christmas-day. The usual Athletic Sports at Tinubu Square, under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor, was held by Mr. J. A. Payne, F.R.C.I., the President, and the members of the "Star of Lagos Club." His Excellency Lieut.-Governor Griffith, C.M.G., and His Honour Mr. Justice Smalman Smith, honoured the scene with their attendance, and they were loudly cheered. The Colonial Band was in attendance and played excellent airs. There was also a cricket match played at Balogun square between the members of the Lagos Cricket Club (red and blue), in which the blue won by long scores. There was order and decorum in both places, and there was a large concourse of people present.
 - 26.—The Freemasons of Lagos, No. 1171, celebrated the usual feast of St. John at the Masonic Hall, Marina.
 - 30.—Rev. W. A. S. arpe, Native Wesleyan Missionary from the Niger, and Rev. A. E. Franklin, Native Wesleyan

Missionary from Popo, arrived for the purpose of attending the District Meeting.

31.—Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Payne entertained at dinner the members of the "Star of Lagos Club" and the "Lagos Cricket Club," at Orange House, Tinubu Square, at seven o'clock p.m. Covers were laid for eighty, and justice was done to the viands. The Colonial Band was in attendance, and played lively and excellent airs. Several toasts were proposed (including "The Queen," "His Excellency Lieut.-Governor Griffith," "The President and Mrs. Payne," "Success to both Clubs,") and were drunk with enthusiasm. During the dinner a fire-work display took place, and everything went off quietly.—Watchnight services held in all the Churches of Lagos to witness the closing of the Old Year and the coming of the New Year.

JANUARY, 1884.

- 1.—His Excellency Lieut.-Governor Griffith, C.M.G., held a Levee at Government House, at two o'clock p.m. when several presentations were made, including the Officials, Ministers of all denominations, Merchants, etc. His Majesty ex-King Docemo and suite, and White Cap Chiefs and elders, were also present. Mrs. Griffith had a reception of Ladies who were invited. Refreshments were prepared and duly enjoyed.—Athletic Sports held at Tinubu Square by Mr. J. A. Payne, F.R.C.I., the President and Members of the "Star of Lagos Club," and Cricket Match by the members of the Lagos Cricket Club, at Balogun Square. At the latter place the Blue came out victorious.
- 3.—The British Authorities were taking steps to ascertain the exact limit of the Gold Coast territory between the French and English borders on the east of Assinie. The Commission to mark the boundary between the English and French territories having been threatened with attack by certain Native Kings, two French Ships of War, and an English Man of War were present to protect the Commissioners.—Lieutenant Thompson was dispatched on a special mission to Axim.
- 4.—The Members of the "Flowers of Lagos" Club had a Grand Ball in the evening at Phoenix Hall, Tinubu Square, Lagos, when the elite of the Settlement were present, both Native and Europeans, numbering about 200. In the unavoidable absence of His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor, he was most ably represented by his deputy, Captain Rouse Douglas, the Colonial Secretary. On the programme there were twenty-four dances, which were gone through. The spacious Hall was well lit and decorated with palms, flowers, and evergreens worthy of the occasion; the floor covered over with the best Baft that could be obtained in the market, which reflected artistic taste on the part of the decorating member, Mr. J. S. Mason and his assistants. Dancing commenced at 9 p.m.; at 11.45 p.m. supper was announced. A large shed was erected in the yard (a happy innovation this time), where all retired and partook of the refreshments placed before them. Several toasts were proposed and drunk with enthusiasm. Those of the President, Mr. J. A. Payne and lady, coupled with the names of the members of the Club, were drunk amidst loud cheers, followed by the well-known chorus, "For they are jolly good fellows, &c." After supper, about 1 a.m., dancing was resumed till 4.30 a.m., when the remaining guests retired. The Colonial Band was in attendance, and played excellent airs.
- 7.—Public Anniversary Meeting of the Wesleyan Missionary Society was held at the Chapel, Tinubu Square, Capt. A. C. Yates in the chair. Several speakers addressed the meeting.—The Inauguration of the Hon. Hiliary R. W. Johnson as tenth President of the Republic of Liberia, took place at Monrovia, and his address was received with every expression of attention and good-will.
- 9.—Public Meeting at Messrs. Banner, Bros. house, of nearly all the principal merchants, traders, ministers of all denominations, tradesmen, etc., by invitation, and presided over by George W. Neville, Esq., General Agent for the Royal Mail Steamers, to arrange for a petition to the

Secretary of State for the Colonies, about the requirements of Lagos, and its separation from the Gold Coast Colony. Frank Hood, Esq., Agent Banner, Bros. & Co., was Secretary. Several gentlemen addressed the Meeting, and a Committee was formed to draw up the Petition.

12.—Rev. J. Hamilton, English Secretary of the C.M.S., Niger Missions, arrived from Lokofa per steamer.

13.—Captain Chaddock, Harbour Master, and Rev. E. Tomlin, Principal of the Wesleyan High School, arrived per steamer from England.—Captain Forbes, Assistant Inspector G.C.C., with some Houssa detachments, from the Gold Coast.

14.—Fire at Idumata and Bamgbose street, Lagos, yesterday; several houses burnt.

15.—Commander Rumsey, R.N., arrived at Accra from England.

17.—Mrs. John A. Thomas of a son.

18.—Signor Del Grande gave a Musical "Pass Time" at his residence at the Marina, and several ladies and gentlemen who were invited were present. The band was in attendance. Mrs. Payne acted as hostess for the evening. Supper was well prepared and enjoyed immensely. Several toasts were proposed and drunk with enthusiasm, and especially that of the "Host" by Mr. Payne, who passed a high eulogium on Signor Del Grande as an old friend to Lagos for more than twenty-one years, and who was well-known by his familiar greeting of "All right."—Public notification of Captain Alfred Moloney's, C.M.G., farewell letter to the officers of the Gold Coast Colony on his promotion from the Colonial Secretary of the Gold Coast Colony to be Administrator of the Gambia. May success attend his future career as in the past.

19.—With deep regret we record the death of Robert Campbell, Esq., better known as Professor Campbell. His remains were followed to the grave by the members of the "Freemasons Lodge," Lagos Mutual Improvement Society, ministers of all denominations, officials, merchants, and hundreds of others.—Ajassah ex-Apena of Lagos, with Akin, his interpreter, arrived per mail from England and Accra.

21.—Mr. Richard Horn, of the firm of Voigh & Co., died at Porto Novo.—Public installation at Ake, of Mr. Joshua Oluimide, of Oshiele as the Christian Balogun of Abeokuta. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. B. Wood, C.M.S., in the presence of a large meeting.

24.—Surgeon-Major Simpson, Assistant Colonial Secretary, embarked per mail at Accra for England.—Old lady Peter Jones, of Lagos, died.—Mr. Witt Julius Schroeder (German) died.—The s.s. Ada with mails and passengers, struck on the bar yesterday and got off to-day by throwing overboard a quantity of cargo, including 300 casks of oil, and with the assistance of s.s. Sherbiri, Forcados, and Ramos.

26.—William Oduntun Blaize, infant son of R. B. Blaize, Esq., merchant, died this day.

28.—His Excellency Governor Havelock, C.M.G., left Sierra Leone per mail steamer for Madeira; and Honourable J. Tarleton, Acting Chief Justice, sworn in as Administrator-in-Chief during his absence.—Dedication of the Baptist Elementary School, Lagos, the Chair taken by Captain A. C. Yates. Rev. J. A. Maser, C.M.S., offered the Dedication prayer, and Revs. Enbank, Macaulay, Tomlin, and M. T. John addressed the meeting.

31.—The Right Rev. Bishop Ingham, D.D., returned from the Gambia to Sierra Leone, and the Rev. Thomas Maxwell, Colonial Chaplain Cape Coast, from England.

FEBRUARY.

6.—The German Royal Imperial Ship of War, "Sophie," Condi Stubenbach, arrived at Little Popo on January 31st, and left on the 3rd inst. with Mr. W. T. G. Lawson, and two chiefs of Popo as hostages, en route for Germany via Lagos for coals, and arrived in Lagos road this day.

7.—Mrs. G. Archibald Williams of a son; and Mrs. Z. C. Roberts, of Market street, of a son.

8.—The famous and gallant King of the Zulus, Cetewayo, died at Esthowe.

9.—Some Refugees from Ikorodu who had fled to Lagos, left secretly and went and attacked Jakasimi, the Balogun of that place, and they were repulsed, and the principal party, Iliot, killed during the fray. Those who returned to Lagos were arrested and dealt with under the Foreign Enlistment Act, 1870.

10.—His Excellency Governor Sir Samuel Rowe, K.C.M.G., and Staff left in H.M.C.S. Ekuro off Christiansborg, Accra, on a tour of inspection to the leeward Districts of the Gold Coast Colony.

11.—Captain Arrowsmith, Assistant Inspector, arrived from England, Miss Campbell from Accra, and Bishop Crowther from the Niger.

12.—Captain Douglas, Acting Assistant Colonial Secretary, Captain Forbes, G.C.C., Messrs. H. B. M. Griffith, Chief Clerk of Customs, and Mr. A. L. Hethersett, Interpreter and Clerk, left for Ikorodu in the Gertrude, and returned the same day on a special mission.

12.—Letter of Bishop Ingham, D.D., to the *Record*, "Appealing for qualified University men for vacancies at Fourah Bay College, Sierra Leone."—The German Ship of War having sent Mr. W. T. G. Lawson on shore, sailed away for Germany with the two chiefs on board.

12.—Attack on Oke-Odan by the combined forces of Porto Novo, Whemi, and Iton, assisted by a portion of the Dahomian Army.

18.—Governor Sir Samuel Rowe, K.C.M.G., and staff returned to Accra.

21.—Captain Forbes, G.C.C., embarked for Accra.

22.—With deep regret we record the death of one of Africa's friends, Ferdinand Fitzgerald, Esq., who had devoted his whole life to the service and good of Africa. He passed away at Avenue Trocadero, Paris, on this day, aged 77. He was the founder and conductor of the *African Times* since 1860. His loss is a universal one.

23.—Monsieur Pere Germa, Agent General for the firm of Regis Aine, and French Consular Agent, died this day, regretted by all who knew him.—Mrs. E. E. Collins of a daughter.—Mrs. E. R. Davison, and Mr. Elliott arrived per mail from Sierra Leone.

24.—The revised book of Public Prayers and Services used in all the Wesleyan Churches in the Settlement.

26.—Congo Treaty signed in London between the Representatives of H.M. the Queen and H.M. the King of Portugal.—Farewell dinner to Lt. Governor Griffith, C.M.G. Mr. G. W. Neville, General Agent of the African Mail steamers, gave a farewell dinner party, on February 26th, in honour of H.E. Lieut. Governor Griffith, who was about to embark for Accra, to assume the general administration of the Government *pro tem*. The premises were well decorated with flags, &c. Covers were laid for twenty. Besides the host, Mr. Neville, there were present His Excellency Lieut. Governor Griffith, C.M.G.; His Honour Mr. Justice Smalman Smith; Captain Rumsey, the Deputy Governor; Mr. Consul Heldbeck, of the German Empire; Mr. Hood, the Danish Consul; Signor Del Grande, the Portuguese Consul; Dr. Macarthy, the Colonial Surgeon; Captain Arrowsmith, the District Commissioner of Lagos; Messrs. W. J. P. Elliott, Assistant Collector and Treasurer; H. B. M. Griffith, Chief Clerk and Warehouse-keeper; Captain Hammond, Agent, Lagos Warehouse Company, Limited; Mr. Registrar Payne; Dr. N. T. King; Mr. C. D. Fairley, of the firm of Kirk, Fairley, and Co.; Mr. A. R. Elliott, of the Warehouse Company; Messrs. J. Ludert, F. Zimmer, and Herman Dalil, Agents of German houses; and Mr. Benson, of the Mail Agency. The toasts were "The Queen," and then "The Lieut. Governor," by Mr. Neville, and His Excellency responded. "The Host," by Mr. Consul Hood, and Mr. Neville responded; Mr. Payne, as a native, expressed, on behalf of his countrymen, their regret at His Excellency's intended departure, after over four years' administration, which had been much appreciated by them all, and their good wishes for his meritorious reward. His Excellency returned thanks in a most appropriate manner. The Colonial Band was in attendance, and played excellent airs. His Honour the Judge amused all by some excellent

stories. Several gentlemen also enlivened the occasion by their good musical voices, including Dr. Macarthy, Messrs. Hood, Dalil, Benson, and Fairley. Dr. King presided at the piano. The banquet was brought to a close by singing the National Anthem, at 12 p.m.

27.—Public proclamation by ringing of the Government bell that the Ejirin Market, which was closed in November last, is opened for trade.

28.—Commander Rumsey, R.N., Assistant Colonial Secretary, arrived per Ekura from Accra.—At Sierra Leone a deputation of twenty-six gentlemen waited on His Honour Administrator Tarleton, and presented him with a memorial respecting the "Newspaper Libel and Registration Ordinance, 1884."

29.—H.M.S. Boadicea and Alcto Rear-Admiral Norwell Salmon, C.B., V.C., arrived off Lagos roads. The Admiral came on shore in the Alcto, and was received on landing by His Excellency Lieut. Governor Griffith, C.M.G., and suite with a guard of honour and salute of thirteen guns. The Admiral embarked the same day for leeward coast on his tour of inspection.

MARCH.

2.—His Excellency Lieut. Governor Griffith, C.M.G. and Mrs. Griffith, and Mr. H. B. M. Griffith left per mail for the Gold Coast.—Mrs. H. J. Coochin of a son.

3.—Commander Rumsey, R.N., Acting Assistant Colonial Secretary, sworn in as Deputy-Governor, and Commission read by His Honour Mr. Justice Smalman Smith, Judge of the Eastern Province.—Mrs. C. V. Randle of a son.—Large fire in Lagos, commencing from Chapel street right along Balogun Square, Ereko, and ends at Idungaran, near the ex-King's quarters, and a considerable amount of property was destroyed, and over 500 houses burnt.

4.—Dr. Gouldsbury, Administrator of the Gambia, left that place for England on the 3rd inst.—Mr. H. W. Woodcock, Deputy Assistant Colonial Secretary, arrived at Accra from England.

6.—His Excellency Deputy Governor Rumsey left in the Gertrude for Ejirin on the 4th inst, and returned this day.

8.—His Honour Mr. Justice Smalman Smith left Lagos per s.s. Gaboon for Cape Coast.

9.—The Right Rev. Bishop Ingham, D.D., and Mrs. Ingham arrived per mail Congo from Sierra Leone on Ecclesiastical business.

11.—The Mechanics Mutual Aid Provident and Improvement Association had their first Anniversary Meeting at Phoenix Hall, Mr. Consul Hood in the chair. The speakers were Right Rev. Bishop Crowther, D.D., Rev. Isaac Oluwole, B.A., Messrs. W. T. G. Lawson, C.E., J. A. Payne, F.R.C.L., J. Priddy, W. Baxfield and J. P. Haastrop. The report was read by the Secretary, J. H. Hamilton.

12.—Public Meeting of the Lagos Wesleyan Home and Juvenile Missionary Association at the Chapel, Tinubu Square, J. J. Thomas, Esq., in the chair. Messrs. J. F. Byass, D. E. Williams, G. D. Decker, C. V. Randall, and E. J. Davies addressed the meeting.

13.—Fire at Ireko Market, near the King's quarters. Several houses burnt and a large amount of property destroyed.

15.—Appa, a town on the Western District, opposite Badagry, was ceded to the British Government. His Excellency Deputy Governor Rumsey was present, and the usual ceremony carried out.

16.—Mr. J. Renner Maxwell, M.A., B.C.L., Barrister-at-Law (native), having accepted the office of Queen's Advocate of the Gambia, offered to him by Lord Derby, H.M. Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, left Cape Coast per steamer for his new post.

17.—His Excellency Captain Alfred Molony, C.M.G., arrived with Mrs. Moloney per mail from England to the Gambia, and sworn in as Administrator of the British Settlements on the Gambia.

18.—Rev. A. Mann and Mrs. Mann, C.M.S., of the

Female Institution, and Captain Arrowsmith, Assistant Inspector, left per mail from Lagos for England.

19.—His Honour Mr. Justice Smalman Smith arrived at Cape Coast from Lagos.

20.—Mr. Consul Heinrich Bey, of the German Empire, arrived per mail from Hamburg.

21.—Mrs. Selina Cole, wife of Mr. Thomas S. Cole, native merchant, Lagos, and her sister, Abati, missing, but subsequently found out to have been murdered by Adeosun, at Ikovi bush, in Lagos. (Vide July 9.)

22.—His Excellency Governor Havelock, C.M.G., and Lady arrived, on or about this date, at Sierra Leone from England and Madeira.

28.—With regret we record the death of His Royal Highness Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, K.G., fourth son of Her Majesty the Queen, which took place at Cannes, France.

29.—His Excellency Governor William A. G. Young, C.M.G., arrived per mail s.s. Calabar at Accra yesterday from England, and sworn on this day as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Gold Coast Colony.—The Honourable Captain Knapp Barrow, C.M.G. Colonial Secretary, arrived per same steamer.—During the thunderstorm this day the top part of the flag-staff in front of Government House, Lagos, was struck by the discharge of lightning, and the Rebecca Hussey Charity Institution were blown down.—Terrible fire broke out at Freetown, Sierra Leone, several houses burnt, and large amount of property consumed to the loss of about £30,000, and it is said uninsured.

30.—Ordination Service held in Christ Church, Faji, Lagos, by the Right Rev. Bishop Ingham, D.D., the sermon preached by the Rev. J. B. Wood. Revs. Isaac Oluwole, B.A., S. Doherty (natives), and Tom Harding (European), admitted into the order of Priesthood. Bishop Crowther, D.D., Revs. Jas. Johnson, J. A. Maser, C. H. V. Gollmer, N. Johnson, S. Pearce, T. B. Wight, and E. S. Willoughby assisted on the occasion.

31.—Mr. James R. Davies died at his residence in Obadino street, Lagos.—On the 25th a collision occurred between the s.s. Gaizer and a native canoe with goods and passengers, in the lagoon between Bashe and Okogbo on her way to Porto Novo, which caused the loss of two lives; the canoe erroneously went by the ships channel.

APRIL.

1.—Rev. W. J. David, Baptist Missionary, left per mail for England and America.—His Honour Mr. Justice Smalman Smith commenced the trial of cases specially assigned to him for that purpose in Cape Coast.—Robert Capper, Esq., A.I.C.E., F.R.G.S., read a paper before the Society of Arts, England, on the rivers Congo and Niger, viewed as entrances for commerce to mid Africa.—Lieut. Colonel Ferry Fontnouvelle is appointed Commandant of Assinie, and to reside at Porto Novo.

2.—Sir Samuel Rowe, K.C.M.G., Messrs. Quayle Jones, Q.A., J. Pagan, Secretary, F. Evans, C.M.G., Sherwin and Selia left Accra per mail steamer for England.—Public Meeting held in Sierra Leone, Honourable T. J. Sawyer in the chair, and Honourable S. Lewis, B.L., as Secretary. The object is to consider the deplorable fire in Kissy street, and the necessity of measures being adopted to relieve the sufferers and to take steps to mitigate the effects of future fires.—Captains Stewart and Bayley, Assistant Inspectors G.C.C., arrived at Lagos from the Gold Coast, and Messrs. Alfred C. Campbell, and John S. Ellis from England.

3.—His Excellency Deputy Governor Rumsey, R.N. and Bishop Ingham left in the Gertrude for Eastern Districts, on the 1st inst., and returned this day.

4.—Mrs. Josiah A. Savage of a son.—Pantomimic Entertainment given at Breadfruit Schoolroom by the ladies and gentlemen of the "Young Abstrainers Union," under the auspices of the Misses Beckley.

8.—Rev. J. Hamilton from the Niger, and Mr. N. T. B.

Shepherd, and a Father Superior and sisters of the Catholic Mission left per mail Congo for England.

9.—Bishop Ingham left for Badagry yesterday per Gertrude and returned this day.—J. Worrall, Esq., Assistant Collector and Treasurer, arrived per mail from England and the Gold Coast.

10.—Mr. B. W. Quartey-Papafio, of Accra, Gold Coast, passed successfully the Primary Anatomical and Physiological Examinations for the diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

12.—His Excellency Deputy Governor Rumsey, R.N., Captains Douglas and Bailey, and Superintendent Willoughby and Mr. Hethersett, the Interpreter, left for Eastern Districts per Gertrude on the 10th inst., and returned this day.—Rev. Thomas Maxwell, Colonial Chaplain of Cape Coast, arrived at that place per Bonny from England on his return from leave of absence. The sixth Anniversary of the Good Templars was held yesterday, and the Public Meeting to-day at Breadfruit Schoolroom. Charles J. George, Esq., J.P., in the chair, supported by Messrs. J. J. Thomas and Rev. J. Oluwole, B.A.

14.—Her Majesty the Queen on the eve of her departure for Germany, where she is to be present at the marriage of her granddaughter, the Princess Victoria of Hesse, addressed a letter from Windsor Castle to her subjects in all parts of the world, thanking them for their sympathy with her and the Daughters of Albany and all the Royal Family in their recent sad bereavement.

15.—Impromptu Concert given by the members of the Melodramatic Society at the C.M.S. Faji Infant Schoolroom, under the patronage of His Excellency Deputy Governor Rumsey, R.N.

16.—Dr. Nachtigal's Mission to the West Coast of Africa on appointment by the Imperial Government of Germany is to gather materials for enabling the Imperial Government to establish a proper consular representation in those regions, and meanwhile to protect and promote the interests of German subjects there. Dr. Buchner, the African Traveller, has been attached to Dr. Nachtigal at the latter's own request. At the same time the Imperial Government contemplates establishing a permanent Naval Station in West African waters, and the gunboat *Move* left Kiel yesterday for Lisbon there to take on board the Imperial Commissary and his assistants, and to convey them to their destination, where it will remain to support them in their task.—His Lordship Bishop Ingham D.D., held Confirmation services at Srite Matta on the 21st March, Christ Church on the 23rd March, at Badagry on the 9th inst., and at St. Paul's Church on the 18th inst.—Also Election Meeting in the C.M.S. Infant School-room, Faji, on the 15th, when the following were elected members of the Church Committee: Revs. J. A. Maser, C. H. T. Gollmer, Jas. Johnson, Nat. Johnson, J. Olanole, B.A.; and John A. Payne, J. H. Willoughby, R. B. Blaize, F. Hood and H. Robins, Esquires; and for the Church Council, Revs. J. A. Maser, C. H. V. Gollmer, Jas. Johnson, and John A. Payne, F. Hood, and H. Robins, Esq's; after which the Lord Bishop and Mrs. Ingham embarked this day per s.s. Madingo for Sierra Leone.—Messrs. Charles J. George and children, and W. V. Elliott left for Sierra Leone and England.

17.—His Honour Chief Justice Bailey arrived at Cape Coast from Accra, to hold a full Court.

19.—His Excellency Deputy Governor Rumsey, R.N., and staff left for Western Districts on the 17th inst and returned this day.

20.—His Excellency Governor Young, G.M.G., of the Gold Coast Colony, formally opened the Wesleyan High School at Accra, in the presence of a large congregation, the Revs. T. B. Freeman and W. M. Cannell addressed the meeting.—Sir Rose Price arrived at Cape Coast, after having inspected Gold Mines at Taquah and Axim.

21.—Full court sat at Cape Coast from the 19th, composed of their Honours Chief Justice Bailey, Mr. Justice

Maleod and Mr. Justice Smalman Smith, and cases concluded this day.

22.—Lecture delivered at the Court Hall, Freetown, Sierra Leone, by Dr. Blyden, of Liberia, Hon. S. Lewis B.L. in the chair.

23.—Messrs. G. Ernest Moss, Barrister-at-Law, and T. Kerr arrived per Mail from England and Cape Coast.—Appointment of Thomas G. Hoare, Esq., to be a member of the Board of Pilotage, during the absence of C. J. George, Esq.

24.—Messrs. W. L. Heldbeck, and A. Ludert left Lagos per Akassa for Hamburg.

25.—The Venerable James H. Schon, oldest surviving Missionary of the C.M.S. had the title of D.D. conferred upon him on the 24th inst., by the University of Oxford, England, as a reward due to his extraordinary merit in the work of translations, &c., in African languages. We herewith record our congratulations, and wish our venerable friend many more years to enjoy his reward. Mr. Schon is over eighty years old.

26.—The Hon. S. Lewis, Barrister-at-Law, embarked per s.s. Congo at Sierra Leone for Bathurst, Gambia.—Rev. M. Suter, H.M. Inspector of Schools, arrived at Sierra Leone from England.

27.—His Excellency Lieut.-Governor Griffith, C.M.G., who left Accra on the 21st inst. in H.M.S. Alcyon on a mission to the kings of Eastern and Western Apollonia, has arrived at Cape Coast this day on a tour of inspection.

28.—We are glad to notice from the C.M.S. Intelligence for this month that the Hon. Thomas J. Sawyer M.I.L. (Native) the well-known bookseller in Freetown, Sierra Leone, has generously placed in the hands of the C.M.S. the sum of £1,000, to be invested for the benefit of the Native Church in Sierra Leone.

29.—Assistant-Inspector B. Kirkby arrived at Accra on or about this date from his mission to Ashantee.

MAY.

2.—His Honour Mr. Justice Smalman Smith embarked at Cape Coast, per s.s. Kinsembo from Lagos.

5.—His Excellency Lieut.-Governor Griffith, C.M.G. returned to Accra in H.M.S. Alcyon from his mission to the kings of Eastern and Western Apollonia.

8.—His Honour Mr. Justice Smalman Smith arrived at Lagos from the Gold Coast.—The Legislative Council of the Gold Coast Colony, presided over by his Excellency Governor Young, C.M.G., voted an address of condolence to H.M. the Queen on the melancholy intelligence of the death of His Royal Highness the Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany K.G., the fourth son of the Queen.

11.—We regret to record the death of Thomas W. Jones, Deputy-Registrar of Eastern District of Palma and Leckie.

13.—Charles Pike, Esq., Assistant Collector and Treasurer, embarked at Accra per Niger for England.

17.—Dr. William Hume Hart, M.D., Colonial Surgeon, left Sierra Leone per Mail Calabar for England.—We regret to record the death of the Rev. Father Andre, Catholic Missionary of Lagos, at the Mission House, Igboere street, of dysentery.

21.—Mr. Carl Piper (German) at G. L. Gousser's factory, died this day of fever, regretted by all who knew him.

22.—Rev. William A. Sharpe, Wesleyan Native Minister from the Niger, died this day, leaving a widow and family and large circle of friends to mourn his loss.

23.—Miss Adelaide Hoare, daughter of Thos. G. Hoare, Esq., and Wm. Bergemann, Esq., Agent for Messrs. Wilt and Busch, arrived per Mail from England and Hamburg.

23.—A musical soiree was given by Mrs. J. A. Payne, on behalf of the members of the Melo-dramatic Society, on the evening of this day, at Phoenix Hall, Tinubu Square. His Excellency Deputy-Governor Rumsey and suite, His Honour Mr. Justice Smalman Smith, and the *lite* of Lagos were present, both European and Native. The Colonial Band was in attendance. The hall was tastefully decorated with flags and flowers.

24.—This day the celebration of the Queen's Birthday was kept up with the usual festivities. A *feu-de-joie* was fired at the Race-course at 2.30 p.m. His Excellency the Deputy-Governor and Suite, with His Honour Mr. Justice Smalman Smith, were present. The troops were under the command of Captain Bayly, Assistant-Inspector Gold Coast Constabulary. At 3.30 p.m. the Deputy-Governor held a *Levee* at Government House, when several presentations were made, after which dancing took place. In opening the quadrille, His Excellency had Mrs. Payne for his partner, and the Judge Mrs. Lewis, and dancing was kept up till past six. Government House was tastefully decorated, and its appearance was most beautiful. The refreshments were excellent, and Her Majesty the Queen's Health was drunk with all honours.

Promotion of His Excellency A. E. Havelock, C.M.G., Governor of Sierra Leone, to be a K.C.M.G.

25.—Mrs. Emanuel T. Scott of a daughter.

27.—Mr. Geoffrey T. Williams, Native trader, died this day to the regret of all who knew him.

29.—Dr. William Hume Hart, Colonial Surgeon of Sierra Leone, died on board the s.s. Calabar a day before reaching Madeira.

31.—Mr. Sheldon, Chief Engineer of Government Vessels, arrived at Accra from England.

JUNE.

4.—Rev. T. Harding, on behalf of the Lagos Petitioners, received a reply from the Secretary of State for the Colonies that it will receive due consideration.

6.—The members of the Lagos Mechanics Amateur Dramatic Association have enlivened the public by having their first entertainment at the Phoenix Hall, Tinubu Square, in aid of the Mechanics' Mutual Aid Provident and Improvement Association, under the patronage of John A. Payne, Esq., F.R.C.I., F.C.G.S., &c., supported by Thomas G. Hoare, Esq., and J. J. Thomas, Esq. The hall was decorated and tastefully got up with flags and evergreens. The Colonial Band was in attendance. Several ladies took part, including Misses Jane Beckley, Mattie Beckley, Adeline Hoare, C. Hoare, L. Johnson, and others. It was a great success, and the sale of tickets, we learn, realized about £40.

11.—The ninth Anniversary Services of the Lagos Native Pastorate Auxiliary Association took place as follows: The sermon in English was preached by the Rev. Tom Harding, at Christ Church, on Monday the 9th inst., at 7 p.m. And the sermon in Yoruba, at St. Paul's Church, on Tuesday evening, the 10th inst., by the Rev. N. Johnson, Pastor of Palm Church, Aroloya district. On Wednesday evening the public meeting was held at the Breadfruit Schoolroom, when John A. Payne, Esq., F.R.C.I., Registrar, took the chair at seven o'clock, in the unavoidable absence of His Excellency the Deputy Governor. Besides the Chairman, there were present, on the platform, His Majesty King Docemo and suite; the Revs. William Morgan, Pastor of Holy Trinity Church, Ebute Ero; James Johnson, Incumbent of St. Paul's; James White, Pastor of St. Jude's Church, Ebute Metta; Thomas B. Wright, Pastor of St. Peter's Church, Fajti; Isaac Oluwole, B.A., Principal of the C.M.S. Grammar School; J. B. Thomas, Superintendent of the Wesleyan Missions at Lagos; N. Johnson, Pastor of Aroloya; Samuel Pearce, Pastor of St. David's Church, Leckie; E. S. Willoughby, Curate of St. Paul's; Mr. Consul Hood, Treasurer; Prince James Attin; and Messrs. Jacob Johnson and J. B. Kenny, Churchwardens of St. Paul's Church. There was a full meeting, including all the native chiefs of Lagos, who came with King Docemo. The Rev. E. S. Willoughby gave out a hymn and read a portion of Scripture, and the Rev. Samuel Pearce offered prayer. Mr. Registrar Payne, the Chairman, then made a suitable opening address, showing the importance of our duty to God as Christians, in the maintenance and support of the Native Church, and our duty towards our fellow-heathen and Mahomedan brethren, who are in darkness,

&c., and perishing for want of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. He urged that money is power, but it must be accompanied with prayer to God for the success of the preaching of His Word with power for the conversion of souls, and that freely as we have received we should freely give. He then called upon the Rev. James Johnson, the Secretary, to read the report, which was interesting. The amount of collections was about £500. The Chairman then called upon the following gentlemen to move the resolutions and address the meeting. The first resolution was moved by Mr. Consul Hood, and seconded by the Rev. Isaac Oluwole, B.A., and supported by Mr. Jacob Johnson; the second resolution was moved by the Rev. James White, and seconded by the Rev. J. B. Thomas (Wesleyan), and supported by Prince James Attin; the third resolution, being a vote of thanks to the Chairman, was moved by Mr. J. B. Kenny, seconded by the Rev. W. Morgan, and supported by the Rev. James Johnson, and was carried unanimously. Mr. J. Payne was mentioned as one of those few native gentlemen who take great interest in the progress of the Native Pastorate Church; he being not only a vice-patron and a member of the Church Committee, but also local Secretary of the Fajti district of Christ Church, and a collector for the Association. The Chairman returned thanks, and urged that the watchword should be "Onward and Forward." A hymn was sung and collections made, and the Rev. W. Morgan pronounced the Benediction, and the meeting closed. On the whole, the meeting was most successful; the several speakers spoke with earnestness, and their addresses were able and appropriate. Mr. Hood agreed with the Chairman that money is power, said that it must be utilized, and not be hidden in the earth, as some people do, instead of putting it to use. Mr. White spoke of his early times most touchingly. Mr. Thomas spoke with zeal, and showed how we are all working for the same end. All the speakers were at home in their addresses, and one feature was that, with the exception of Mr. Consul Hood, the whole of the gentlemen on the platform, both lay and clerical, including the Chairman, were entirely natives, all pleading earnestly for the extension of the Redeemer's Kingdom.

13.—Dr. N. T. King, M.D., a son of the late Rev. Thomas King, Native Missionary of the C.M.S. at Abeokuta, died yesterday of Apoplexy, and was buried to-day. The chief mourners were his two brothers, Messrs. Gabriel and Theophilus King, and his sister, Miss Cordelia King. The corpse was taken to Christ Church, and from thence to the Old Cemetery, and buried by the side of his late mother. The funeral procession was headed by the brethren of the Lagos Lodge of Freemasons, No. 1,171, including Messrs. John A. Payne, P.S.W. and Secretary of the Lodge; Francis D. Cole, J.W.; Joseph S. Bucknor, J.D.; James J. Thomas, J.G.; W. W. Lewis, S.W.; W. T. G. Lawson, S.D.; and J. H. Hamilton, the Tyler. The Rev. C. H. V. Gollmer, Secretary C.M.S. and Principal of the Training Institution, and the Rev. James Johnson, Incumbent of St. Paul's Church, officiated at the ceremony in Christ Church and at the cemetery. The attendance included His Excellency the Deputy-Governor, most of the European residents of Lagos, and hundreds of native inhabitants. Dr. King received his education at Abeokuta and Sierra Leone, and in England through the C.M.S., returning in 1877, and has succeeded in winning the esteem of all who knew him. He is a great loss to his country.

15.—Great consternation in Lagos owing to the fact that the Police have apprehended a man named Adeosun, who has succeeded by his tricks or fetish, as you please, to get, at various times, considerable goods from certain women and girls, and decoy them, as early as four o'clock in the morning, from their respective homes in Lagos to the bush at Ikoyi-road, in the town of Lagos, about half-a-mile distant from the New Cemetery, and there killing them, leaving their bodies uninterred for the wild beasts and vultures to feed upon. In the British Settlement of Lagos this has been going on without our police detectives ever finding

it out. It was the missing of one, Mrs. Selina Cole, wife of Mr. T. Sylvester Cole, a native merchant of Martins-street, and her niece, about three months ago, and her goods being found in the possession of Adeosun, with goods of other women who were missing eight, ten, and twelve months ago, and from information, that the police found eight skulls and bones, with rags, clothes, and slippers, and kettle-pan of Mrs. Cole at Ikoyi Bush. (See July 9.)

15.—At the Wesleyan Chapel, Tinubu Square, Lagos, on this day, the Rev. W. T. Coppin, Acting-General Superintendent of the Wesleyan Missions, at a full meeting of the members, excommunicated, and in some cases dismissed, about twelve principal members, local preachers, stewards, or ministers and leaders, from the Wesleyan Church, on account of, as we learn, a "little difference of opinion" in the nomination of a new steward of the circuit. For this only, the Superintendent sought the vengeance of God to rest upon their house. This anomaly being the first of the kind ever introduced in Lagos in the annals of the Wesleyan Ministry, the members have protested, and memorialized the General Committee of the Wesleyan Missionary Society in England against this high-handed office of discipline as exercised by Mr. Coppin; and had it been on a week-day instead of the Sabbath, he would have been taken and carried out of the meeting.

16.—His Honour Chief Justice Pinkett arrived at Sierra Leone from England.

17.—Lieutenant-Governor Griffith, C.M.G., and wife left Accra per mail for England.

19.—A grand and fashionable wedding took place this day between the Rev. E. S. Willoughby, Curate of St. Paul's Church, and son of S. H. Willoughby, Esq., Native merchant, and Miss Emily Merriman, eldest daughter of the late B. E. C. Merriman, Esq., of the Commissariat Department (under the late Governor Usher, C.M.G., then Assistant-Commissary-General) and Barrack Master. She was taken to the Church and given away before the altar by Mr. Registrar Payne, F.R.C.I., the intimate friend of her late father. There were eight bridesmaids, and the congregation were numerous. The bridegroom had for best man Mr. Owen Macaulay, editor of our excellent contemporary, "The Eagle," and son of the late Rev. T. B. Macaulay. The ceremony was performed in St. Paul's Church by the Rev. James Johnson, the Incumbent, assisted by the Rev. Samuel Pearce, Pastor of St. David's Church, of Leckie. After the service the procession formed, and proceeded to the residence of Mr. Willoughby at Oke Oluwogbowo, where at 1.30 p.m. luncheon took place. Mr. Payne proposed the health of the bride and bridegroom, and the latter duly responded. The Rev. T. E. Williams proposed the health of the Clergy, and the Rev. Tom Harding responded. The Rev. J. Oluwole proposed the health of the bridesmaids, and Mr. Owen Macaulay responded. The Rev. James Johnson, who had previously said the "grace before meat," then closed by saying the "grace after meat, and the ceremony concluded. Several friends, ladies and gentlemen, were present.

20.—Captain Shuttleworth, Harbour Master, arrived per mail from England.

21.—Mr. W. Grey Wilson, Assistant-Corresponding-Secretary, and Captain Compton, of the Prince of Wales, left Sierra Leone for England.

22.—J. P. L. Davies, Esq., and his two daughters, Misses Victoria (god-daughter of Her Majesty the Queen) and Stella Davies, arrived per mail Cameron from England and Sierra Leone.—At Sierra Leone there has been a large increase in the death-rate in the European population, eight of whom have died between the 11th of May and the 21st inst. out of a total number of less than 200, viz., Messrs. Loiree, Moran, Maxwell, Duncavin, and Lambert, Dr. Hart, Father Coyle, and Corpl. Wood.

23.—The Rev. J. A. Maser and Mr. Maser, C.M.S.,

and Mrs. Frank Hood and child, left Lagos per Lwalaba for England.

25.—Honourable T. R. Griffith, Colonial Secretary and Treasurer, arrived at Sierra Leone from England.

28.—Deputy Governor Rumsey, R.N., and staff, left on the 18th inst. for the Western Districts per Gertrude, and returned this day.

29.—Thieves entered the Branch Store of Messrs. Williams Brothers, at Broad Street, and took away some goods last night; one of them was caught.—During a rain-fall, followed by a severe thunderstorm, a house of Taiwo was set on fire by lightning and burnt down.

JULY.

1.—Douglas Young, Esq., arrived at Accra per Mail from England.

2.—The Rev. E. P. Sparks, Colonial Chaplain, died at B shop Court, Sierra Leone, to the regret of all who knew him. Bishop Ingham, D.D. and wife, Hon. Arthur M. Tarleton, Q.A., Hon. T. J. Sawyer, M.L.C., and Misses Sawyer, Hebron, Campbell, with Capt. Jackson, Lieut. Robertson, and Messrs. Collier and Solomon, left Sierra Leone for England per Mail Steamer.

4.—Lagos Regatta held yesterday and to-day with the usual interest.

6.—Monsieur M. Crique, Manager of the West Africa Hotel, died at Sierra Leone from the violent fever raging there. Frederick M'Urven died.

9.—Adeosun was tried and convicted at the Assizes held this day before His Honour Mr. Justice Smalman Smith and a Jury of twelve for the wilful murder of Mrs. Selina Cole and Abati her sister, on the 21st March, 1884, and also for the wilful murder of Mrs. Catherine Clegg, on the 14th October, 1883, at Ikayi bush, Lagos, and was sentenced by the Court to be hung by the neck until he be dead. Mr. Registrar Payne prosecuted on behalf of the Queen's Advocate for the Crown.—The Hon. A. L. Tarleton, Q.A., of Sierra Leone, died at sea, on board the steamer Roquette, three days before reaching Madeira.

14.—Surgeon-Major Simpson, Assistant Colonial Secretary of the Gold Coast Colony, arrived at Accra from England.

15.—Henry Wilkinson Woodcock, Esq., Deputy Assistant Colonial Secretary of the Gold Coast Colony, died at Accra, to the regret of all who knew him.

16.—Old and respected lady James W. Bailey, died at his residence in Chapel Street, Lagos, deeply regretted by all who knew him.

17.—Messrs. Chas. D. Turton, Assistant Colonial Secretary, and Assistant Inspector Cockeram arrived at Accra per mail Niger from England.

19.—Mr. N. T. B. Shepherd arrived per mail Calabar from England.

28.—Captain Cockeram, Assistant Inspector, arrived per s.s. Gaier from Accra.—Mr. R. G. Petrie, Chief Officer, Ekuro, left per Madingo for England.

AUGUST.

2.—Mr. Albert Brugger died this day to the regret of all who knew him.

5.—Surgeon-Major Simpson, Assistant Colonial Secretary, left Accra per Madingo for England.

6.—It is reported in the C.M.S. Intelligence that the Rev. Frank Nevil, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, has been appointed Principal of Fourah Bay College, Sierra Leone.—Captain Douglas left for England.

7.—Rev. W. T. Coppin, Acting General Superintendent of the Wesleyan Missions, and Rev. Thomas E. Williams left per mail for the Niger.

8.—Dr. C. Jenkins Lumpkin, M.D., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,

(native), arrived per mail Opobo from England and Sierra Leone, and we wish him a brilliant success.

9.—Grand Concert held last night at Phoenix Hall under the patronage of His Excellency Deputy-Governor Rumsey, in aid of the Building Fund of the new Olowoghowo Wesleyan Church.—The notorious culprit Adeosun executed at 8 a.m. within the precincts of the gaol.

12.—Rev. Father Anthony Darioux, Roman Catholic Missionary, died at the Mission House, deeply regretted by all who knew him.

14.—The Hon. Captain Knapp Barrow, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary of the Gold Coast Colony and Deputy-Governor of Lagos, arrived in H.M.S. Alceio from Accra, and sworn in by His Honour Mr. Justice Smalman Smith.—His Excellency Deputy-Governor Barrow was well received on landing by the people of Lagos. There was a guard of Honour and a salute of thirteen guns fired from the battery in front of Government House. He is well remembered by the inhabitants for his valuable services to the Settlement and the interior country in 1865, and he has the best wishes of all for his future career, and we trust his Administration may be productive of good. We well remember him also as the bearer of the Golden Axe from Coomassie to Her Majesty the Queen at the request of Sir Samuel Rowe, K.C.M.G., the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony.

16.—Commander Rumsey, R.N., embarked per steamer Akassa for England and Hong Kong, with the best wishes of all.—Dr. Grant arrived at Cape Coast from England.

18.—His Honour Mr. Justice Macleod left Cape Coast in the Calabar for England.

19.—Adamuorisha, or Masquerade, enlivens the town in honour of the memory of one of the ex-King's brothers, who died several years ago.

23.—Messrs. J. S. Leigh, and J. S. Bucknor, native merchants, embarked per mail for the River Niger.

25.—We regret to record the death of Mr. Christopher E. O. Collins, which took place at his residence in Ajisomo street, leaving his widow and family and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.—The celebration of the sixth Anniversary of the Auxiliary Association of the British and Foreign Bible Society commenced on Sunday, the 24th, by sermons preached on its behalf in all the Churches and Chapels in Lagos, and the Public Meeting held in Tinubu Square Chapel; in the morning for the young, under the presidency of Rev. J. Oluwole, B.A., when addresses were delivered by three gentlemen. The evening meeting was presided over by Mr. Danish Consul Hood, and besides the Revs. T. Harding, T. B. Wright, Messrs. J. P. Haastrup, and O. E. Macaulay, who addressed the meeting, there were present the Revs. J. B. Thomas, C. H. V. Gollmer, W. Morgan, and S. P. Johnson, and Messrs. J. A. Payne, Registrar, J. J. Thomas, J. B. Williams, and the Secretaries, Rev. N. Johnson, and Mr. G. D. Coker.

26.—The Imperial German Ship of War, Meowe, Capt. Hoffman with Dr. Nachtigall, German Consul General for the West Coast of Africa, and suite on board, arrived at Lagos on the 23rd inst., and sailed away yesterday. The Imperial Commissioner and suite, with Captain Hoffman, were the guests of Mr. Consul Bey at G. L. Gaier.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING A WILL.

A will cannot be made in language too simple or concise; must be written with ink, on paper or parchment, and, if contained on one sheet, must be signed at the end by the testator, in the presence of two or more witnesses; and if written on more than one sheet, the testator and the witnesses had better sign each sheet. The signature of the testator must be acknowledged by him in the presence of the witnesses; and he must (after having signed the will) take it in his hand and say, "I acknowledge this to be my last will and testament," and request you to witness it.

GOLD COAST SETTLEMENTS.

COMPRISING ELMINA, CAPE COAST, ACCRA, QUITTAH, AND LAGOS.

GOLD COAST.

Gold Coast is a name generally given to a portion of Upper Guinea, between 5°—4° 20' E. long., stretching along the Gulf of Guinea from the River Assini on the west, to the River Volta on the east. The Settlement of the Gold Coast extends over a territory of 6,000 square miles. In 1750 the African Company was constituted by Act of Parliament, with liberty to trade and form establishments on the West Coast of Africa, between 20° N. and 20° S. lat. The forts and settlements constructed by and vested in this Company under Parliamentary grant were in 1821 transferred to the Crown. The produce of the Settlements of the Gold Coast is chiefly sent to Great Britain. Gold, one of the chief exports, is found in small grains, mixed with red loam, gravel, and sometimes in quartz. It is also fished up from the beds of streams, and is used as a currency by the natives, who even hoard it up in coffins and under the floors of their houses. Ivory and gum are also chief articles of export. The skins of the monkeys, who tenant the woods in thousands, form another important item of export to England. The southern coast is of all others the region of the oil-palm, where it grows in great profusion. The amount of population was estimated in 1868 at about 252,000.

ELMINA.

Governor Ferguson, the last Dutch Governor, and representative of the King of Holland, transferred all the Netherlands Settlements on the Coast of Guinea to Governor Pope Hennessy, as the representative of the British Crown, on April 6th, 1872. This increases the Gold Coast Colony from about 6,000 square miles to 14,000 square miles. Total population, 400,070. The richest gold regions in Western Africa and some valuable rivers were gained by this transfer, as well as the following forts: St. George d'Elmina, the fortress of St. Jago, Chuma, Secondes, Dixcove, and Axim. Owing to the superiority of Accra over Cape Coast, it is contemplated to change the seat of Government to the town of Accra, where healthy stations could be found.*

July 24, 1874.

The Queen has been pleased to cause letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, constituting the Settlements on the Gold Coast and of Lagos into a separate colony, to be called the Gold Coast Colony, under a Governor and Commander-in-chief, a Lieutenant-Governor, with an Administrator at Lagos. There is one Executive Council and one nominated Legislative Council for the two Settlements. It is intended that there shall be one Superior Court, to administer justice amongst the inhabitants of the Settlements, the Gold Coast Colony to have at command steam craft sufficient to keep up communication and maintain the police of the Volta and the Lagoons. By an Order in Council, dated August 6, 1874, Her Majesty has empowered the new Legislature to regulate by ordinance or ordinances all such powers as she may enjoy in the protected territories adjacent to the British Settlements.

At its first meeting, the Legislative Council, exercising the powers in relation to the protection conferred by Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 6th August, 1874, passed two Ordinances abolishing slavery on the 17th December, 1874, intitled—

1. An Ordinance to provide for the Abolition of Slave-dealing.

2. An Ordinance to provide for the Emancipation of Persons holden in Slavery.

* This was accomplished on the 19th March, 1877.

GOLD COAST REVENUE & EXPENDITURE.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1869	£24,127	£18,836
1870	30,851	35,009
1871	28,609	29,094
1872	40,165	42,783
1873	65,706*	61,207
1875	67,368	71,644†
1878	105,091	68,410
1883	107,853	104,717 10s.
1875 Imports £364,672.....	Exports £327,012	
1878 " 394,152.....	" 393,457	
1880 " 102,651.....	" 482,075	
Revenue £119,500.		

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

EXECUTIVE.

His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
His Excellency the Administrator of Lagos.
Hon. the Colonial Secretary.
Hon. the Queen's Advocate.
Hon. the Collector of Customs and Treasurer.
Hon. the Officer Commanding the Troops.

LEGISLATIVE.

His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
The Administrator of Lagos.
His Honour the Chief Justice.
Hon. the Colonial Secretary.
Hon. the Queen's Advocate.
Hon. the Collector of Customs and Treasurer.
Hon. the Officer Commanding the Troops.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief—William A.
G. Young, C.M.G. £3,500
(And £500 Allowance.)
Lieut.-Governor—William Brandford Griffith, C.M.G. 1,500
(And £250 Table Allowance.)
Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp—Douglas
Young..... 300
First Clerk—James A. Williams..... 180
Second Clerk—A. J. Quensah..... 100
Third Clerk, and Interpreter—C. W. Badger..... 75
Clerk to the Legislative Council—Douglas Young..... 50
Messenger—Quamina Agill..... 24

COLONIAL SECRETARIAT.

Colonial Secretary—Capt. Knapp Barrow, C.M.G. 1,000
Assistant Colonial Secretary—F. W. Evans, C.M.G. 700
" " " Chas. D. Turton..... 700
" " " W. Grey Wilson..... 600
Chief Clerk—J. B. Davies..... 200
(And £30 Rent Allowance.)
Second Clerk—J. F. Ribeiro..... 120
Third Clerk—J. P. Huydecooper..... 100
Messenger—James Brown..... 18

QUEEN'S ADVOCATE.

Queen's Advocate—Hon. J. H. Quayle Jones, B.L.... 1,000
Clerk—Chas. Bannerman..... 60

SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice—N. S. Bailey..... 1,500
Puisne Judge—H. W. Macleod (Western Province)... 1,000
" " —J. Smalman Smith (Eastern Province) 1,000

* Exclusive of £10,000 voted by Parliament.
† Includes expenditure on account of new works, Parliamentary grant.

Registrar—John A. Payne (Western Province)	£200
Deputy Registrar—C. D. Buckmann	100
Taxing Master—Wm. Z. Coker (Central Province)	120
" " —C. D. Buckmann (Western Province)	100
Interpreter and Clerk—J. Robertson	75
Messenger and Caretaker (Central Province)—J. Williams	24
Do. (Western Province)—W. Martin	12

CUSTOMS AND TREASURY.

Collector and Treasurer—P. Hughes	700
Assistant Collectors—C. Pike	500
" —S. Bannerman	450
Chief Examining Officer—Joseph Worall	400
Supervisors of Customs—Alex. Allan, Samuel M. Bennett, J. H. Dillet (each)	250
Chief Clerk and Bookkeeper—C. C. Brown	250
(And £50 Allowance.)	
Warehouse Keeper—W. G. Hesse	100
Second Clerk—T. T. C. Fleischer	100
Third Clerk—R. W. Richter	60
Fourth Clerk—G. A. Robertson	50
Gold Taker—C. Ackromah	50
Messenger—Vacant	24
Port and Examining Officer—R. Kwofi	75
First Assistant Examining Officer—Robert Dodoo	50
Second Assistant Examining Officer—B. Aikins	50
Out-door Officers—D. I. Ridley	36
" —P. A. Lutterodt	36
" —T. B. Bernasko and R. Woolley	36

PUBLIC WORKS AND SURVEY.

Surveyor General—John Pagan	800
Assistant Surveyor—Matthew Jones	350
Foremen of Works (Accra)—John Snowley	250
" —(Elmina)—J. H. Newton	250
" —Thos. Donaldson	250
" —C. G. Buckman	250
" —John Rowe	250
Clerk—M. D. Thorpe	60
Storekeeper and Accountant—W. L. Morgan	40
Foreman of Works—Thomas Djapia	60

AUDIT OFFICE.

Auditor—W. Manford	700
First Clerk—H. A. Caulricke	120
Second Clerk—E. W. Bruce	60
Messenger—Jones Blebo	12

POST OFFICE.

Postmaster (Accra)—E. Rowland Cole	200
Clerk and Sorter—N. S. Thompson	75
Messenger—H. vander Puye	12
Letter Carrier to Christiansborg—Vacant	
(Is. 6d. per diem.)	
Postmaster (C. Coast)—A. W. Thompson	80
Clerk and Sorter—R. Blankson	40
Assistant Clerk and Sorter	20

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Colonial Surgeon—J. H. Jeans	600
Assistant Surgeon—C. S. Grant	400
" —D. Waldron	400
" —C. F. Castor	400
" —A. L. Peacock	400
" —J. Farrell Easmon	400
" —Robert Wright	400
" —Cecil Digby	400
" —Fred. J. Roberts	400
" —Chas. H. Eyles	400
Dispenser (Accra)—J. Randle	70
" (Elmina)—J. vander Puye	75
" (Cape Coast)—N. E. Browne	50
" (Accra)—Chas. Easmon	50

SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

Inspector of Nuisances (Accra)—J. A. Mills	30
Assistant Inspector of Nuisances—Wm. Wood	
" —Joseph Ribeiro	

Inspector of Nuisances (Christiansborg) — Adolph Limberg	£40
Inspector of Nuisances (Cape Coast)—P. L. Bartels	50
" —(Elmina)—A. S. Anderson	45

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Colonial Chaplain—Rev. Thomas Maxwell	440
Organist—T. Duncan	10
Sexton—James Classpeters	18

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Inspector of Schools—Rev. M. Sunter, M.A.	600
Schoolmaster (Cape Coast)—Ernest Hayford	100
Monitor	40
" —J. W. Bunna	40
" —Vacant	40
Schoolmistress	72
" —S. A. Johnson	72
Schoolmaster (Accra)—T. U. Wulfi	100
Monitor	40
" —D. Cornelius	40
Schoolmistress (Accra)—Elizabeth Brew	72
Assistant Schoolmistress (Accra)—Rose Miller	50
Four Pupil Teachers at £12 each.	

PRINTING OFFICE.

Chief Printer—S. S. Cole	180
Second	80
Third Printer—Vacant	50
First Pressman—J. T. Clegg	
Second Pressman—H. H. Vander Puye	
Apprentice—Enoch Meyer	12
" —Vacant	12

CONSTABULARY.

Inspector-General—*L. A. Brydon	700
Inspectors—Cecil Dudley	450
Do. —*C. S. Cade	450
Do. —F. M. F. Hackett	450
Assistant Inspectors—*A. W. W. Forbes	350
" —G. Brennan	350
" —*W. Higginson	350
" —*A. E. Balfour	350
" —J. E. Oapes	350
" —C. M. D. Stewart	350
" —R. H. B. Campbell	350
" —A. North Daniel	350
" —R. L. Brandon Kirby	350
" —*Henry Higgins	350
" —R. D. Douglas	350
" —*E. A. Barnett	350
" —*C. A. Fraser	350
" —W. Forbes Musgrove	350
" —M. P. Grissell	350
" —Edmund Peel, R.A.	350
" —A. A. H. Ingfield	350
" —G. C. Bayly	350
" —G. K. Torry	350
" —L. W. A. K. Freeman	350
" —H. Denis Cockeram	350
" —J. H. P. Moran	350
Artillery Inspector—E. A. Worth Newenham	400
Pay and Quartermaster—Edward G. Woolhouse	350
Adjutant	400

All the above Officers have served in Her Majesty's Military Forces either at home or abroad. Those marked thus * have been awarded War Medals.

GAOLS.

Sheriff—L. A. Brydon	£50
Gaoler (Accra)—J. R. Smith	50
Turnkey (Accra)—Magnus Reffell	40
Matron	36
Gaoler (Elmina)—J. G. Peters	100
Under	60
" —J. O. Peters	60
Turnkey	50
Second	40
" —J. Bafoe	40
Gaoler (Quittah)—T. Reader	36

Gaoler (Addah)—George Owoo	£36
" (Winneba)—H. E. Cobbold	36
" (Saltpond)—A. D. Amour	36
" (Second)—J. van Dyk	36
" (Dixcove)—S. Thorpe	36
" (Axim)—J. W. Lewis	36

CHIEF ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

Calabai Beans, Copra Nuts, Gold Dust, Guinea Grains, Gum Copal, Ivory, Monkey Skins, Mica, Palm Oil, Palm Kernels, Shea Butter.

SHIPPING.

	entered	Tonnage.
Sailing vessels	93	23,442
"	92	23,152
Steam vessels	137	147,628
"	139	146,688

OUT-STATIONS.

ACCRA.

District Commissioner—W. B. Griffith, Junr.	
Deputy Registrar and Interpreter—Vacant	£50

IN WNEBAH.

District Commissioner—C. H. Bartels	50
Deputy Registrar and Interpreter—R. J. Blankson	20
Sub-Collector—A. Mensah	75
Assistant Examining Officer—Vacant	50
Out-door Officers—J. P. Wertemberg and M. Thomas, each	36

ADDAB.

District Commissioner—J. S. Parker	250
Deputy Registrar and Interpreter—P. C. Obeng	50
First Assistant Examining Officer—E. Quist	50
Second Assistant Examining Officer—J. W. Meyers	50
Out-door Officer—H. Vandergrype	36
" (Attitche)—W. Grant	36

RIVER VOLTA DISTRICT.

District Commissioner—R. M. Rumsey	600
Deputy Registrar and Interpreter	
Sub-Collector—W. E. Amfon	75

PRAM PRAM.

District Commissioner—H. Vroom	200
Deputy Registrar and Interpreter	50
Assist. Examining Officer—C. Davidson	75
Out-door Officer—F. J. Bartels	36

QUITTAB.

District Commissioner—Vacant	
Deputy Registrar—J. F. Thompson	50
Interpreter—J. A. Malm	50
Sub-Collector & Examining Officer—J. Aacht	75
Out-door Officer—H. W. Davies	50
" —T. Hemans	36
Assist. Examining Officer (Danoë)—C. H. Hesse	50
Out-door Officer (Attoko)—E. M. Solomon	36

SALTPOD.

District Commissioner—John Smith	350
Deputy Registrar and Interpreter—J. Hughes	50
Sub-Collector & Examining Officer—J. L. Minnow	75
Assistant Examining Officer—J. M. Stoph	50
Out-door Officer—G. A. Stooë	36

ELMINA.

District Commissioner—L. A. Brydon (Acting)	
Deputy Registrar and Interpreter—F. J. Bartels	40
Clerk and Examining Officer—W. A. Lutterodt	80
Assistant Examining Officer—Vacant	50
Out-door Officer—Vacant	36
" —Joseph Niezer	36
Assistant Examining Officer (Commendah)—J. L. Niezer	50

CAPE COAST.

District Commissioner—Vacant	£100
Deputy Registrar and Interpreter—J. E. Cateline	50
Messenger to Interior—James Davis	60
Sub-Collector—D. B. Yorke	175
Gold Taker—Cudjoe Korsan	50
Port and Examining Officer—Barend Annan	100
Examining Officer—J. Welsing	75
Assistant Examining Officer—Ernest Aikens	50
Out-door Officer—W. E. F. Niezer	36
" —W. Smith	36

ANAMABOE.

Assistant Examining Officer—A. Teschemaker	50
Out-door Officer—Vacant	36

SECONDEE.

District Commissioner—Jacob Simons	250
Deputy Registrar and Interpreter—Isaac G. Jones	50
Clerk and Examining Officer—J. A. F. Ulzen	60
Out-door Officer—J. W. Bedford	36
Sub-Collector (Chamah)—J. D. Gardiner	100
Asst. Examining Officer (Chamah)—J. Loo	50
Sub-Collector (Adjua)—Albert Viala	100
Out-door Officer — J. H. A. Niezer	36

DIXCOVE.

District Commissioner—J.	200
Deputy Registrar and Interpreter—H. Brew	50
Clerk and Examining Officer—John A. Wilson	60
Out-door Officer—Vacant	36

AXIM.

District Commissioner—F. M. F. G. Hackett (Acting)	
Deputy Registrar and Interpreter—H. P. Brown	50
Clerk and Examining Officer—Vacant	60
Out-door Officer—E. S. Essilfie	36
Assist. Examining Officer (Half Assignee)—J. Abinaqua	50
Assistant Examining Officer (Appollonia)—J. B. Cromwell	50

LIGHTHOUSES.

First Lighthouse Keeper (Cape Coast)—John Paul	36
Second " " —J. Classpeter	24
First " " (Accra)—Quon Thompson	36
Second " " —A. Thompson	24
First " " (Cape Three Points) J. Hansen	36
Second " " —J. P. Z. Hoen	24

SANITARY.

Inspector of Nuisances (Cape Coast)—P. L. Bartels	40
" —(Accra)—T. A. Mills	30
" —(Elmina)—J. S. Anderson	45
" —(Christiansborg)—A. Limberg	40

SOLICITORS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The Honourable Q. Jones, Queen's Advocate of the Gold Coast Colony, practises in all the places, and at Lagos as occasion requires, excepting private practice.
J. Renner Maxwell, B.A., B.L., practises at Accra, Cape Coast, and other places as occasion requires.
Accra—James Bannerman, Edmund Bannerman, C. W. Nibbett, B.L., E. Richards.
Cape Coast—E. Eilort, B.L.
Elmina—George Emissang.

MILITARY STAFF.

Officer Commanding the Troops, Gold Coast—Major Caulfield, 2nd W. I. Regiment, Cape Coast Castle. Regimental Pay, £292; Staff Pay, £91; Allowances, £207; Total, £590.
Fort Adjutant—Lieut. Bourke, 2nd W. I. Regiment. Regimental Pay, £118; Staff Pay, £87; Allowances, £132; Total, £337.
Acting Royal Engineer—Vacant, 2nd W. I. Regiment. Regimental Pay, £118; Engineer Pay, £100; Allowances, £132; Total, £350.

Commissariat in Charge—Deputy Commissary G. T. Wron. Pay, £338; Allowances, £162; Total, £500.

Commissary (Ordnance)—Vacant. Pay, £210; Allowances, £150; Total, £360.

Army Medical Staff—Two, each at £400.

Senior Medical Officer—Surgeon-Major I. H. Nicholas, Pay £365; Allowances, £185; Total, £550.

Acting Garrison Chaplain—Rev. T. Maxwell. £100.

The above Officers, excepting the Chaplain, are also entitled to Free Quarters or to Lodging Allowance, according to Rank.

FREEMASONRY.

GOLD COAST LODGE, No. 773.

Worshipful Master—Bro. William F. Hutchison.

Immediate Past Master—W. Bro. F. Egerton Bennett.

Past Masters—Worshipful Bros. Samuel Bannerman, G. T. H. Lyall, and U. A. E. Mullen.

Wardens—Bro. Percival Hughes and Bro. S. M. Gabidon.

Treasurer—Bro. Daniel B. Yorke.

Secretary—Bro. Charles Bartels.

The above are the *ex-officio* members of the Committee. Entrance-fee, £7 7s.; subscription, £2; joining-fee, 10s.

CHIEFS OF CAPE DISTRICT.

Quasi Attah.	Coffee Yamin.
Coffee Amisah.	Chief Amua.
Coffee Sackey.	" Amosi.
Quawa Kutah.	" Robinson.
Coffee Essel.	" Thompson.
Coffee Amunah.	

CHIEFS OF ELMINA.

Quacoe Andoh.	Qurcoe Qortah.
Quow Mensah (No. 7).	Quamina Aukwannah.
Ecra Quacoe.	

FOREIGN CONSUL, ELMINA.

NETHERLANDS—P. S. Hamel, Esq. (on leave).
—Arthur Brun (acting).

NATIVE MERCHANTS, ELMINA.

William Smith.	Chief Andoh.
Jacob S. Molenaar.	Chief Crad Coa.
Henry Entswa.	J. A. de Veer.
George E. Emmissang.	Wm. des Bordes.

MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

Intercolonial Money Order business having been established between the Gold Coast and Sierra Leone (Cape Coast and Freetown Post Offices being the offices of issue and payment), it is hereby published for general information that from and after the 1st day of July next, Orders will be granted at each of these offices on the other, under the same regulations as those in force with respect to offices in the United Kingdom with which Money Order business is transacted, on payment of the following amount of commissions—viz:—

On an Order not exceeding £2, a commission of	1s.
" " " " 5, " "	2s.
" " " " 7, " "	3s.
" " " " 10, " "	4s.

No single Order can be granted for more than £10.

By order, ROWLAND COLE, Postmaster.
Money Order Office, Cape Coast, 16th June, 1873.

CAPE COAST GOLDSMITHS.

Peter Brown.	Cobina Ekrah.
Samuel Simon.	

PRINCIPAL COMMERCIAL HOUSES.

CAPE COAST.

F. and A. Swanzy—Agent, Bennett.	John Christian.
Lintott, Spink, and Co.—Agent, W. H. Selby.	J. W. Sey.
Walter Griffiths and Co.—Agent, G. T. H. Lyall.	W. E. Davis.
Alex. Miller Bros. and Co.—Agent, W. F. McLaren.	Thomas Hutton.
F. C. Grant.	Charles McIver and Co.
John Sarbah.	J. E. Davidson.
	Samuel Davis.
	R. A. Harrison.
	J. M. K. Davis.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for general information, that the time hitherto allowed for presenting Money Orders payable in the United Kingdom, as well as Money Orders drawn in the United Kingdom and payable in this Colony, has, from the 1st day of January last, been extended from six to twelve months.

By order, ROWLAND COLE, Postmaster.
Post Office, Cape Coast, May 28, 1875.

THE GOLD COAST TIMES

Newspaper, Published once a Week.

ACCRA.

PRINCIPAL COMMERCIAL HOUSES.

F. & A. Swanzy—Agent, F. J. Cricker.	Mr. Luttelst.
Alex. Miller Bros. and Co.—Agent, R. C. H. Price.	Mr. Rottman—Agent, Basel Mission.
J. F. Amisshah.	Mr. Fearon.
	J. F. Bruce.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Christiansborg, Accra, May 31st, 1877.

The following notification is made for general information: Revenue for the year 1876 has been ... £64,788 3 7
Expenditure for do. ... 83,944 1 11
Value of Imports do. ... 446,088 4 11
Do. Exports do. ... 465,268 8 0

SHIPPING.

The number of steamers which were entered and cleared during the year 1876 have been ... 67
Do. of sailing vessels ... 85
Tons.
The aggregate tonnage of the steamers was ... 66,544
Do. sailing vessels ... 29,938

By His Excellency's command,
ALFRED MOLONEY, Capt., Acting Col. Sec.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

POST CARDS.

The Public is hereby notified that Post Cards of the value of Three half-pence each, can be obtained on application at all the Post Offices on the Gold Coast.

Attention is called to the following Extract from the Postmaster-General's Instructions regarding the use of Post Cards: "The front (or stamped) side is intended for the address only, in addition to the printed words 'Post Card' and 'The address only to be written on this side.' There must be nothing else written, printed, or otherwise impressed on it, nor must there be any writing or printing across the stamp. On the reverse side any communication, whether of the nature of a letter or otherwise, may be written or printed. Nothing whatever may be attached, nor may the Card be folded, cut, or otherwise altered. If any one of these rules be infringed, the Card will be subject to letter rate on delivery." Post Cards can only be sent to Countries comprised in the Postal Union.

By order, ROWLAND COLE, Postmaster.
Post Office, Accra, 4th September, 1879.

ANAMABOE.

J. M. Insaideo.	J. Duker.
Jacob Sey.	J. B. Amisshah.

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS.

EPISCOPAL.

Lord Bishop of the Diocese—Bishop Ingham, D.D.
Colonial Chaplain—Rev. T. Maxwell.
Minister, Accra—Vacant.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARIES.

Europeans—General Superintendent and Chairman of the Gold Coast, Yoruba, and Popo District, Rev. W. T. Coppin.

Educational Department—Rev. M. W. Mountford, B.A.
Natives—Revs. Edward J. Fynn, Thomas Penny, Timothy Laing, John Plange, James A. Solomon, Andrew W. Parker, Frederick France, Edward P. Donta; Joseph D. Hayford, Thomas B. Freeman, sen., Thomas B. Freeman, jun., Isaac Hayford, Robert J. Hayford.

STATISTICS OF THE BASEL MISSION, GOLD COAST.

August, 1883.

Local Committee.—Rev. I. I. Weiss, in Odumesse, General Superintendent.
Mr. Muller, Ahropoe, General Inspector of Schools.
Rev. H. L. Rottman, General Treasurer.

I.—ACCRA—ADANGME DISTRICT.

CHRISTIANSBORG (Accra, with 2 Out-stations).

Rev. H. L. Rottman, Treasurer, Book Depository.

Rev. Y. Schopf, Grammar School.

Rev. C. Siegle, Boarding School.

Rev. C. C. Reindorf, Native Minister, Congregation.

Mr. Gottf Zimmerman, Industrial Establishment.

Mr. C. Weigle,

Mr. M. Otto,

Mr. A. Pfluger,

Mr. A. Beittier,

Mr. H. Rottmann, jun., Basel Mission Factory, Christiansborg.

Native Assistants: 5 Catechists, 6 Teachers, 1 Female

Teacher.—Members, 405; scholars, 236.

АВОКОВИ (with 13 Out-stations).

Rev. H. Bohner, Superintendent.

Rev. M. Seger, Itinerary.

Rev. D. Ahlo, Native Minister, Congregation.

Rev. W. Hesse, Do. Bawoless.

Miss Maurer, Girls' Boarding School.

" Th. Rottmann, "

Native Assistants: 6 Catechists, 8 Teachers, 4 Female

Teachers.—Members, 763; scholars, 204.

ODUMASSE (with 5 Out-stations).

Rev. J. J. Weiss, Superintendent, Congregation.

Rev. J. Kopp, Itinerary.

Mr. J. Rosle,

Mr. J. Quesfurts,

Native Assistants: 5 Catechists, 4 Teachers, 2 Female

Teachers.—Members, 293; scholars, 142.

ADDAH (with 3 Out-stations).

Rev. J. Engmann, Native Minister, Congregation.

Mr. J. Binder,

Mr. H. Aeppli,

Native Assistants: 2 Catechists, 1 Teacher.—Members,

307; scholars, 55.

II.—TSTIS DISTRICT.

ABURI (with 4 Out-stations).

Rev. J. Mueller, Superintendent and Itinerary.

Rev. Alex. W. Clerk, Native Minister, Tutu.

Rev. N. Asare, Native Minister, Aburi.

Rev. W. Obenz, Native Minister, Nsaky.

Native Assistants: 2 Catechists, 7 Teachers, 4 Female

Teachers.—Members, 719; scholars, 232.

AKROPONG (with 8 Out-stations).

Rev. M. Mueller, Superintendent, Seminary.
Rev. W. Huppenbauer, Grammar School.

Rev. C. Quist, Assistant Teacher, Seminary.

Rev. P. Hall, Native Minister, Congregation.

Rev. T. Koranten, Native Minister, Date.

Native Assistants: 11 Catechists, 9 Teachers, 2 Female

Teachers.—Members, 1,527; scholars, 464.

KYEPI (with 11 Out-stations.)

Rev. K. Buck, Superintendent and Itinerary.

Rev. E. Opari, Native Minister, Congregation.

Rev. N. Date, Native Minister, Nsabe.

Rev. Th. Opoku, Native Minister, Kukurantumi

Rev. Th. Mullings, Native Minister, Asiahwa.

Rev. J. Anobo, Native Minister, Abomosee.

Native Assistants: 5 Catechists, 5 Teachers.—Members,

716; scholars, 67.

BEGORO (with 2 Out-stations).

Rev. M. Marquart. Rev. G. Weber.

Native Assistants: 3 Catechists.—Members, 114.

ABETIFI (with 1 Out-station).

Rev. F. Ramseyer, Superintendent and Congregation.

Rev. G. Dilger, Boarding School, Itinerary.

Native Assistants: 3 Catechists.—Members, 63; scholars,

26.

ANUM (with 2 Out-stations).

Rev. D. Asante, Native Minister, Congregation.

Native Assistants: 1 Catechist, 3 Teachers.—Members,

46.

Total: European Missionaries, including 12 Females, 37;

Native Ministers, 16; Catechists, 43; Teachers, 43;

Female Teachers, 13; Members (December 1882), 5,043;

increase of members in 1882, 263; Scholars; 1,426; in-

cluding 89 Sunday Schools. H. L. ROTTMANN.

Accra, August 14, 1883.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL AT CHRISTIANSBORG.

[Established 1863].

PRINCIPAL, Rev. J. SCHOHF.

Assisted by competent native teachers.

Subjects of instruction: Bible Reading, Sacred History,

Religious Doctrine, Accra, Tstis, English, Greek, Arith-

metic, Geometry, Geography, General History, Drawing,

Singing, Music. Instruction is given in English except

the religious subjects which are taught in Accra.

The well-known and well-proved Method of teaching in

the Basel Mission schools renders any recommendation

unnecessary.

Only pupils about 14 years of age are admitted.

Fees, payable in advance, 10s. pro term of half-a-year.

School Books and Stationery are not supplied, but may

be bought from the Principal.

The next term will commence on Monday, July 30,

1883.

A variety of interesting and good English Books as well

as School Books and Stationery always on hand for sale.

Depot of the British and Foreign Bible Society at the

residence of H. L. ROTTMANN, Esq., Treasurer of the Basel

Mission, Christiansborg.

A great variety of Bibles and Testaments in the English,

Accra and Tstis Languages always at hand.

Also other Books in the Tstis and Accra Languages

always to be had f. i.

Gold Coast Dictionary of the English, Accra and Tstis

Languages, reduced price, 2s. 6d. Rev. Christalle's Asanti

Grammar, reduced price, 3s. Rev. Christalle's Asanti

Dictionary, reduced price, 10s.

Salcm, Christiansborg, Accra, Rev. J. SCHOHF.

The mission of the Basel Evangelical Missionary

Society on the Gold Coast was commenced in the year

1828. At that time the eastern part of the Gold Coast

belonged to the Danish Crown, and as the King of

Denmark then on the throne was much interested in

Christain missions to the heathen, it was expected that

the Danish Government would favour and protect the

interests of a mission established in their African possessions. In 1828, the King of Denmark having granted permission to commence a mission on the Gold Coast, the first four missionaries were set apart and started for the scene of their future labours, travelling by way of Copenhagen—the Danish capital—and England, and arrived at Christiansborg, the principal port belonging to the Danes on the African Coast, on December 18th, 1828. The Danish governor received them very cordially, and the reception accorded them by the chiefs and people was of a friendly character. The small party was soon attacked by sickness, which to three of the four proved fatal within eight months of their landing. For two and a-half years the fourth continued to labour on, acting as chaplain to the Europeans, and preaching to the heathen, besides conducting daily a school of ninety children; and, meanwhile, looking anxiously for the arrival of help from Europe. In March, 1832, three new missionaries arrived, who had looked forward to benefit by his experience, but found that he had been dead several months. Great as this trial was to the Committee and friends of the mission, it was soon followed by others not less heavy. The three new missionaries had been in the country only six weeks when one of them died. And six weeks later another was taken. The sole survivor—Mr. Riis—now had his attention turned to the elevated land in the interior, and came to the conclusion—a conclusion confirmed by a visit he paid to the region—that it would prove more congenial to the European constitution than the low land near the coast. In 1835 he begun mission work at Akropong, the principal town in the Akuapem mountains. Here he laboured for upwards of four years, seeing but little fruit of his labours beyond a growing confidence in him and an increasing friendliness on the part of the natives. In 1836 two new missionaries arrived to take part in the work; but within two years both died. At the same time there were political quarrels among the natives, and misunderstandings between the natives and the Danish Government on the Coast, which hindered the work much. Change of climate had become necessary to Mr. Riis on account of his health. His presence at head-quarters was also necessary, to enable the Committee at home to judge as to what their future action should be. He paid a visit to Coomassie, the capital of Ashantee, and then returned to Germany.

For a time it was an open question whether the mission should not be given up; but eventually it was decided to continue to carry it on. Mr. Riis, together with Mr. Widmann, went to the West Indies with the view of getting some liberated and Christianized Africans to go with them and settle on the Gold Coast. Early in 1843 they sailed in a chartered vessel from Jamaica, with twenty-four Christian Africans on board, direct for Christiansborg, where they landed on the 17th of April, and at once proceeded to Akropong.

The immigrants were for a time very useful to the mission, but they did not realize the expectations which had been formed of them. Some were the cause of much trouble, and some returned to the West Indies. Few proved faithful. The mission had nevertheless obtained a secure footing in the country. Substantial houses were built, the language was learnt, and the missionaries soon became able to preach in it. In 1847 the first two baptisms took place. In 1846 the mission party was reinforced by the arrival of new missionaries from Europe, and Christiansborg was re-occupied, as it was desirable to have a station on the coast. New missionaries joined the mission in 1847, and again in 1850. Five of the brethren devoted themselves to reducing the languages of the Gold Coast to writing, and to the translation into them of the Holy Scriptures, a work which involved many years of hard and patient labour, but which was successfully completed. Besides this, hymn books, school books, grammars, and vocabularies were prepared and printed in the languages. Two seminaries for the teaching and training of young men were opened; in 1850 there were at work six European missionaries,

three European ladies, and five native assistants; in the schools were 198 children, and the church members numbered 46. In 1853 the native assistants had increased to sixteen, and the baptized natives to 162. Thus the mission was prospering, when in 1854 disturbances of a political character seriously interfered with it. The natives at Christiansborg revolted against British authority, and a man-of-war bombarded the town. The mission premises were much damaged; most of the natives fled into the interior, to a place named Abokobi, situated at the foot of the Akuapem mountains, and about twenty miles from the coast. There they were followed by two missionaries. As the place was about the centre of a number of villages it was made a principal station, whence other places around were visited or occupied. In January, 1881, the Christians connected with this and the out-stations around it numbered 660, of whom 345 were communicants, and 315 children.

An important step connected with the well-being of the Mission was taken in 1857, when the Industrial Department was added to it. This consisted of a carpenter's, a wheel-wright's, and a blacksmith's shop; each was under the management of a European. The anticipated good results of the step have been fully realized, and both natives and Europeans acknowledge the great good to the country which has been done by this department. Previously to the opening of the industrial part of the mission, a model coffee plantation had been started at Akropong to bring the natives to the cultivation of that useful tree.

In 1857 Aburi, a large town on the Akuapem mountains, was re-occupied. The work there was first taken up in 1847, and carried on till 1850, when it was given up for two reasons—the want of success and want of labourers. On the re-establishment of the mission, a number of young men who had been taught in the school came forward as candidates for baptism, and expressed their determination to become Christians. Since then the work there has prospered. At the end of 1880 the congregation consisted of 686 members—207 adults and 389 children—those of two out-stations being included.

Two years after the reoccupation of Aburi, mission work was established in the Krobo country, at Odumase. The Krobos are the most industrious of the tribes on the eastern part of the Gold Coast, but tenaciously adhering to the depraved customs of their ancestors. There was up-hill work enough during the first twelve to fifteen years, to overcome all the obstacles; but at last the Lord granted a harvest too. The number of communicants there rises now to 184; children, 129, &c.

In 1867, Addah, a pretty large town at the mouth of the River Volta, and the port for the palm-oil trade of Krobo, was occupied by the Society as a mission station, and on the 1st of January, 1881, we numbered 233 Christians. There was a time of great zeal and earnestness among these Christians, and it brought forth promising blossom. They built an iron-roofed chapel, the costs of which were nearly altogether borne by them, and made great efforts towards self-support and self-government. But, during the last years, an evil spirit tried to hinder, not unsuccessfully, the work, by rising misunderstandings between some leading members. Matters were arranged, however, in the spirit of peaceful arbitration; and we know that our meek and humble Saviour is able to drive out all high-mindedness, pride, and ambition.

In 1869, one of the Society's stations (Anum) was attacked by the Ashantees. The Missionary, Mr. F. Ramseyer, his wife and child, and a European merchant connected with the Basel Mission factory, Mr. Kuchne, were taken captives, dragged to Coomassie, and treated most cruelly. (Compare the book "Four years in Ashantee," Basel Mission Book Depository, Christiansborg.) They remained in captivity till Sir Garnet Wolseley reached the neighbourhood of Coomassie, when the King of Ashantee gave them liberty to leave his town.

In the Christian way of retaliation, an Ashantee mission was begun by the same Mr. Ramseyer whom the Ash-

antees had so ill-treated, after his return from Europe, at a town near Coomassie called Abetifi. It is the capital of Okwao, formerly tributary to, but now independent of Ashantee. The work itself has a very promising beginning: there is already a small congregation of forty-one souls (1st Jan., 1881) and a school is opened too.

This station will be the stepping-stone to Ashantee proper, as soon as the prospects in that dark region are a little more promising.

As in the natural Kingdom, we find also in the Kingdom of God that to everything there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the heaven. The old stations of the Society have had their peculiar times of spiritual blessings, and the labourers of the Society earnestly work and pray to have those times renewed: they know, too, that our gracious Lord will grant them in His own good time. This belief is strengthened when they look on the progress of the work in Akem. For many a year the missionaries toiled there without any marked success. Everything seemed against them. The horrid climate drove one after the other away, or brought them to an early grave; the primeval forest and the heavy rains put all kinds of obstacles to an effective itinerant preaching of the Gospel; the despotism of King Ata hindered the conversion of his subjects. But the Lord had thoughts of peace and not of evil towards these back woods. First he broke the bondage of slavery through the agency of a philanthropical Government. That acted like a shower of rain to a parched land; for those poor slaves, kept down by threats and flogging by their oppressors till now, feeling themselves free in their actions, embraced with gladness the good tidings of a still superior freedom in the blood of Christ Jesus.

The work of the missions is often sneered at, the results either doubted, or by all means slandered. Never mind, we do not want praise, but we will try to do our duty in obedience to the command of Him who loved us unto death, of Him who said: "All power is given unto me in heaven and on earth. Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, teach them to observe all things, whatsoever I have commanded you, and lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world." But let us see in Akem, what the Lord has done there in spite of all mockers. In 1877 the Basel mission had 2 stations in that vast district after 17 years of patient work, Kyebi, with 25, and Kukurantumi, with 28 members; altogether 53 members. On 1st January, 1881, 4 years later, the returns were as follows: Kyebi, 238; Kukurantumi, 98; Abomosu, 83; Asunafo, 43; Asiakwa, 86; Apapam, 51; Begoro, 61; six smaller stations with 92; 2 principal and 11 out-stations with 752 members; 4 years ago 2 stations only with 53 members. The work is increasing still. One of the missionaries writes that the number of candidates grows every day. The native assistants are doing their work in a very commendable spirit.

This German mission gives much attention to education; Besides Elementary Schools in all the stations, there are Boarding Schools for Girls in Abokobi, Aburi, and Odumase, there is a Grammar School and Boarding School, both at Christiansborg and Akropong, where there is also the Theological Seminary for the education and training of Catechists and Ministers. In the Akem and Asante districts there are Boarding Schools for Boys at Kyebi and Abetifi. In different schools, 908 male, and 384 female scholars; altogether 1,292 pupils are under instruction, ranging between the first elementary class and the Theological Seminary. The Basel Mission is thankful for the valuable assistance rendered by her native assistants (there may be a few menpleasers and hirelings among them, but he devotion to, and the zeal in the service of others are unquestionable), who, in the steady faithful discharge of their duties will have their praise, if not of men, yet of God. In district conferences held at Akropong and Christiansborg in February and August, 1880, the European missionaries earnestly deliberated about the practicability of giving over to the native assistants more of the work hitherto done by

Europeans, and resolved to embrace every opportunity to do so (provided the tried trustworthiness of the agents). Another topic which was discussed, both in the district conferences and the district synods (the latter assembly convoked for the first time during 1880, and consisting of all the Presbyters of a district), was the increase of self-support, and corresponding with it, the self-government of the Native Churches. The more the Basel Mission has, perhaps a little too much in time past, made the mistake of fostering a spirit of dependence in the young churches by helping them in their temporal affairs, the more earnestly she has now to inculcate on them the duty of giving, not only for the support of their poor and needy, but also for the support of their own pastors, teachers, chapels, school-houses, catechists' dwellings, schooling of their children, &c., &c. The Committee hopes and prays that the Native brethren will recognize more and more the vast importance of the subject. Had they more fully recognized their duty of becoming entirely self-supporting churches, according to the New Testament pattern, their subscriptions and donations would flow forth in quite a different style. The Committee have fixed their mind to urge this subject with all possible means, praying for the help from above. The Rev. O. Schott, principal of the Society, has purposely set out for India to promote this necessary plan in our Indian Mission, and has sent out directions to the missionaries here, how to come to the best arrangements. God willing, we may have the pleasure of seeing him again among us too.

The missionaries finally express their sincere thanks to all their friends who, by their sympathy and liberality, have cheered them and supported the work of their hands. May all who have thus served the Lord with their substance more and more find their rich reward in the happy experience of being honoured by Him, whom they honoured. And may we all realize that on earth there is no higher honour, no sweeter privilege than to be workers together with Him, in making known the name that is above every name, at which yet every knee shall bow, and which every tongue shall confess, the sweet and blessed name of our glorious Lord and King, Jesus Christ.

HER MAJESTY'S ORDER IN COUNCIL.

By His Excellency GEORGE CUMINE STRAHAN, Captain Royal Artillery, Governor of the Gold Coast Colony.

[L.S.]

GEORGE CUMINE STRAHAN, Capt. Royal Artillery, Governor.

Whereas the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty has been pleased to make an order in Her Majesty's Privy Council conferring on the Legislative Council of the Gold Coast Colony, the powers which are in the said order mentioned, of which order the tenor is as follows:—

"At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 6th day of August, 1874. Present—The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, Lord President, Mr. Secretary Cross, Mr. Disraeli.

"Whereas by an Act made and passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign, intitled 'An Act to remove doubts as to the exercise of power and jurisdiction by Her Majesty within divers countries and places out of Her Majesty's dominions, and to render the same more effectual,' it was amongst other things enacted that it should be lawful for Her Majesty to hold, exercise, and enjoy any power or jurisdiction which Her Majesty then had or might at any time hereafter have within any country or place out of Her Majesty's dominions, in the same and as ample a manner as if Her Majesty had acquired such power or jurisdiction by the cession or conquest of territory. And whereas by certain Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster, the 24th day of July, 1874, in the thirty-eighth year of Her Majesty's reign, Her Majesty's Settlements on the Gold Coast and of Lagos were consti-

tuted and erected into one Colony, under the title of the Gold Coast Colony, and a Legislative Council was appointed for the said Colony with certain powers and authority to legislate for the said Colony as by the said Letters Patent, reference being had thereto will more fully appear. And whereas Her Majesty hath acquired power and jurisdiction within divers countries on the West Coast of Africa near or adjacent to Her Majesty's said Gold Coast Colony, and it is expedient to determine the mode of exercising such power and jurisdiction. Now, therefore, it is hereby ordered, with the advice and consent of her Privy Council, as follows:—

1. "It shall be lawful for the Legislative Council for the time being of the said Gold Coast Colony, by Ordinance or Ordinances, to exercise and provide for giving effect to all such powers and jurisdiction as Her Majesty may, at any time before or after the passing of this Order in Council, have acquired in the said territories adjacent to the Gold Coast Colony.

2. "The Governor for the time being of the said Colony shall have a negative voice in the passing of all such Ordinances as aforesaid. And the right is hereby reserved to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, to disallow any such Ordinances as aforesaid, in whole or in part, such disallowances being signified to the said Governor through one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and also to make and establish from time to time, with the advice and consent of Parliament, or with the advice of her or their Privy Council, all such laws or Ordinances as may to her or them appear necessary for the exercise of such powers and jurisdiction as aforesaid as fully as if this Order in Council had not been made.

3. "In the making and establishing all such Ordinances the said Legislative Council shall conform to and observe all such rules and regulations as may from time to time be appointed by any instruction or instructions issued by Her Majesty with the advice of her Privy Council; and until further directed, the instructions in force for the time being as to Ordinances passed by the said Legislative Council for the peace, order, and good government of the said Gold Coast Colony shall, so far as they may be applicable, be taken and deemed to be in force in respect of Ordinances passed by the said Council by virtue of this Order in Council.

4. "In construction with this Order in Council the term 'Governor' shall include the officer for the time being administering the Government of the said Gold Coast Colony.

"And the Right Honourable the Earl of Carnarvon, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

"ARTHUR HELPS."

Now I do hereby proclaim, publish, and promulgate the said Order in Council to all whom it may concern.

Given at Government House, Cape Coast Castle, this 12th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1874, and of Her Majesty's reign the thirty-eighth.

By His Excellency's command,
FOSTER FOSTER, Acting Colonial Secretary.

God save the Queen!

THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY ON THE GOLD COAST.

PROCLAMATION OF HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR STRAHAN.
Whereas the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty has resolved to abolish slave-dealing in the Protectorate of the Gold Coast, and the importation thereof of slaves and persons intended to be dealt with as slaves, and also to provide for the emancipation of persons holden as slaves within the same Protectorate; and whereas the Governor and Legislative Council of the Gold Coast Colony have, by Her Majesty's command, enacted an Ordinance, bearing date December 7, 1874, by which all buying, selling, or dealing in slaves is declared unlawful, and is absolutely

and for ever abolished, prohibited, and made penal; and another Ordinance also, bearing date December 17, 1874, providing for the emancipation of persons holden in slavery: Now I do hereby proclaim, publish, and make known the said Ordinance to all persons whom it may concern. And further, in order, and to the intent that all the kings, chiefs, headmen, and other persons throughout the aforesaid Protectorate and elsewhere, may the more readily understand and obey the laws now made and enacted, I hereby require every person to take notice and observe that, now and from henceforth, it is unlawful to sell, or purchase, or transfer, or take any person as a slave. It is unlawful to sell, or purchase, or transfer, or take any such person so as to make such person a slave. It is unlawful to put or take any person in pawn for or on account of any debt. It is unlawful to bring any person, whether slave or free, into the Protectorate territories from Ashanti or elsewhere, in order that such person should be dealt with as a slave or pawn. It is unlawful to take or send any person out of the Protectorate territories in order that such person should be sold or dealt with as a slave or pawn. It is unlawful to make any contract or agreement for buying, selling, or pawning any person, or for bringing any person into or out of the Protectorate territories to be dealt with as a slave or pawn. It is unlawful that any king, chief, headman, or other person should in any palaver, or by any means whatever, force or constrain any person for the purpose of compelling him to remain in any place or serve any master contrary to the will of such person. Whosoever offends against any of these laws shall be punished with imprisonment and hard labour, and may also be fined. If in any contract hereafter made it should be agreed that any person shall be put in pawn or bought or sold or transferred, the whole contract shall be null and void. And further, let all persons whom it may concern take notice that all children who, after the 5th day of November, 1874, have been or shall be born in the Protectorate, have been declared free. But it is not intended by any of the aforesaid laws or otherwise to offer inducements to any persons to leave any master in whose service they may be desirous of remaining, or to forsake the kroom where they have been accustomed to inhabit, and that it is intended to permit the family and tribal relations to continue in all respects according as used and wont, except only that of slavery, and such customs as arise therefrom, and are thereon necessarily dependent.

Given at Government House this seventeenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and in Her Majesty's reign the thirty-eighth.

January 14, 1875.

The following telegram has been received by the Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

Governor Strahan to the Earl of Carnarvon.

Government House, Cape Coast, Dec. 27, 1874.

"The statement in the closing part of Reuter's report of the meeting of Kings and Chiefs at Cape Coast Castle, that it was decided that no slave could leave his master unless there was proof of cruelty or maltreatment, is wholly erroneous. The final result precisely corresponded with what is set forth in my statement—namely, that every slave was free, and might assert his freedom by leaving his master, if he chose, without assigning cause, although the Government did not intend to compel any one to leave who was happy and content to remain with his master.

"The statement regarding pawns is also incorrect. The Chiefs made inquiry as to whether the right to recover outstanding debts where a pawn had been given in security was lost by reason of the freedom of the pawns. It was explained to them that, although the pawns were at once free, the debt was recoverable as before. Subsequent events have proved that the above was thoroughly understood by all classes. GEO. C. STRAHAN, Governor."

SLAVERY ON THE GOLD COAST. MESSAGE FROM THE QUEEN.

Cape Coast Castle, Nov. 7.

A meeting of all Kings and Chiefs of the western and central portions of the Gold Coast was held at the Castle of Cape Coast, in the Palaver Hall, on the 3rd of November, 1874, when His Excellency Governor Strahan spoke as follows:—

"Kings and Chiefs,—I am pleased to meet you. Most of you present have been old allies of the Queen, and some were allies of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands. In times past there were disputes between you. If I speak of those, it is to tell you that all these disputes must cease for ever, and be at an end. Now all of you are under one flag—the flag of England. The Queen desires me to inform you of her wishes and those of her people in England; but before doing so I will first speak of what has transpired in your history, and which has brought about the relations at present existing between you and her Government. Few of you probably can remember how your country was disturbed by Ashanti before Sir Charles McCarthy's time. King Osai Tootoo Quamina made war on you; your armies were defeated, your women and children taken captive to Ashanti, and you had to pay much gold as tribute. You know that then Sir Charles McCarthy was sent from England; you also know how he pitied your condition, and gave you arms and ammunition, and supported you in every conceivable manner; yet though he lost his life, in the end the Ashantes were defeated, and were forced to retire from your country, and Osai Tootoo Quamina was forced to make peace, and you had peace during the remaining years of his reign. I will not say much of what occurred during Quacoo Duah's reign, though you still stood in fear of Ashanti and its might. But at the beginning of last year an army of 40,000 Ashantes invaded your country, under a general who was a member of the Royal family. This army defeated and scattered your forces, and devastated the country around with fire and with sword. This army attempted to attack the English forts on the coast. Of course, it would have been easy for Her Majesty's land and sea forces here to have driven back the enemy, but your country would have still been at their mercy. As your forefathers were scattered and troubled by the Ashantes, so were you by Coffee Kalcali. Then the Queen sent out a general with officers, and an army composed of some of her land and sea forces, to deliver you from ruin. The general attacked Ashanti on one side, and [another] captain on the other. The Queen's general and army fought your battles for you. This force drove the enemy out of your country, followed them into theirs, beat them in three large battles, took Coomassie and burnt it, and forced the King to sign a treaty. In this way you were relieved from defeat and misery. The Queen accomplished all this without your assistance. Her Majesty sent out these men in ships from England, at a cost ten times greater than all the gold there is in Ashanti, Akim, and Wassaw. Some of these officers and men died in battle, and others from disease. Now why do I tell you all this? Is it to tell you that the Queen wants you to pay back any portion of the money she has expended for you? Is it to tell you that you must pay for your freedom from Ashanti? Is it to tell you that as she has done so much for you, you must do what you can for yourselves, as she can do no more? Is it to tell you that as she has saved you from your late danger, you are to expect no farther protection from her? No. All she requires and expects from you is obedience to her wishes and those of her people in England. In return for these benefits the Queen requests your aid in putting an end to a thing she and her people abhor. This thing is against a law which no King or Queen of England can ever change. I have pointed out to some of you that the English people buy sheep, fowls, and other live stock, but not men, women, and children. The Queen is determined to put a stop at

once to the buying and selling of slaves, either within or without the Protectorate, in any shape, degree, or form, and she will allow no person to be taken as a pawn for debt. (This last passage was repeated, with considerable emphasis.) The Queen desires to make you as happy as her own people. This buying, selling, and pawning of men and women and children is wrong, and no country where it exists can be happy. The Queen does not desire to take any of your people from you; those of them who like to work for, and with, and to assist you, can remain with you. If they are happy, and continue to live with you on the same terms as now, no change will be forced upon you; but any person who does not desire to live with you on those terms can leave, and will not be compelled by any Court, British or Native, to return to you. The Queen hopes to make you happy in many ways—as happy as those in her other dominions. It is right that I should tell you distinctly that if you desire her protection, you must do as she wishes—as she orders. This is the Queen's message. When the Queen speaks in this way it is not a matter for palaver, question, hesitation, or doubt, but she expects obedience and assent. I will only say that, without the Queen's money and troops, you would have been slaves of a bloodthirsty people. The Queen has paid a great price for your freedom. You, and those near and dear to you, would have been dragged hence to form a portion of the thousands who are decapitated and sacrificed by this savage race for their customs. Your homes would have been homes full of misery. I see you to-day enjoying peace, and I call on you all to join with me in the prayer, 'God save the Queen.' My message is delivered."

The Governor ceased speaking, and for a short time the Chiefs were consulting among themselves what answer to give. At last King Edoo, of Mankessim, solicited permission from his Excellency to retire till the next day, so that they (the Kings) might consult together as to the answer they could give. This, however, the Governor refused, and referred them to that portion of his speech or message wherein he had stated that when the Queen expressed her wishes, it remained only for them to obey; but if they wished it, he would retire for a short time, and leave them to their deliberations. His Excellency then left the Palaver Hall, and upon his return in about one hour the Kings and Chiefs informed him that they were willing to cease from buying or selling slaves, but raised objection to the slaves being permitted to go free if they chose without there being any cause shown, and likewise to pawns not being allowed. After some discussion, that no slave could leave his or her master or mistress unless there was proof of cruelty or maltreatment, when such slave would be entitled to his or her freedom; and the question of pawns was settled by the debtor being held liable for the amount that the pawn had been given as security for, and that the amount should be recovered on the pawn leaving. This concluded the meeting in the Castle; but his Excellency invited all the Kings and Chiefs to go over to Government House to drink "Long Life to Her Majesty."

With reference to the above, Lord Carnarvon has sent the following for publication:—

"Lord Carnarvon, with a view to prevent any misapprehension of the precise position of the measures now being adopted for the abolition of slavery on the Gold Coast, thinks it right that it should be known that, according to Governor Strahan's report by the last mail, the Kings and Chiefs, after asking and receiving explanations, were fully satisfied with the announcement that any slave who may not wish to continue to live with his master shall not hereafter be compelled to return to him by any Court, English or Native.

"It is, therefore, unnecessary that cruelty or any other cause should be established; and Lord Carnarvon entertains no doubt that under this declaration, slaves will be entirely free to stay with or to leave their masters, and that any attempt to interfere with this freedom will be effectively punished."

"The proceedings, however, now reported must be looked upon as the first step of a policy which must of necessity be gradual in its development.—December 4, 1874."

Colonial Secretary's Office, Cape Coast,
March 16, 1875.

With reference to certain petitions which His Excellency the Governor received purporting to be signed, or in most cases to be certified by the marks of Kings, Chiefs, Headmen, ladies, and others, in which it is urged that the Ordinances passed on the 17th day of December last, should be annulled, or alternatively that compensation should be paid to the petitioners for losses which they allege that they have sustained or will sustain through the operation of these Ordinances, His Excellency is pleased to notify for the information of the persons interested that these petitions having been duly forwarded, the reply which Her Majesty's Secretary of State has directed him to give, is as follows:—

"That Her Majesty's Government having instructed the Governor by the command of Her Majesty to take prompt steps for the eradication of a shameful institution from the Protectorate, Her Majesty's Government cannot for a moment listen to any arguments in favour of compromise or further delay."

The Governor is further desired to make it known, that the Queen has received the petition addressed to Her Majesty with pain and surprise; that Her Majesty again commands the Governor to advance steadily and firmly in the course upon which he has entered, and that she relies confidently upon the good feeling of the Kings and Chiefs and upon their cheerful consent on behalf of their people to such sacrifices as may be involved in the liberation of as many slaves and pawns as do not desire to remain in their present service.

By command of His Excellency,
JOHN D. A. DUMARCO, Colonial Secretary.

Post Office, Cape Coast, May 28, 1875.

It is hereby notified for general information, that the time hitherto allowed for presenting money orders payable in the United Kingdom, as well as money orders drawn in the United Kingdom and payable in this colony, has, from the first day of January last, been extended from six to twelve months.

By order,
ROWLAND COLE, Postmaster.

Post Office, Cape Coast, July 12, 1875.

Notice is hereby given, that postage stamps of the value of one penny, fourpence, and sixpence respectively, can now be obtained on application at the Post Office.

By order, ROWLAND COLE, Postmaster.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Cape Coast, July 14, 1875.

NOTICE TO OFFICERS PROCEEDING TO LEAVE.
Some misapprehension having existed as to whether an officer proceeding on leave of absence is entitled to receive an advance on account of salary, it is hereby notified for general information that no such advances will be made in future.

By His Excellency's command,
MALCOLM J. BROWN, Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Cape Coast,
June 15, 1876.

The following Circular Despatches dated respectively the 22nd and 27th of April, 1876, First—Regarding the cropping of women's hair in Prison as a punishment, or as a feature of Prison discipline; and Second—On the subject of Prison Regulations, as regards the treatment of persons in custody, charged with a criminal offence, but still unconvicted, and detained for safe custody only; are published for general information.

By His Excellency's command,
ALFRED MOLONEY, Captain, Acting Colonial Secretary.

Downing Street, April 22, 1876.

Sir,—My attention has been called to my predecessor's

Circular Despatch of the 12th of September, 1872, on the cropping of women's hair in prison as a punishment, or as a feature of prison discipline.

2. In that despatch, Lord Kimberley, after adverting to the fact that in this country the cropping of women's hair is forbidden, except on grounds either of health or cleanliness, expressed himself as unwilling to interfere with the discretion of Colonial Governments, although, at the same time, laying down Rules which would have the effect of restricting the practice of cropping as a punishment within extremely narrow limits.

3. The evident reluctance displayed in this despatch to sanction even a limited continuance of the practice, renders me the less unwilling to acquaint you that it is my desire that in as far as it has been resorted to as a punishment, or as a feature of prison discipline, it should cease for the present at all events.

4. I have duly considered the effect and weight of the evidence in its favour, collected in the Colonial Office Memorandum, which formed the enclosure to my predecessor's despatch, and I am willing to acknowledge its efficacy; but I share in the general feeling of repugnance which is entertained against the infliction of this punishment on women, and if the public interest will allow it, I am anxious that the practice should be abandoned.

5. At present, however, its cessation must be regarded as temporary and experimental, and if, as I hope, no injurious effects should result therefrom, its permanent abandonment can be finally determined on. If, however, as regards habitual female offenders it should be found that the deterring effects of this punishment are such that its discontinuance has occasioned an increase of female crime, especially as regards the offences of drunkenness, indecency, and the use of obscene language, and especially these two last offences, when committed within the prison and consequently leading to general insubordination, then it will be necessary to consider whether the practice must be resumed, at all events in these cases.

6. If cropping, otherwise than for reasons of health or cleanliness, therefore, has been in practice in the Colony under your Government, I have to instruct you to use your authority by law, or if you do not possess such authority by law, your influence, to effect the discontinuance of the practice, watching carefully the effect of such discontinuance, and after a sufficient time has elapsed, informing me of the result.—I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant, CARNARVON.
The Officer Administering the Government
of the Gold Coast Colony.

[CIRCULAR.]

Downing Street, April 27, 1876.

Sir,—I have had under my consideration the subject of Prison Regulations, as regards the treatment of persons in custody, charged with a Criminal Offence, but still unconvicted, and detained for safe custody only, and I desire to draw your attention to the following points.

2. I am of opinion that in cases where such prisoners, as I have referred to, are desirous and able to hire a person to clean and sweep their cells, and discharge other menial duties during the period of such detention, they should be allowed to do so: otherwise they may fairly be required to perform all such necessary offices in person.

3. I am also of opinion that the relations and immediate friends of such prisoners, and their legal advisers, should, unless there are special reasons to the contrary, have access to them daily within reasonable hours, and that such interviews should be as private as the arrangements of the prison will allow.

4. If the prison rules in the Colony under your Government are at variance with these views, I have to request that you will use your influence and authority to procure their being brought into conformity with them.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient humble Servant,
CARNARVON.
The Officer Administering the Government
of the Gold Coast Colony.

(5) Colonial Secretariat, Christiansborg,
Accra, 30th April, 1879.
The following Circular Despatch, and its enclosures, are published for general information.

By His Excellency's command,
J. S. HAY, Act. Colonial Secretary.

(Circular.) Downing Street, 12th March, 1879.
Sir,—In connection with my predecessor's Circular Despatch of 17th November, 1876 (of which a copy is enclosed for convenience of reference), I have the honour to forward to you herewith copies of two letters from Her Majesty's Treasury, in which you will find a statement of the rules that have been adopted for the treatment as to retiring allowances of civil servants who do not give their whole time to the Public Service.

It is my intention as regards Colonial Pensions, &c., to continue to follow the practice defined in these letters, except in cases in which, on special grounds, deviations from that practice may have been duly sanctioned.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient, humble servant,

M. E. HICKS-BEACH.
The Officer Administering the Government
of the Gold Coast.

(Circular.) Downing Street, 17th November, 1876.

Sir,—With reference to the statement given in Appendix II. to the Colonial Regulations of "Particulars required to be furnished in reference to persons recommended for Retiring Allowances," I have to request that in preparing such papers of particulars in future, the heading given in the margin (which is taken from the Form used in the Imperial Service) may be inserted after the heading of "Dates of Commencement and Termination" of Appointments.

I have at the same time to state that every paper of "particulars" transmitted for my consideration should contain a calculation (to be made and signed by the Colonial Auditor or other officer acting in that capacity) of the amount of the pension, &c., according to the Regulations or the practice existing in the Colony.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient, humble Servant
CARNARVON.

The Officer Administering the Government
of the Gold Coast.

The Treasury to the Colonial Office.

Treasury Chambers, 8th April, 1873.

3501 Sir,—I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State, that their Lordships' attention has been called to the question of granting compensation allowances under the 7th Clause of the Superannuation Act of 1859, to persons holding situations in the Civil Service of the State of an established character, the duties of which are not such as to require that the holder should give his whole time to the public service.

2. The grant of superannuation allowances under that Act to persons retiring from age or ill-health is limited to persons in the Permanent Civil Service of the State, as defined by the 17th Section of the Act, and is subject to the power conferred on this Board by the proviso at the end of the 2nd Section of the Act, of deciding finally on the claim of any person or class of persons for superannuation under that clause.

3. In the exercise of the discretion thus conferred upon them, this Board have, since the passing of the Act in

question, uniformly declined to recognize any claim to superannuation under the 2nd Section of the Act on the part of persons holding situations in the Civil Service of the State, the duties of which are not such as to require that the holder should give his whole time to the public service, due regard being had to the claims of any such persons who might have already acquired a claim to superannuation before the passing of the Act. My Lords do not intend to make any change in their practice in this respect.

4. By the terms of the 7th section of the Act, which provides for the grant of compensation allowances to "any persons retiring or removed from the Public Service in consequence of the abolition of his office, or for the purpose of facilitating improvements in the organization of the department to which he belongs, by which greater efficiency and economy can be effected," appear to my Lords to justify them in extending its benefits to persons whose position in the Civil Service gives them no claim to superannuation under the 2nd section.

5. My Lords, however, are at the same time of opinion that a marked distinction should be made in the amount awarded as compensation for abolition or reorganization of office to a civil servant who would have no claim to superannuation in the event of his retiring from the service on account of age or ill-health and the amount of compensation which would have been awarded to the same civil servant if his position in the Civil Service had been such as to give him a claim to superannuation under the 2nd section of the Act.

6. Accordingly, my Lords intend to observe the following rule:—When a person holding a situation in the Civil Service of the State of an established character, the duties of which are not such as to require that the holder should give his whole time to the Public Service, leaves the service under the circumstances defined by the 7th section of the Superannuation Act of 1859, my Lords will fix his compensation allowance under that section at an amount equal to three-fourths of the compensation allowance which would have been awarded to the same person under the same section if his position in the service had been one which gave him a claim to superannuation under the 2nd section of the Act.

7. It is hardly necessary to observe that the grant of compensation allowances under the 7th section of the Act to persons who are in a position to claim superannuation under the 2nd section of the Act, is regulated by the Treasury Minutes of the 11th June, 1859 (paragraph 4), and the 17th December, 1864, copies of which were circulated at the time among the several public departments. Duplicate copies of this Minute are, however, enclosed herewith for convenience of reference.

8. My Lords request that the above regulations may be made known to all persons serving in your Department, and in the Departments (if any) which are subordinate to your own, for which purpose such number of copies of this Circular, and of the two Minutes above-mentioned, as you may require, can be had from the Treasury on application.

9. In order to enable this Board to apply correctly the regulations stated above to the several cases which are submitted to them either for superannuation or for compensation, my Lords have caused a new form to be prepared "of particulars required to be furnished in reference to persons recommended for superannuation, compensation, or compassionate allowances, or gratuities on retirement," in which, *inter alia*, a heading has been inserted requiring the Department which forwards the case to state whether the person retiring from the Service has held a situation, the duties of which are such as to require that the holder should give his whole time to the Public Service. Some minor improvements have also been made in the wording of this form.

10. My Lords request that for the future the particulars of all cases which are submitted to them for the grant of any superannuation, compensation, or compassionate allowance, or gratuity on retirement, may be furnished in

the first instance on a form similar to the one now enclosed, copies of which may be had on application to the Stationery Office. This form will supersede the "Form of Particulars" now in use.

11. My Lords take this opportunity of calling your attention to the Minute of this Board, dated 14th of March, 1879, as to the importance of filling in the "date of cessation of salary," in the spaces reserved for that purpose in the form.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) WILLIAM LAW.
Colonial Office.

R. G. W. Herbert, Esq.,
The Treasury to the Colonial Office.
(Copy, 16667-78.)

Treasury Chambers, 23rd October, 1878.

Sir,—In reply to Mr. Meade's letter of the 15th instant, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to state, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that the retiring allowance (whether superannuation or compensation) of an officer who entered the Public Service before the passing of the Superannuation Act of 1859, and whose duties have not required that his whole time should be given to the public Service, but who had acquired a right to superannuation before the passing of the Act of 1859, would be reckoned on the scale of that Act.—I am, &c.,

(Signed) CHARLES W. STRONGE.
Colonial Office.

R. G. W. Herbert, Esq., Colonial Office.

Colonial Secretariat, Christiansborg,
Accra, 30th April, 1879.

The following letter and its enclosure are published for general information.—By His Excellency's command,
J. S. HAY, Act. Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Cape Town,
Cape of Good Hope, 4th March, 1879.

Sir,—I am directed to forward the accompanying copies [2.] of Notice to Mariners, issued by the Government of this Colony, and to request you to be so good as to cause publicity to be given thereto.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
CHARLES MILLS.
The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Gold Coast Colony.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE (No. 197, 1872).

Colonial Secretary's Office, Cape of Good Hope,
20th February, 1879.

The subjoined Notice received from the Secretary to Commodore Sullivan, H.M.S. Active, is hereby published for the information of mariners.

J. GORDON SPRIGG, Colonial Secretary.

HYDROGRAPHICAL NOTE—CAPE OF GOOD HOPE
AND WEST COAST OF AFRICA STATION.
H.M.S. Active, 3rd January, 1879, No. 2.

Place and Subject of Correction.	Position. Giving Latitude & Longitude with Angles or Bearings & Distances.	Correction is required to			
		Admiralty Charts Nos.	Di-rections & Bearings (Page).	Light List (Page & Page).	Tide Table (Page).
Africa, South Coast, West of Durnford Point.	Lat. 28° 59' S. Long. 31° 55' E.	2089, Africa South Coast Sheet VIII.	African Pilot for South and East Coasts p. 88.	...	...

Remarks to embrace all details regarding the correction the authority, whether by personal examination, from reliable information, &c.:

A dangerous reef of coralline rock, extending apparently

three miles from the shore, has been discovered to the westward of Durnford Point. Its south western edge, which is steep to, lies W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the point. The least water obtained in this part at L Wupps was 12 feet, but the bottom appears very uneven over the reef.

As there are no marks on the adjacent shore by which the position may be fixed, and as it does not show except in heavy weather by breakers, vessels should not approach the coast in the vicinity nearer than four miles, nor bring Point Durnford to bear to the eastward of E.N.E., nor stand into less than ten fathoms.

An occasional current has been found setting to the eastward three or four miles from the shore.

C. R. H. ROBERTSON, Navigating Officer.

Approved,

F. W. SULLIVAN, Commodore.

Colonial Secretariat, Christiansborg, Accra,
Dec. 13, 1882.

The Lieutenant-Governor has pleasure in notifying to the public that the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies has been pleased to approve of the facilities of the system of Post Office Money Orders being extended in the Gold Coast Colony and between the Colony and the Settlement of Sierra Leone.

His Excellency therefore directs that the following general particulars which have arisen under the new arrangements be published for general information throughout the Colony:—

1. On and after the 1st day of January, 1883, the Post Office at Cape Coast, will be a Money Order Office and will grant Orders not exceeding £10 each on any Post Office in the United Kingdom or Ireland.
2. The Money Order Offices at Accra and Cape Coast will grant Orders on each other and on Lagos which will also grant Money Orders on those offices.
3. The Post Offices at Accra and Cape Coast will grant Money Orders on the Post Office at Sierra Leone which will also issue Orders on those places.
4. All Post Offices in the Gold Coast Colony, drawing on other offices, will also pay Orders drawn by such other offices upon them.
5. No Intercolonial Orders will be drawn for more than £10.
6. The charges for Commission on Orders between Post Offices in the Gold Coast Colony, on each other, and on Sierra Leone, and the United Kingdom, will be:— s. f. d.

Under £1 and not exceeding £2 ... 1 0
Over 2 " " 5 " ... 2 0
" 5 " " 7 " ... 3 0
" 7 " " 10 " ... 4 0
These charges will be subject in the future to be increased or diminished according as the Governor of the Colony may decide.

7. The general regulations of the Imperial Post Office which at present govern the Offices in the Colony with respect to Money Orders, will apply to all Post Offices which now or under the present arrangement will use the Money Order system and the same documents now made use of will be utilized with respect to such arrangement.

8. Any person requiring a Money Order will apply at the Treasury at Accra, or at the office of the District Commissioner at Cape Coast and fill up a form which he will obtain upon application with the necessary particulars of the Order and will pay the fair value of such Order and the commission thereon to the Treasurer or District Commissioner as the case may be, who will thereupon give the Postmaster an authority to issue the requisite Order to the person presenting such authority.

9. All Money Orders drawn on the Gold Coast Settlement shall be presented firstly to the Post Master of the office drawn upon, who upon examining them and being satisfied as to their correctness and genuineness will certify the same to the Collector and Treasurer at Accra, or the District Commissioner at Cape Coast, who shall thereupon pay the same to the payee of such Order.—By His Excellency's Command, KNAPP BARROW, Acting Colonial Secretary.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

A lighthouse to show a fixed white light of the third order at an elevation of 75 feet above the sea is being erected on the middle point of Cape Three Points, West Coast of Africa, in latitude 4° 45' 0" north, and longitude 2° 5' 45" west.

The lantern and ironwork of the lighthouse to be painted red on a white masonry base, nine feet high.

It is intended to show the light on and after 1st July next.

JOHN D. A. DUMARESCU, Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office, Cape Coast.

March 15, 1875.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.

ENGAGEMENT OF FOREIGN SEAMEN ON BOARD BRITISH SHIPS.

The attention of British Shipmasters, and of Foreign Seamen wishing to ship on board British vessels is hereby called to the provisions of the Laws of certain Countries with regard to Military and Naval Service, which forbid

the engagement of the subjects of those Countries on Foreign Service unless they are provided with Certificates from the competent authorities to the effect that there is no objection to their accepting such service.

Masters of British Ships, and Seamen being the subjects of Foreign Countries, are therefore warned that unless the latter are provided with the Certificates from the authorities above referred to, any engagements they may make to serve on board British vessels may be considered illegal according to the Laws of those Countries, and that the whole responsibility and consequences of concluding such engagements will have to be borne by the parties to the Contract, who must not expect any interference on their behalf on the part of Her Majesty's Government or of any British Consular Officer.

THOMAS GRAY.

COLONIAL VESSELS.

The s.s. Gertrude is at Lagos; the s.s. Ekuro at the Gold Coast.

TIME TABLE OF THE OVERLAND MAIL SERVICE

TO AND FROM THE EASTERN AND WESTERN DISTRICTS OF THE GOLD COAST.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

No. of Miles.	Total No. of Miles.		No. of Miles.	Total No. of Miles.	
		Mails leave Cape C. Monday and Thursday	11.0 a.m.		Mails leave Addah Friday
10	10	Anamaboe { Arr. " " 2.50 p.m.	35	35	Prampram { Arr. " " 7.0 a.m.
		{ Dep. " " 3.0 p.m.			{ Dep. Saturday
5	15	Salt Pond { Arr. " " 5.0 p.m.	25	60	Accra { Arr. " " 7.40 p.m.
		{ Dep. Tuesday and Friday .. 12.30 p.m.			{ Dep. Monday and Thursday
22	37	Mumford { Arr. " " 1.0 p.m.	32	92	Winnebah { Arr. " " 5.0 p.m.
		{ Dep. " " 2.30 p.m.			{ Dep. Tuesday and Friday .. 8.30 a.m.
4	41	Appam { Arr. " " 2.45 p.m.	8	100	Appam { Arr. " " 8.45 a.m.
		{ Dep. " " 3.30 p.m.			{ Dep. " " 9.15 a.m.
8	49	Winnebah { Arr. " " 5.30 a.m.	104		Mumford { Arr. " " 10.30 a.m.
		{ Dep. Wednesday and Sat. " " 1.0 p.m.			{ Dep. " " 6.0 p.m.
32	81	Accra { Arr. " " 2.0 p.m.	22	126	Salt Pond { Arr. " " 6.0 a.m.
		{ Dep. Sunday " " 2.0 p.m.			{ Dep. Wednesday and Sat. " " 8.0 a.m.
25	106	Prampram { Arr. " " 2.0 a.m.	5	131	Anamaboe { Arr. " " 8.15 a.m.
		{ Dep. Monday " " 2.0 p.m.			{ Dep. " " 11.45 a.m.
35	141	Addah { Arr. " " 2.0 p.m.	10	141	Cape Coast { Arr. " " 11.45 a.m.
141		* This Mail to wait at Accra for arrival of English Mail up to Tuesday at 8 a.m.			
		† This is timed to leave Addah so as to catch the Home Mail at Accra.			

WESTERN DISTRICT.

No. of Miles.	Total No. of Miles.		No. of Miles.	Total No. of Miles.	
		Mails leave Cape C. Saturday	1.0 p.m.		Mails leave Axim. Wednesday
8	8	Elmina { Arr. " " 3.0 p.m.	25	25	Dixcove { Arr. " " 7.0 p.m.
		{ Dep. Sunday " " 8.0 a.m.			{ Dep. Thursday " " 6.0 a.m.
20	28	Chamah { Arr. " " 6.0 a.m.	11	36	Adjua { Arr. " " 10.0 a.m.
		{ Dep. Monday " " 9.0 a.m.			{ Dep. " " 10.0 a.m.
8	36	Seconde { Arr. " " 10.0 a.m.	9	45	Seconde { Arr. " " 3.0 p.m.
		{ Dep. " " 1.0 p.m.			{ Dep. " " 5.0 p.m.
9	45	Adjua { Arr. " " 1.0 p.m.	8	53	Chamah { Arr. " " 5.0 a.m.
		{ Dep. " " 5.0 p.m.			{ Dep. Friday " " 5.0 a.m.
11	56	Dixcove { Arr. " " 5.0 a.m.	20	73	Elmina { Arr. " " 12.30 p.m.
		{ Dep. Tuesday " " 2.0 p.m.			{ Dep. " " 3.0 p.m.
25	81	Axim { Arr. " " 2.0 p.m.	8	81	Cape Coast { Arr. " " 3.0 p.m.
81					

Besides the above-mentioned weekly post to the Western Districts, Mails are made up at Cape Coast for Elmina on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 1 p.m., and at Elmina for Cape Coast on Mondays and Wednesdays at 10 a.m. An extra mail will be despatched to Elmina immediately after the arrival of each mail steamer from England.

At Cape Coast the post closes half an hour before the time specified.
Post Office, Cape Coast, June 30, 1875.

ROWLAND COLE, Postmaster.

(Signed) WILLIAM LAW.
R. G. W. Herbert, Esq., Colonial Office.



The attention of British Shipmasters, and of Foreign Seamen wishing to ship on board British vessels is hereby called to the provisions of the Laws of certain Countries with regard to Military and Naval Service, which forbid

The s.s. Gertrude is at Lagos; the s.s. Ekuro at the Gold Coast.

U

POSTAL SERVICE BETWEEN AXIM & ACCRA.

Colonial Secretariat, Christiansborg, Accra, Feb. 8, 1884. Arrangements having been made for the regular transmission of Mails between Axim and Accra twice in each week, instead of once in each week as heretofore, His Excellency the Governor directs that the same be notified for general information.

This Service will come into operation on the 11th February, 1884 (328)

By Command,
FRED EVANS, Acting Colonial Secretary.

MAIL TO WINDWARD.

Leaves Accra, Monday and Thursday; Winneba, Tuesday and Friday; Saltpond, Wednesday and Saturday; Cape Coast, Wednesday and Saturday; Elmina, Thursday and Sunday; Secunder, Friday and Monday; Dixcove, Saturday and Tuesday. Arrives Axim, Saturday and Tuesday.

MAIL FROM WINDWARD.

Leaves Axim, Sunday and Wednesday; Dixcove, Monday and Thursday; Secunder, Tuesday and Friday; Elmina, Wednesday and Saturday; Cape Coast, Wednesday and Saturday; Saltpond, Thursday and Sunday; Winneba, Friday and Monday. Arrives Accra, Friday and Monday.

FRED EVANS,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

SUMMARY OF ORDINANCES OF THE GOLD COAST COLONY.

Passed in the years from 1874 to 1884.

- 1874.—1.—Dated December 17.—An Ordinance to provide for the abolition of Slave dealing.
- 2.—December 17, 1874.—An Ordinance to provide for the Emancipation of Persons held in Slavery.
- 1875.—1.—May 10.—An Ordinance to amend "The Gold Coast Emancipation Ordinance, 1874."
- 2.—May 10, 1875.—An Ordinance to allow and confirm certain expenditure for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos for the year 1874.
- 3.—May 26, 1875.—An Ordinance to apply a sum out of the Revenue of the Settlement on the Gold Coast required for defraying the expenses of the Civil Government of that Settlement for the year 1875.
- 4.—June 22, 1875.—An Ordinance to apply a sum out of the Revenue of the Settlement of Lagos required for defraying the expenses of the Civil Government of that Settlement for the year 1875.
- 5.—December 31, 1875.—An Ordinance to regulate the rates of certain allowances to Government Officers.
- 6.—December 31.—An Ordinance to make provision for the Authentication and for a Record of Ordinances.
- 7.—December 31, 1875.—An Ordinance for regulating the Sale of Spirits.
- 1876.—1.—March 31.—An Ordinance to apply a sum out of the Revenue of the Settlement on the Gold Coast required for defraying the expenses of the Civil Government of that Settlement for the year 1876.
- 2.—March 31, 1876.—An Ordinance to allow and confirm certain Expenditure for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos for the year 1875.
- 3.—March 31, 1876.—An Ordinance for embodying in One Ordinance the Rules of Interpretation applicable to certain Terms and Provisions usually adopted in Ordinances and Rules of Court.
- 4.—March 31, 1876.—An Ordinance for the constitution of a Supreme Court, and for other purposes relating to the administration of Justice.
- 5.—March 31, 1876.—Criminal Procedure Ordinance.
- 6.—April 19, 1876.—An Ordinance to apply a sum of money out of the Revenue of the Settlement of Lagos required for defraying the expenses of the Civil Government of that Settlement for the year 1876.
- 7.—April 19, 1876.—An Ordinance to re-enact certain Duties of Customs.
- 8.—April 19, 1876.—An Ordinance regulating the Acquisition and Vesting of Lands for the Public Service.
- 9.—Sept. mber 5, 1876.—The Prison Ordinance.

- 10.—October 10, 1876.—An Ordinance to make provision for the Management and Regulation of the Customs and Trade of the Gold Coast Colony and adjacent Territories.
- 11.—October 10, 1876.—An Ordinance to allow and confirm the expenditure for the service of the Settlement on the Gold Coast for the year 1873.
- 1877.—1.—January 12.—An Ordinance to allow and confirm certain expenditure for the service of the Settlement on the Gold Coast for the year 1874.
- 2.—January 13, 1877.—The Customs' Tariff Ordinance.
- 3.—February 27, 1877.—An Ordinance to allow and confirm certain expenditure for the service of the Settlement on the Gold Coast for the year 1877.
- 4.—February 27, 1877.—An Ordinance to apply a sum out of the Revenue of the Settlement on the Gold Coast required for defraying the expenses of the Civil Government of that Settlement for the year 1877.
- 5.—April 4, 1877.—An Ordinance to consolidate the law relating to Promissory Oaths.
- 6.—April 4, 1877.—An Ordinance to provide for the more convenient administration of the Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873.
- 7.—April 4, 1877.—An Ordinance to allow and confirm certain expenditure for the service of the Settlement on the Gold Coast for the year 1876.
- 8.—April 4.—The Customs' Tariff Ordinance, Lagos, and shall extend to the Settlement and Protectorate of Lagos.
- 9.—April 20, 1877.—The Public Works Supply Ordinance Gold Coast, 1877.
- 10.—April 20, 1877.—An Ordinance to allow and confirm certain expenditure for the service of the Settlement of Lagos for the year 1876.
- 11.—April 20, 1877.—An Ordinance to apply a sum of money out of the Revenue of the Settlement of Lagos required for defraying the expenses of the Civil Government of that Settlement for the year 1877.
- 12.—July 23, 1877.—An Ordinance to make provision relating to suits by and against the Government, and as to the costs thereof.
- 13.—July 23.—An Ordinance for promoting the Revision of the Statute Law by repealing certain Enactments which have ceased to be in force or have become unnecessary.
- 14.—July 23, 1877.—An Ordinance to enable the Governor to permit in particular cases certain Articles to be exported during the subsistence of any general prohibition of such exportation.
- 15.—July 23, 1877.—Lagos Swamps Improvement Ordinance, 1877.
- 16.—July 23.—The Master and Servant Ordinance, 1877
- 17.—December 19, 1877.—The Light House Ordinance, Gold Coast, 1877.
- 18.—December 19, 1877.—An Ordinance to provide for the Registration and Protection in certain other respects of Alien Children in Lagos.
- 1878.—1.—January 3.—An Ordinance for further regulating certain Allowances to Government Officers.
- 2.—January 17, 1878.—An Ordinance relating to Sales by Auction.
- 3.—February 4, 1878.—An Ordinance relating to Pilotage in the Harbour of Lagos, and for regulating the said Harbour, and promoting the Health of Seamen therein.
- 4.—February 18, 1878.—An Ordinance to regulate dealing in Ammunition and Arms.
- 5.—April 29, 1878.—The Supplementary Supply and Appropriation Ordinance, Gold Coast, 1878.
- 6.—April 29.—The Supply Ordinance Gold Coast, 1878
- 7.—April 29, 1878.—The Supplementary Supply and Appropriation Ordinance, Lagos, 1877.
- 8.—June 24, 1878.—Gold Coast Native Jurisdiction Ordinance, 1878.
- 9.—June 24, 1878.—An Ordinance to provide for the levying of Light Dues in the Settlement on the Gold Coast.
- 10.—July 5, 1878.—An Ordinance for the better regulating the Police of towns and populous places, and promoting Public Health.

- 11.—July 20, 1878.—An Ordinance to apply a sum of money out of the Revenue of the Settlement of Lagos required for defraying the Expenses of the Civil Government of that Settlement for the year 1878.

- 12.—November 15, 1878.—The Supply Ordinance, Gold Coast, 1877.

- 13.—November 15, 1878.—The Administration of the Government Indemnity Ordinance, Lagos, 1878.

- 14.—November 15, 1878.—The Supply Ordinance, 1878-1879.—1.—April 14.—The Supplementary Supply and Appropriation Ordinance, Gold Coast, 1878.

- 2.—April 14, 1879.—The Supplementary Supply and Appropriation Ordinance, Lagos, 1878.

- 3.—May 22.—The Gold Coast Constabulary Ordinance.

- 4.—May 22, 1879.—An Ordinance relating to the Wills of Persons serving in the Constabulary and to the distribution on their decease of their Personal Property, and also in cases of Desertion.

- 5.—July 7.—The Supply Ordinance, Gold Coast, 1880.

- 6.—July 7, 1879.—The Supply Ordinance, Lagos, 1880.

- 7.—July 7, 1879.—An Ordinance to regulate and amend the scale of Fees payable to Government Medical Officers for services rendered at Inquests on persons dying in Gaol.

- 1880.—1.—April 29.—An Ordinance to allow and confirm certain Expenditure for the Service of the Settlement on the Gold Coast for the year 1879.

- 2.—April 29, 1880.—An Ordinance providing for the demonetization of Certain Coins now in Circulation and received in payment in this Colony.

- 3.—April 29, 1880.—An Ordinance to give validity to Certain Proceedings in the Supreme Court of the Colony.

- 4.—April 29, 1880.—An Ordinance to amend the Spirit License Ordinance, 1875.

- 5.—August 28, 1880.—An Ordinance to apply a sum of money out of the Revenue of the Settlement on the Gold Coast required for defraying the Expense of the Civil Government of that Settlement for the year 1881.

- 6.—August 28, 1880.—An Ordinance to apply a sum of money out of the Revenue of the Settlement of Lagos required for defraying the Expenses of the Civil Government of that Settlement for the year 1881.

- 7.—Sept. 1, 1880.—The Quarantine Ordinance, 1880.

- 8.—September 1, 1880.—The Amended Lagos Pilotage and Harbour Ordinance, 1880.

- 9.—September 1, 1880.—An Ordinance to indemnify the sender of a registered Article through the Post Office when a loss happens in this Colony.

- 1881.—1.—January 31.—The Lagos Hospital Ordinance.

- 2.—January 31, 1881.—An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance intitled the Quarantine Ordinance, 1880.

- 3.—May 11, 1881.—An Ordinance to confer upon the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony the necessary powers for the Detention and Deportation of certain Political Prisoners.

- 1882.—1.—February 2.—The Supplementary Supply and Appropriation Ordinance, 1879.

- 2.—February 6.—The Supply Ordinance, Lagos, 1882.

- 3.—Feb. 25.—The Supply Ordinance, Gold Coast, 1882.

- 4.—May 6.—An Ordinance for the Promotion and Assistance of Education in the Gold Coast Colony.

- 5.—May 8.—An Ordinance to confer upon the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony the necessary powers for the Reception, Detention, and Deportation of certain Political Prisoners.

- 6.—May 12.—An Ordinance to regulate the grant of Allowances for travelling expenses to Government Officers.

- 7.—May 30.—An Ordinance for the amendment of the law relating to the appointment of District Commissioners, Coroners, and Deputy-Sheriffs.

- 8.—Nov. 11.—An Ordinance to provide for the Service of the Settlement on the Gold Coast during the year 1883.

- 9.—November 11.—An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance, entitled an Ordinance, for the promotion and assistance of Education in the Gold Coast Colony.

- 10.—Nov. 11.—An Ordinance to confer upon the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony the necessary powers for the Detention and Deportation of a certain Political Prisoner.

- 11.—November 11.—An Ordinance to provide for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos during the year 1883.

- 12.—Dec. 2.—An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance intitled 'Towns' Police and Public Health Ordinance, 1878.

- 13.—Dec. 12.—An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance intitled 'The Lagos Pilotage and Harbour Ordinance, 1878.

- 14.—December 2.—Rules for the Regulations of the Public Slaughter House and the Public Meat Market provided for the Town and Island of Lagos, situated at Ilole Offin and Ereko Market, Lagos, in pursuance of the provisions of Sections 40, 41 and 67 of The Towns' Police and Public Health Ordinance, No. 10, of 1878.

- 1883.—1.—January 4.—An Ordinance to regulate the grant of Allowances for travelling expenses to Government Officers.

- 2.—January 11.—An Ordinance to provide for the construction of Roads and Public Works, and for the performance of Labour required for the better Defence of the Colony and Protectorate.

- 3.—January 12.—An Ordinance for the amendment of the Law relating to the appointment of District Commissioners, Coroners, and Deputy Sheriffs.

- 4.—January 13.—An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance for the Promotion and Assistance of Education in the Gold Coast Colony.

- 5.—January 15.—An Ordinance to facilitate and regulate the Exercise in the Protectorate Territories of certain Powers and Jurisdiction by Native Authorities.

- 6.—January 16.—An Ordinance to repeal the Gold Coast Native Jurisdiction Ordinance, 1878.

- 7.—January 18.—An Ordinance to amend the laws relating to the Payments of Rewards to Informers.

- 8.—March 24.—An Ordinance to provide for the Registration of Instruments affecting Land in the Gold Coast Colony.

- 9.—April 4.—Order in Council adding to the Rules laid down in the Towns' Police and Public Health Ordinance, 1878, provisions on the occupiers of any premises the cleansing of Footways and Roadways, &c.

- 10.—Oct. 13.—The Supply Ordinance, Gold Coast, 1884.

- 11.—October 26.—An Ordinance to amend the Towns Police and Public Health Ordinance, 1878.

- 12.—October 26.—An ordinance to authorize and provide for the removal of insane persons from the Gold Coast to the Settlement of Sierra Leone.

- 13.—November 14.—An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance to provide for the Registration of Instruments affecting land in the Gold Coast Colony.

- 14.—December 31.—An Ordinance to confer upon the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony the necessary power for the detention and deportation of a certain Political Prisoner.

- 15.—December 31.—An Ordinance to confer upon the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony the necessary powers for the detention of a certain Political Prisoner.

- 15.—December 31.—An Ordinance to exempt certain persons from serving upon Juries.

- 1884.—1.—January 15.—Yaw Ewuah's detention and deportation Ordinance, 1884.

- 2.—March 11.—The Gold Coast Volunteer Force Ordinance, 1884.

- 3.—March 12.—The Sick Prisoners removal Ordinance, 1883.

- 4.—May 10.—The Explosives Ordinance, 1884.

- PROCLAMATIONS AND ORDINANCES.

- No. 7. GOLD COAST COLONY.

- IN THE THIRTY-NINTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.

- George Cumine Strahan, Governor.

- [31st December, 1875.]

- An Ordinance for regulating the sale of Spirits.

- Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the laws regulating the sale of Spirits:

- Be it therefore enacted by the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof as follows:—

I. This Ordinance shall commence and come into operation upon the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and may be cited as the Spirit License Ordinance, 1875.

II. In this Ordinance the word "store" includes house, shop, and every other building; the word "spirit" includes rum, brandy, gin, whisky, absinthe, liqueurs, and all other distilled liquors; the word "sell" includes disposal by barter, exchange or in any other manner for valuable consideration; the expression "two gallons" includes one dozen reputed quart bottles in the case of spirits contained in bottles.

III. This Ordinance, from and after the commencement thereof, shall extend and apply to the following places; the towns of Cape Coast, Elmina, Commendah, Secondee, Dixcove, Axim, Anamaboe, Salt Pond, Winneba, Accra, Prampram, Adadah, and Quittah, and to all places whatsoever within the protected territories being within one mile in a direct line from high water mark on the sea shore, to the town and Island of Lagos, the towns of Badagry, Palma, Arthur, and Leckie, the Island of Iddo, and the district of Ebute Metta, such district being taken to mean all places within a radius of one mile from the landing place of Ebute Metta; provided that it shall be lawful for the Governor at any time and from time to time by Proclamation made by and with the consent of the Legislative Council to order that this Ordinance, as respects the whole or any of its provisions, shall apply to any place or places not herein-before specified or referred to, or to suspend its operation in any place or places to which it has been by this Ordinance, or may be by any Proclamation declared to apply, and thereupon the said Ordinance shall be applied and in force or be suspended in whole or in part, as the case may be, in every place included in such Proclamation.

IV. From and after the commencement of this Ordinance it shall not be lawful for any person within the limits to which this Ordinance is hereby, or from time to time afterwards shall be extended and applied, either by himself or any one in his service or on his behalf, to sell any spirits either in any building or in the open air, except in conformity with the provisions of this Ordinance, and unless he shall have first obtained a license in one of the Forms of the Second Schedule to this Ordinance.

V. Every sale of spirits by any person without a license authorising such sale shall be taken to be a sale for profit, and evidence of any sale shall be *prima facie*, and unless contradicted, conclusive evidence of a sale for profit, and it shall lie upon the defendant in any proceeding for any penalty or offence under this Ordinance to show that the sale in question was not a sale for profit; and every act of selling any spirits without such license as aforesaid, whether in any building or in the open air, or in any quantity exceeding or less than the quantity authorised by the license, or in a building other than that named in the license, or to which the same may have been transferred, shall constitute an offence against this Ordinance by the person at any time so selling any spirits; and, in case of such person being a servant or agent, shall constitute an offence also by the master or employer of such person. Whosoever commits any of the offences above described shall incur a penalty which shall not be less than five pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

VI. Nothing in this Ordinance shall prevent the executor or administrator of any person licensed under this Ordinance who may die, or the assignee or trustee of any licensed person becoming insolvent or bankrupt, before the expiration of any such license, from selling any spirits coming to them in any of the characters aforesaid in the house specified in such license, or the executor or administrator of any person not licensed who shall die leaving among his assets or estate a private stock of spirits from selling such spirits, or any departing from the Gold Coast Colony, or any officer or person authorised by any Court from selling any spirits seized or taken in execution under process of law.

VII. All applications for licenses shall be made to the Collector of Customs or to the Sub-Collector of Customs of the district in which the applicant intends to carry on business, and every person applying for a license shall at the same time pay to the Collector or Sub-Collector of Customs the amount by this Ordinance fixed to be paid in respect of such license, which amount in case such application be refused, such Collector or Sub-Collector of Customs shall forthwith on demand repay to the person who paid the same without any deduction whatsoever.

VIII. The several sums specified in the first Schedule to this Ordinance shall be the duties payable for every license to sell spirits by wholesale and by retail respectively within each of the places and for the periods set forth in the said Schedule.

IX. Every license shall be in one of the Forms set forth in the Schedule to this Ordinance, and shall be granted for any store in the Settlement on the Gold Coast or of Lagos by the Collector of Customs and Treasurer or the Assistant Collector of Customs respectively, or, subject to any instruction by the Collector of Customs and Treasurer, by any District Commissioner of the district in which the store is situated.

X. Before granting any such license the officers hereby authorised to grant licenses shall make such inquiries as they consider requisite for ascertaining that the party applying for the same is a fit and proper person to be so licensed, and that the store proposed to be licensed is a fit and proper one and suitably situated for the sale of spirits, and may refuse to grant any license without assigning any reason to the applicant.

XI. Every license shall, unless forfeited, continue in force from the period of the granting thereof until the thirtieth day of June, or thirty-first day of December, in the case of half-yearly or yearly licenses respectively, of the year in which any such license shall have been granted.

XII. A license to sell spirits by wholesale shall not authorise the person to whom it is granted to sell spirits in quantities less than two gallons, nor shall a license to retail spirits authorise the person to whom the same is granted to sell spirits in quantities exceeding two gallons. But nothing herein contained shall prevent any person from taking out licenses to sell spirits by wholesale and also by retail either for the same or different stores, and as many licenses for the sale of spirits at as many stores as he may desire.

XIII. No person shall sell spirits at any other store than that for which his license is granted: provided that it shall be lawful for the Collector of Customs and Treasurer or the Assistant Collector of Customs at Lagos in the case of licenses granted for any store in the Settlement of Lagos, or for any District Commissioner in the case of licenses granted for any store in his district, on the request of any person licensed to transfer the license of such person from the store for which it may have been granted to any other store.

XIV. Every person upon obtaining any retail license shall personally engage and subscribe to the due and faithful observance of the following regulations which shall be endorsed upon every such license:—

- (1.) He shall not sell any spirits on the Lord's day or before the hour of five o'clock in the morning or after the hour of eight o'clock of the evening of any day;
- (2.) He shall not sell any spirits to any drunken person, or permit any disorderly or improper conduct in the house kept by him or in any part of the premises attached thereto;
- (3.) He shall not permit any unlawful games to be played or any gaming whatever for money or valuable stakes to take place in the house kept by him or in any part of the premises attached thereto;
- (4.) He shall not at any time obstruct or prevent from entering the house or premises kept by him any officer or member of the constabulary by this Ordinance authorised to enter the same.

Whosoever shall contravene any of these prohibitions shall for every offence forfeit and pay a sum not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds, and upon being convicted a second time of any such offence, shall be liable to suffer forfeiture of his license, in which case he shall not be permitted to take out another such license for a period which shall not be less than three months nor more than twelve months.

XV. Every store licensed for the retail of spirits shall be under the supervision of the constabulary force, and may be entered at any time by any member of the said force in the execution of his duty.

XVI. If any person shall credit or trust any non-commissioned officer, or private soldier, or petty officer, or seaman of Her Majesty's land or sea forces, or any merchant seaman, or any non-commissioned officer or constable of the constabulary in any larger or further sum than five shillings for spirits sold or supplied to him, such person shall not be entitled to any legal remedy for the recovery of any part of the sum so credited.

XVII. If any person licensed under this Ordinance shall by himself or his servant or other person employed by him knowingly harbour or entertain any member of the constabulary in the store used by him for the sale of spirits, or in any part of the premises connected therewith, during the time for such member of constabulary being on duty, such person shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

XVIII. All offences against this Ordinance may and shall be prosecuted at any time within six months after the offence shall have been committed, and not afterwards.

XIX. All penalties imposed by this Ordinance shall be recovered upon summary trial, and if not forthwith paid, shall be levied by distress and sale of the offender's goods, and in default of sufficient distress, or without proceeding by way of distress in the case the Court pronouncing sentence shall so order, it shall be lawful to commit the offender to prison with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding three months unless such penalty be sooner paid.

XX. The informer who shall prosecute to conviction shall, subject to the discretion of the Court making the conviction, receive out of every penalty recovered under this Ordinance a sum not exceeding one moiety thereof, and the remaining portion thereof shall be appropriated to the service of the Government of the Gold Coast Colony: provided that the Governor shall have power to remit the whole or any part of any penalty notwithstanding the interest of any informer therein.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

DUTIES PAYABLE FOR LICENSES.

I. In the Settlement and Protected Territories on the Gold Coast.

Every Wholesale License:—
For one year..... £10 0 0
For half a year 6 0 0

Every Retail License:—
For one year..... £2 0 0
For half a year 1 5 0

II. In the Settlement of Lagos:—

Every Wholesale License:—
For one year..... £25 0 0
For half a year 15 0 0

Every Retail License:—

(a.) For any store in the Island of Lagos.
For one year..... £25 0 0
For half a year 15 0 0
(b.) For any store not in the Island of Lagos.
For one year..... £5 0 0
For half a year 2 10 0

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Forms of License.

I. WHOLESALE LICENSE.

[Gold Coast or Lagos.] License is hereby granted to (name and residence of person licensed) to sell Spirits in

quantities not less than two gallons in any one sale at (name of town or place) within one store (describe store by its name, situation, or other particulars of identity), until the day of 18. Such Spirits are not to be consumed on the premises.

Dated this day of 18.
(Signature of Collector or Assistant Collector of Customs or District Commissioner.)

Duty paid £
Note.—This License expires on the day of 18.

H. RETAIL LICENSE.
[Gold Coast or Lagos.] License is hereby granted to (name and residence of person licensed) to sell Spirits in quantities not exceeding two gallons in any one sale at (name of town or place) within one store (describe store by its name, situation, or other particulars of identity), until the day of 18.
(Signature of Collector or Assistant Collector of Customs or District Commissioner.)

Duty paid £
Note.—This License expires on the day of 18.

The four rules stated in Section XIV. are to be printed on the back of this License.

This printed impression has been carefully compared by me with the Bill which has passed the Legislative Council, and found by me to be a true and correct printed copy of the said Bill.

ALFRED MOLONEY, Clerk to the Legislative Council.
I assent to this Ordinance. GEO. STRAHAN, Governor.

No. 7. GOLD COAST COLONY.
IN THE THIRTY-NINTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Charles Cameron Lees, C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor.
[19th April, 1876.]

An Ordinance to re-enact certain Duties of Customs. Whereas it is expedient to re-enact certain Duties of Customs;

Be it enacted by the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

I. From and after the passing of this Ordinance, in lieu and instead of all Duties of Customs due and payable under any Ordinance passed by the Administrator and Legislative Council of the Settlement on the Gold Coast, there shall be raised, levied and collected, and paid into Her Majesty for the use of the Government of the Gold Coast Colony, the Duties specified in the Schedule to this Ordinance on the importation or removal from Bond of the Articles therein mentioned into any part of the Settlement on the Gold Coast, or Protected Territories: Provided that no Duties shall be payable upon Wines or Spirituous Liquors or Tobacco removed from Bond for exportation by Sea beyond the said limits.

II. The Revenue which shall accrue from the said Duties shall be paid and applied towards the Service of the Government of the Gold Coast Colony, in relation to the Settlement on the Gold Coast and Protected Territories.

III. This Ordinance may be cited as the "Customs Tariff Ordinance, Gold Coast, 1876."

THE SCHEDULE.—TABLE OF DUTIES PAYABLE.
On Wines, Ale, Porter, or Liqueurs per Old £ s. d.
Wine Gallon 0 0 6
On Spirits, per Old Wine Gallon 0 2 6
On Cigars, Snuff, or Tobacco in any shape, per pound 0 0 6
On Gunpowder, per pound 0 0 6
On Guns, each 0 2 0

This Printed Impression has been carefully compared by me with the Bill which has passed the Legislative Council, and found to be a true and correct copy of the said Bill.

ALFRED MOLONEY, Clerk of Legislative Council.
I assent to this Ordinance. C. C. LEES, Lieut.-Governor.

PUBLIC LANDS ORDINANCE, 1876.

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES.

I. Short Title.—2. Application of Ordinance.—3. Lands required for Public Service, may be purchased or taken; Shall be vested in Colonial Secretary, in trust for Her Majesty.—4. Parties enabled to sell and convey lands although under disabilities.—5. Notices to be given when lands required for public purposes.—6. Service and publication of notices.—7. Arrangement of cases of disputed compensation or interest.—8. Postponement of payment: parties not notified may appear and claim.—9. Form of Conveyances.—10. Certificate of title; its effects.—11. Parties in possession as owners deemed entitled to lands.—12. Colonial Secretary exonerated upon payment.—13. Lands may be entered for surveys.

No. 8. GOLD COAST COLONY.

IN THE THIRTY-NINTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.

Charles Cameron Lee, C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor.
[19th April, 1876.]

An Ordinance regulating the acquisition and vesting of Lands for the Public Service.

Whereas it is expedient that provision should be made for regulating the acquisition of Lands required for the Service of the Gold Coast Colony and the method of holding such Lands;

Be it enacted by the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

I. This Ordinance may be cited as "The Public Lands Ordinance, 1876."

II. This Ordinance shall extend to the whole of the Gold Coast Colony and Protected Territories and Protectorate of Lagos.

III. Subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, it shall be lawful for the Colonial Secretary to agree with the Owners of any Lands required for the service of the Gold Coast Colony and with all parties having any estate or interest in such Lands for the absolute purchase for a consideration in money of such Lands or such parts thereof as he shall think proper, and of all estates and interests in such lands of what kind soever and also to take and acquire any Lands required for such service, paying such reasonable compensation therefor as may be due to the Owners thereof, or parties having interest therein, and all Lands so purchased or taken shall be conveyed or surrendered to and become vested in and held by the Colonial Secretary for the time being in trust for Her Majesty. Upon the death, resignation, or removal of any Colonial Secretary, all such lands shall become vested in and held by the succeeding Colonial Secretary in trust as aforesaid.

IV. It shall be lawful for all parties being seized, possessed of, or entitled to any such Lands or any estate or interest therein to sell and grant and convey such land or estate or interest to the Colonial Secretary, and the power so to sell and convey may be exercised by such parties not only on behalf of themselves and their respective Heirs, Executors, Administrators, and Successors, but also for and on behalf of every person entitled in reversion, remainder or expectancy after them or in defeasance of the estates of such parties, and by persons seized or possessed of such Lands upon any species of trust to the use of persons under disability or otherwise for and on behalf of their Cestuique trusts to the same extent as such Cestuique trusts respectively could have done if they had been under no disability. In case such parties shall deliver a valid written title to such Land to the satisfaction of the Colonial Secretary, then upon execution of a conveyance thereof, the purchase money agreed upon as the price of the said Lands shall be paid, but in case such title be not produced, the payment of the price shall be postponed for one year, and in the event of any party appearing and claiming right thereto, the disposal of the price shall be subject to the like conditions as in cases of disputed compensation.

V. When the Colonial Secretary shall require to purchase or to take any Lands which by this Ordinance he is authorized to purchase or take, he shall give notice to the persons entitled to sell or interested in such Lands, or such of them as shall after diligent inquiry be known (which notice may be in the Form A in the Schedule to this Ordinance or to the like effect). The notice shall require such parties to state the particulars and evidence of their estate and interest in such lands, and of the claims made by them in respect thereof, and shall express that the Colonial Secretary is willing to treat for the purchase of such Land.

VI. Every such notice as aforesaid shall be served personally on the person or persons entitled to sell or interested in any such lands, or if he or they cannot be found, shall be left at his or their last usual place or places of abode or business with some inmate thereof, to be given to such person or persons, and in case no such party can be ascertained or found, shall be left with the occupier of such lands, or if there be no such occupier, shall be affixed on some conspicuous part of such lands, and in such last case, shall also be affixed to the door of the Court House of the district wherein such lands are situated, and every such notice shall be inserted once at least in the *Gazette*.

VII. If for twenty-one days after the service and publication as aforesaid of such notice, no claim shall be lodged with the Colonial Secretary, in respect of such lands, or if the party who may have lodged any claim, and the Colonial Secretary shall not agree as to the amount of the compensation to be paid for the interest in such lands or of the buildings thereon belonging to such party, or if separate and conflicting claims are made in respect of the same lands, the amount of compensation due, if any, and every such case of disputed interest or title, shall be settled in accordance with the following provisions:—

- (1.) Any of Her Majesty's Courts having jurisdiction to determine as to the ownership of such Lands, shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine in all such cases as aforesaid.
- (2.) Notice in writing shall be served upon every person who may have claimed any interest in respect of such Lands, not less than seven or more than fourteen days before the time appointed for hearing and determining such claims, calling upon such persons to come in and prove their claims to the Lands or the interest therein to which they may consider themselves entitled and the value thereof: where the owner of any Lands cannot be found, such notice shall be served upon his agent or representative, and if neither the owner nor any agent or representative can be found, the notice shall be affixed to a conspicuous part of the Lands and to the door of the Court House of the district.
- (3.) When the owner or any person claiming to be owner or to represent the owner of such Lands or to possess or represent the possessor of any interest therein, shall not appear at the time appointed for the hearing, a decision may be given *ex parte* upon hearing the evidence adduced on the part of the Colonial Secretary, and such decision shall be as effectual as if given after hearing and in the presence of all parties.
- (4.) The evidence as to ownership of Lands may be such as in proceedings before the assessor to the native chiefs would be admissible and relevant evidence as to such ownership.
- (5.) The written report of the Colonial Surveyor or any Assistant Colonial Surveyor, as to the value of such Lands, or of any buildings thereon, shall be evidence thereof, but shall not exclude any other evidence of such value. Such report may be proved by a copy thereof under the hand of the Colonial Surveyor or Assistant Colonial Surveyor, but either of them may be called to give

evidence by any party having interest. Proof of the signature of such copy shall not be required unless the Court sees reason to doubt the genuineness thereof.

- (6.) Compensation shall not be awarded to any party in respect of unoccupied Lands. Any Lands shall be deemed unoccupied where it is not proved that beneficial use thereof for cultivation or inhabitation or for collecting or storing water or for any industrial purpose, is or has been had during the lives of any person claiming interest therein or of the last immediate ancestor or predecessor of such person.
- (7.) Any final judgment in any such case as aforesaid shall be subject to the like appeal to which other final judgments of the Court making the same are subject.
- (8.) The party who may desire to appeal against such judgment, shall give notice to the other party and to the Court of his intention to appeal and proceed in other respects to perfect his appeal according to the Rules of Court for the time being regulating appeals, and if such notice is not given, and the appeal perfected within the period prescribed, the judgment of the Court shall be final.

VIII. The decision of the Court respecting compensation, or in case of disputed interest or title as aforesaid or of the Appeal Court, where appeal has been taken, shall be final and conclusive as respects all persons upon whom notices as aforesaid have been served or who have appeared and claimed or on whose behalf any person having authority to that effect has claimed any Lands or any interest therein; but it shall be lawful for persons upon whom notices have not been served, and who have not appeared or claimed or on whose behalf no claim has been made as aforesaid, to do so at any time within one year after the date of the final decision, and in all cases where any compensation has been awarded, (except where a valid written title to the Land shall be delivered,) payment thereof shall be postponed until the said period of one year shall have elapsed from the date of the judgment, or judgment on appeal; upon which it may be paid over to the person who shall then appear by the judgment of the Court to have the best right thereto, and such payment shall, as concerns the Colonial Secretary, operate as a complete discharge and acquittance of such compensation and of all claims in respect of such Lands or any interest therein, but shall not hinder any subsequent proceedings at the instance of any person having or alleging better right thereto as against the person to whom such payment may have been made.

IX. Conveyances of Lands purchased under this Ordinance may be in the Form B of the Schedule, or as near thereto as may be, or by Deed in any other form which the Colonial Secretary may think fit; and every Conveyance made according to the form in the Schedule, or as near thereto as may be, shall be effectual to vest the Lands thereby conveyed in the Colonial Secretary, and shall operate to bar and to destroy all other estates, rights, titles, remainders, reversions, limitations, trusts, and interests whatsoever of and in the Lands comprised in such Conveyance.

X. The Colonial Secretary shall, at any time on production in the Supreme Court of a Conveyance to any Lands, or at any time after the expiration of twenty-one days from the date of the service and publication of the notice mentioned in the fifth and sixth Sections of this Ordinance, upon proof of such service and publication, be entitled to receive a Certificate of Title to the Lands described in the said Conveyance, or notice, which Certificate may be in the Form C of the Schedule to this Ordinance, and shall have the following effects and qualities:

- (1.) The Certificate shall not be questioned or defeated by reason of any irregularity or error or defect in the notice, or the want of notice, or of any other irregularity, error, or defect in the proceedings previous to the obtaining of such Certificate.

(2.) It shall confer on the Colonial Secretary to whom such Certificate shall be given, and on every succeeding Colonial Secretary for the time being, in trust for Her Majesty, an absolute and indefeasible right to the Lands comprised or referred to therein against all persons, free from all adverse or competing rights, titles, interests, trusts, claims and demands whatsoever.

(3.) If possession of such Lands is withheld by any person, the Colonial Secretary may obtain from any Court a warrant of possession (which may be in the Form D to the Schedule to this Ordinance) under which any officer of the sheriff or constable may forthwith eject any person or persons so withholding possession, and the Colonial Secretary, or any person authorized by him, may enter upon and possess the said Lands.

(4.) The production of the Certificate of Title shall be held in every Court to be an absolute bar and estoppel to any action or proceeding by which the right of the Colonial Secretary to the Land therein described is sought to be impugned or questioned.

XI. In all cases where any question shall arise respecting the Title to any Lands to be acquired under this Ordinance, the parties in possession of such Lands as being the owners thereof at the time of such Lands being purchased or taken, shall be deemed to have been lawfully entitled to such Lands, unless the contrary be shown to the satisfaction of the Court; and such parties shall be entitled to receive the purchase money or compensation for such Lands, but without prejudice to any subsequent proceedings against such parties at the instance of any person having or alleging a better right thereto.

XII. The payment to and the receipt of any person to whom any purchase money or compensation shall be paid, shall effectually discharge the Colonial Secretary from seeing to the application or being answerable for the misapplication thereof, provided always that where any person is in possession in virtue of any estate less than an estate of inheritance or in any fiduciary or representative character, the Colonial Secretary may make payment of such purchase money or compensation to such persons, and in such proportions and instalments and after such notices as the Court may direct.

XIII. The Colonial Secretary, or any persons authorized by him, may enter upon any Lands for the purpose of surveying or taking levels of such Lands, or boring to ascertain the nature of the soil, or other purposes of the like nature, the owner or occupier being entitled to compensation for actual damage (if any) occasioned in the course of such operations. In case of any dispute respecting the amount of such compensation, it shall be determined by the assessment of the Colonial Surveyor or any Assistant Colonial Surveyor, and such assessment shall be final.

THE SCHEDULE.

FORM A.—NOTICE OF LAND REQUIRED FOR GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following Land (*describe Land, denoting boundaries by physical marks wherever practicable*) is required for the service of the Government.

Any person claiming to be possessed of, or to have any right or interest in the said Land, is required within twenty-one days from this date to send to the Colonial Secretary (which may be done through the District Commissioner of) a statement of the particular of his right or interest and of the evidence thereof, and of any claim made by him in respect of the value of such Land or of his interest therein.

The Colonial Secretary is willing to treat for the purchase of the said Land, but if no such statement is lodged

within the period hereby prescribed, the Lands are liable to be dealt with as unoccupied Lands.

(Date.) C. D., Colonial Secretary.

FORM B.—FORM OF CONVEYANCE.

I of in consideration of paid to me on behalf of the Colonial Secretary of the Gold Coast Colony, do hereby convey to the said Colonial Secretary and his Successors all (describe the premises conveyed) to hold the premises to the use of Her Majesty according to the true intent and meaning of the Public Lands Ordinance, 1876.

Dated the day of 18 .
Witness.—M. N. Q. R.

FORM C.—CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

(Seal of Court.)

It is hereby certified and declared that, pursuant to the Public Lands Ordinance 1876, the title in and to all (describe the premises to be acquired) is vested in the Colonial Secretary of the Gold Coast Colony and his Successors to the use of Her Majesty, according to the true intent and meaning of the said Ordinance.

Dated the day of 18 .
A. B., Judge of the Supreme Court.
E. F. Registrar.

FORM D.—WARRANT OF POSSESSION.

To the Sheriff of the Gold Coast Colony.
Whereas a Certificate of Title dated the day of 18 , has been issued by the Court in favour of the Colonial Secretary to that piece of Land described as (insert description);

These are therefore to command you to put the Colonial Secretary or any person employed by him in that behalf in possession of the said Land and premises.

(Signed by Judge or Commissioner.)
This Printed Impression has been carefully compared by me with the Bill which has passed the Legislative Council and found to be a true and correct copy of the said Bill.

ALFRED MOLONEY,

Clerk of Legislative Council.

I assent to this Ordinance.

C. C. LEES, Lieutenant-Governor.

THE SPIRIT LICENSE ORDINANCE, 1875.

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES.

1. Commencement of Ordinance and short title.
2. Signification of certain terms.
3. Application of Ordinance.
4. Spirits not to be sold without License.
5. Every sale *prima facie* sale for profit.
6. Cases in which Spirits may be sold without License.
7. How application to be made for Licenses.
8. Duties to be paid for Licenses.
9. How Licenses to be granted.
10. Fitness of application to be ascertained before granting License.
11. Duration of Licenses.
12. Wholesale License not to authorise retail sale nor Retail License sale by Wholesale.
13. License only valid for Store for which granted: may be transferred.
14. Regulations to be observed by Retailers.
15. Retail Stores under Police supervision.
16. No debt above Five Shillings recoverable from Soldiers, Sailors, or Policemen.
17. Penalty for harbouring Policemen on Duty.
18. Limitation of Prosecutions.
19. Recovery of penalties.
20. Disposal of penalties.

No. 13.

GOLD COAST COLONY.

IN THE FORTY-FIRST YEAR OF THE REIGN OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.

Sanford Freeling, Esquire, C.M.G., Governor.
23rd July, 1877.

An Ordinance for promoting the Revision of the Statute Law by repealing certain Enactments which have ceased to be in force, or have become unnecessary.

WHEREAS with a view to the revision of the Statute Law, it is expedient that certain Enactments (mentioned in the Schedule to this Ordinance) which may be regarded as spent or have ceased to be in force, otherwise than by express and specific repeal, or have by lapse of time or change of circumstances become unnecessary, should be expressly and specifically repealed;

Be it therefore enacted by the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

I. The Enactments described in the Schedule to this Ordinance are hereby repealed:

Provided that where any Enactment not comprised in the Schedule has been repealed, confirmed, revived or perpetuated by any Enactment hereby repealed, such repeal, confirmation, revivor or perpetuation, shall not be affected by the repeal effected by this Ordinance;

And the repeal by this Ordinance of any Enactments, shall not affect any Enactment in which such Enactment has been applied, incorporated, or referred to;

Nor shall such repeal of any Enactment affect any right to any hereditary revenues of the Crown, or affect any charges thereupon, or prevent any such Enactment from being put in force for the collection of such revenues or otherwise in relation thereto;

Nor shall such repeal of any Enactment affect the validity, invalidity, effect or consequences of anything already done or suffered or any existing status or capacity, or any existing trust or any right or title already acquired or accrued or any remedy or proceeding in respect thereof, or any release or discharge of or from any debt, penalty, claim or demand, or any indemnity, or the proof of any past thing or act;

Nor shall such repeal of any Enactment affect any penalty, forfeiture or other punishment incurred or to be incurred in respect of any offence against any Enactment hereby repealed, committed before this Ordinance comes into operation, nor the institution or carrying on of any investigation, or legal proceeding or any other remedy for enforcing or recovering any such penalty, forfeiture, or punishment as aforesaid;

Nor shall this Ordinance affect any principle or rule of law or equity or established jurisdiction, form or course of pleading, practice or procedure, or existing usage, franchise, liberty, custom, privilege, restriction, exemption, office, or appointment notwithstanding that the same respectively may have been in any manner affirmed, recognized or derived by, in, or from any Enactment hereby repealed;

Nor shall this Ordinance revive or restore any jurisdiction, office, duty, drawback, fee, payment, franchise, liberty, custom, right, title, privilege, restriction, exemption, usage, practice, procedure or other matter or thing not now existing or in force.

II. This Ordinance may be cited as the "Statute Law Revision Ordinance, 1877," and it shall commence and come into operation upon such day after Her Majesty shall have signified her approbation and sanction thereof as shall be fixed by order of the Governor in Council published in the Gazette.

SCHEDULE.		Date.	Title.
Ordinances Repealed.			
I.—Ordinances enacted by the Legislature of the Colony of Sierra Leone; repealed as to their operation in the Gold Coast Colony.			
Date.	Title.		
July 29, 1825	An Act for the better Regulation of Mechanics, Kroomen, Labourers, Grumettas, and other Servants.	April 4, 1856	Ordinance relative to Import Duties at James Town, Accra, and otherwise to amend the Gold Coast Customs Ordinance, 1845.
Oct. 28, 1825	An Act for the easy and speedy Recovery of Small Debts, and for regulating the proceedings thereon.	June 18, 1856	Ordinance to extend to this Government generally certain Provisions of the Gold Coast Customs Ordinance, 1856.
May 25, 1829	An Act subjecting Real Estate in the Colony of Sierra Leone to the payment of Debts, and directing the Sheriff in his Proceedings thereon.	June 21, 1856	Ordinance to simplify the Practice in the Supreme Court of Her Majesty's Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast, and to explain doubts in reference thereto, under the Ordinance of the Twenty-sixth day of April, 1853.
April 12, 1838	An Act for securing the more regular and frequent Sittings of the Court for the easy and speedy recovery of Small Debts.	Sept. 22, 1856	Ordinance to remove doubts as to authority in Her Majesty's Courts on the Gold Coast to delay for a certain period the execution of Decrees thereby.
Sept. 14, 1838	An Act for the more speedy and regular levying and Return of Fines and Forfeitures.	Sept. 23, 1856	Ordinance to amend the Ordinance of the 26th April, 1853, with reference to place and time for holding the Supreme Court of Her Majesty's Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast.
Feb. 21, 1839	An Act to compel persons appointed Commissioners of the Court of Requests to serve as such Commissioners.	Sept. 29, 1856	Ordinance to carry into effect the Provisions of an Order of Her Majesty in Council, bearing date the 4th day of April, 1856, so far as the same relates to the Administration in the Gold Coast of the Property therein of deceased Persons.
April 13, 1847	An Ordinance to provide for the Protection and Administration of unrepresented Estates within the Colony of Sierra Leone.	Feb. 3, 1857	Ordinance to confer Equity jurisdiction on the Supreme Court of Her Majesty's Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast.
July 5, 1847	An Ordinance to constitute and appoint the Chief Justice to be Judge of the Court of the Ordinary.	March 2, 1858	Ordinance to provide for the Expenditure of Her Majesty's Settlements on the Gold Coast for the year 1858.
II.—Ordinances enacted by the Legislature of Her Majesty's Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast, constituted under Letters Patent dated 24 January, 1850.		March 2, 1858	Ordinance to sanction and confirm the Appropriation of a Sum not exceeding £4,795, 19s. 4d., from the proceeds of the Poll Tax for the Service of the Districts of Cape Coast, Anamaboe and Accra, respectively.
Date.	Title.	May 10, 1858	Ordinance to establish District Assemblies.
Nov. 25, 1852	An Ordinance to provide for the better Education of the Inhabitants of Her Majesty's Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast.	June 10, 1858	Ordinance to continue to the tenth day of April, One thousand, eight hundred and sixty, "The Gold Coast extended Customs Ordinance, 1856."
Nov. 25, 1852	An Ordinance for the Enrolment and Regulation of Canoe-men and Hammock-men in Her Majesty's Settlements on the Gold Coast.	Aug. 12, 1858	Ordinance to make provision for making Rules of Court for the Regulation of Courts of Justice in Her Majesty's Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast, and in the protected territories adjacent thereto.
April 26, 1853	Ordinance for the Establishment of a Supreme Court of Civil and Criminal jurisdiction within Her Majesty's Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast.	Jan. 19, 1859	Ordinance to make provision for the Determination of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in Her Majesty's Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast.
Sept. 21, 1854	Ordinance to amend an Ordinance of the Sixteenth year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA, dated the 26th April, 1853, intitled "An Ordinance for the Establishment of a Supreme Court of Civil and Criminal jurisdiction within Her Majesty's Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast."	May 17, 1859	No. 2. Ordinance to provide for the Expenditure of Her Majesty's Settlements on the Gold Coast for the year 1859.
April 17, 1855	Ordinance declaring and enacting the admissibility of Evidence without Oath in certain cases.	May 17, 1859	No. 3. Ordinance to sanction and confirm the Appropriation of a sum not exceeding £5,534, from the proceeds of the Poll Tax, for the service of the Districts of Cape Coast, Anamaboe, and Accra, respectively.
July 2, 1855	Ordinance for the Regulation of certain matters relating to the Collection of an <i>ad valorem</i> Import Duty.	May 7, 1860	No. 3. Ordinance to continue until further provision the Reduction of Import Duties from 3 per cent. to 2 per cent., and to extend further provisions as to articles brought from Foreign to English Settlements.
July 31, 1855	Ordinance for the further Regulation of certain matters relating to the Collection of an <i>ad valorem</i> Duty.		

Date.	Title.	III.—Ordinances enacted by the Legislature of the Settlement on the Gold Coast, constituted under Letters Patent, dated 19th February, 1866.	
Date.	Title.	Date.	Title.
June 11, 1860	No. 4. Ordinance to provide for the Expenditure of Her Majesty's Settlements on the Gold Coast for the year 1862.		
June 11, 1860	No. 5. Ordinance to sanction and confirm the Appropriation of a sum not exceeding £3,900, from the proceeds of the Poll Tax, for the service of the Districts of Cape Coast, Anamaboe, and Accra respectively.	Mar. 27, 1866	No. 2. Ordinance to amend an Ordinance, intituled, "The Gold Coast Customs' Ordinance, 1856."
Oct. 18, 1860	No. 6. Ordinance for the better Regulation of Prisons.	Aug. 2, 1866	No. 4. An Ordinance to provide for the Expenditure of Her Majesty's Settlements on the Gold Coast for the year 1867.
Jan. 7, 1861	No. 1. Ordinance to repeal an Ordinance passed on the Tenth day of May, 1858, to provide for the Establishment of Municipalities in the Coast Towns of Her Majesty's Settlements on the Gold Coast.	Aug. 24, 1866	No. 5. An Ordinance to legalise Ordinances made and passed by the Administrator and Legislative Council of the Forts and Settlements of the Gold Coast, subsequently to the receipt on the aforesaid Coast of the Royal Commission and Instructions addressed to the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of West Africa Settlements, dated the 19th and 20th of February, 1866, up to the passage of this present Ordinance.
April 19, 1861	No. 2. Ordinance to provide for the Expenditure of Her Majesty's Settlements on the Gold Coast for the year 1861.	Nov. 21, 1866	No. 6. An Ordinance to Exempt from Duty of Customs Goods transhipped for exportation.
April 8, 1862	No. 1. Ordinance to provide for the Expenditure of Her Majesty's Settlements on the Gold Coast for the year 1863.	Nov. 21, 1866	No. 7. An Ordinance to make better provisions for the administration of Justice within the Settlement on the Gold Coast and its Dependencies.
April 11, 1862	No. 2. Ordinance for increasing the Fees payable in the Courts of Justice in Her Majesty's Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast.	Aug. 23, 1867	No. 2. An Ordinance to provide for the Expenditure of Her Majesty's Settlements on the Gold Coast for the year 1868.
Dec. 12, 1862	No. 3. Ordinance to provide for the Expenditure of Her Majesty's Settlements on the Gold Coast for the year 1863.	Dec. 5, 1867	No. 3. An Ordinance to regulate the Duties of Customs in Her Majesty's Forts and Possessions on the Gold Coast.
Nov. 12, 1863	No. 1. Ordinance to provide for the Expenditure of Her Majesty's Settlements on the Gold Coast for the year 1864.	Dec. 12, 1867	No. 6. An Ordinance for the better Prevention of Smuggling within the Settlements on the Gold Coast, and for amending the Rules and Regulations of the Customs Department.
Dec. 10, 1863	No. 2. Ordinance to embody and constitute a Volunteer corps for service in Her Majesty's Possessions on the Gold Coast.	June 13, 1868	No. 1. An Ordinance to make further provision for the Service of the Settlement on the Gold Coast.
Feb. 23, 1864	No. 1. Ordinance to embody and constitute a Native levy for urgent Service in Her Majesty's Possessions on the Gold Coast.	Sept. 16, 1868	No. 3. An Ordinance to provide for the Expenditure of Her Majesty's Settlements on the Gold Coast for the year 1869.
May 9, 1864	No. 2. Ordinance to repeal a certain clause contained in an Ordinance passed at the Gold Coast on the 10th day of December, 1863, and a certain clause contained in an Ordinance passed at the Gold Coast on the 23rd day of February, 1864.	June 3, 1869	No. 1. An Ordinance to repeal an Ordinance No. 1, 1860.
Dec. 10, 1864	No. 4. Ordinance to provide for the more easy recovery of Debts of Her Majesty's Subjects trading to, or residing on, the Gold Coast.	June 3, 1869	No. 3. An Ordinance to repeal an Ordinance No. 3, 1852, intituled, "An Ordinance to provide for the collection of certain Anchorage and Light Dues from Merchant Vessels anchoring in the Roads of Her Majesty's Settlements on the Gold Coast."
Dec. 10, 1864	No. 5. Ordinance to amend an Ordinance intituled "An Ordinance for the Establishment of a Supreme Court of Civil and Criminal jurisdiction, within Her Majesty's Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast."	June 3, 1869	No. 4. An Ordinance to abolish the present application of Penalties and Forfeitures under the Gold Coast Smuggling Act, 1868, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.
Nov. 12, 1864	No. 6. Ordinance to provide for the Expenditure of Her Majesty's Settlements on the Gold Coast for the year 1865.	Sept. 3, 1869	No. 5. An Ordinance to make further provision for the Service of the Settlements on the Gold Coast for the year 1869.
Oct. 10, 1865	No. 1. Ordinance to amend an Ordinance passed on the 12th day of November, 1864, intituled "An Ordinance to provide for the Expenditure of Her Majesty's Settlements on the Gold Coast for the year 1865."	Jan. 7, 1870	No. 1. An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to promissory Oaths.
		Jan. 12, 1870	No. 2. An Ordinance to provide for the Expenditure of Her Majesty's Settlements on the Gold Coast for the year 1870.

Date.	Title.	Date.	Title.
Feb. 1, 1870	No. 2. An Ordinance to repeal so much of the Gold Coast Smuggling Act, 1868, as has been construed to remit the duties on Stores imported for the personal use and consumption of Her Majesty's Land Forces stationed in this Settlement, and to provide an allowance to the troops in the stead thereof.	Dec. 18, 1873	No. 9. An Ordinance to further amend the Customs Tariff Ordinance, No. 1 of 1873.
Sept. 15, 1870	No. 4. An Ordinance to provide for the Expenditure of Her Majesty's Settlements on the Gold Coast for the year 1871.	Dec. 18, 1873	No. 10. An Ordinance to suspend the operation of Ordinance No. 3, 1870, during the present War.
Dec. 17, 1870	No. 6. An Ordinance to make further provision for the Service of the Settlements on the Gold Coast for the year 1870.	Dec. 18, 1873	No. 12. An Ordinance to repeal the granting of Quarterly Credits to Importers by the Administrator.
Oct. 12, 1871	No. 3. An Ordinance to make provision for the Service of the Settlement on the Gold Coast for the year 1872.	IV.—Ordinances enacted by the Legislature of the Settlement of Lagos constituted under Letters Patent dated March 13, 1862.	
Jan. 25, 1872	No. 1. An Ordinance to sanction the application of certain moneys to the Service of the Settlement on the Gold Coast for the year 1872.	Date.	Title.
March 11, 1872	No. 2. An Ordinance to make further provision for the Service of the Settlement on the Gold Coast for the year 1872.	Aug. 5, 1862	No. 4. An Ordinance to regulate the currency in Lagos.
April 12, 1872	No. 3. An Ordinance to amend the Customs Tariff.	Mar. 4, 1863	No. 5. An Ordinance enacting that compensation be made to Major Henry Astbury Leveson, Colonial Secretary of Lagos, he having been severely wounded at Epe on the 17th February, 1863, whilst in the performance of his public duties.
April 12, 1872	No. 4. An Ordinance to empower the Administrator to fix the number and situation of Ports of Entry.	April 9, 1863	No. 9. An Ordinance for appointing certain Commissioners for the purpose of ascertaining the true and rightful owners of land within the Settlement of Lagos.
April 13, 1872	No. 6. An Ordinance to amend the Gold Coast Smuggling Ordinance No. 6. of 1867.	Oct. 28, 1863	No. 19. An Ordinance to compel owners of Swamp Lands to fill up same.
April 13, 1872	No. 7. An Ordinance to make further provision for the Service of the Settlement on the Gold Coast for the year 1872.	Dec. 9, 1863	No. 23. An Ordinance to provide for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos for the year One thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.
April 13, 1872	No. 8. An Ordinance to abolish the fees payable on Native Passports, and to empower the Administrator to modify in certain Districts the Retail Spirit License dues.	Feb. 9, 1864	No. 1. An Ordinance to provide for the better administration of Justice within Her Majesty's Settlement of Lagos.
Aug. 15, 1872	No. 9. An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to Spirit Licenses and the dealing in Wines and spirituous liquors.	Feb. 26, 1864	No. 3. An Ordinance to repeal an Ordinance relating to the sale of Spirituous Liquors in the Settlement of Lagos.
Aug. 15, 1872	No. 10. An Ordinance to alter the appropriation of a sum of £3,170, already voted, and to make further provision for the Service of the Settlement on the Gold Coast for the year 1872.	Feb. 26, 1864	No. 4. An Ordinance to repeal an Ordinance for Licensing Hawkers and Pedlars within the Settlement of Lagos.
Dec. 13, 1872	An Ordinance to provide for the Expenditure of the Settlement on the Gold Coast for the year 1873.	Feb. 26, 1864	No. 5. An Ordinance to repeal the Ordinances now in force relative to the Import Duties payable in the Ports of the Settlement of Lagos, to establish a Tariff of Duties, and to provide for the collection of the same.
April 18, 1873	No. 1. An Ordinance to make further provision for the Service of the Settlement during the current year.	April 6, 1864	No. 6. An Ordinance to repeal the Ordinance of the 8th day of September, 1863, and to establish a Petty Debt Court.
April 30, 1873	No. 2. An Ordinance to empower the Administrator to regulate or to prohibit the Importation and Sale of Munitions of war.	April 6, 1864	No. 7. An Ordinance to make provision for the prevention of Smuggling within the Settlement of Lagos.
July 21, 1873	No. 4. An Ordinance to amend the Customs Tariff Ordinance No. 1. of 1873.	April 6, 1864	No. 8. An Ordinance to facilitate the Export of Goods, and Merchandise imported into the Settlement of Lagos to allow the bonding of the same, and in certain cases to allow a Drawback on the Duties paid on imported Goods and Merchandise.
July 23, 1873	No. 5. An Ordinance to amend the "Arms Traffic Ordinance," No. 2 of 1873.	July 6, 1864	No. 9. An Ordinance to provide for the Better Administration of Justice within Her Majesty's Settlement of Lagos.
July 26, 1873	No. 6. An Ordinance to authorize the Administrator-in-Chief to raise by way of loan a sum of money not exceeding twenty-five thousand pounds.		

Date.	Title.	Date.	Title.
July 6, 1864	No. 10. An Ordinance for appointing certain Commissioners for the purpose of ascertaining the true and rightful Owners of Land within the Settlement of Lagos.	Mar. 17, 1866	No. 4. An Ordinance to repeal the Duties payable on the Exportation of Goods from Lagos to the Egba Territory, and to remove all restrictions on the free intercourse between Lagos and the Egba Territory.
Aug. 8, 1864	No. 12. An Ordinance to provide for the Laying Out of the Town of Lagos in road Streets, Roads, and Highways.	V.—Ordinances enacted by the Legislature of the Settlement of Lagos, constituted under Letters Patent dated 19th February, 1866.	
Jan. 7, 1865	No. 1. An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance dated 6th April, 1864, intituled "An Ordinance to make provision for the Prevention of Smuggling within the Settlement of Lagos."	Date.	Title.
March 9, 1865	No. 3. Ordinance to regulate the Employment of and to protect Kroomen.	Oct. 4, 1866	No. 6. An Ordinance for giving relief to Creditors against Debtors absconding or keeping out of this Settlement to avoid Process.
April 7, 1865	No. 4. An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance of the 6th April, 1864, intituled "An Ordinance to facilitate the Export of Goods and Merchandise imported into the Settlement of Lagos, and to allow the Bonding of the same, and in certain cases to allow a Drawback on Duties paid on Imported Goods and Merchandise."	Dec. 1, 1866	No. 7. An Ordinance to make better provision for the Administration of Justice within the Settlement of Lagos and its Dependencies.
July 5, 1865	No. 5. An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance, No. IX. of 6th July, 1864, intituled "An Ordinance to provide for the Better Administration of Justice within Her Majesty's Settlement of Lagos."	Jan. 3, 1867	No. 1. An Ordinance for regulating the amount of Duties and Dues payable on Goods imported into Lagos, and entered for exportation by Lagoon to Porto Novo, and to allow a drawback on Goods exported by sea from Lagos, to allow the bonding of Goods in certain cases, and for granting tonnage or roadstead dues on Ships in certain cases.
July 5, 1865	No. 6. An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance of the 9th day of March, 1865, intituled "An Ordinance to regulate the Employment of and to protect Kroomen."	April 13, 1867	No. 2. An Act to establish the validity of Three Ordinances of the 4th day of October, 1866, and the 3rd day of January, 1867; and to legalize all proceedings, matters, and things taken and done under or by authority of the same respectively.
July 7, 1865	No. 7. An Ordinance to legalise the Loan of Three thousand pounds to meet the current expenses of the Settlement of Lagos.	Jan. 17, 1868	No. 1. An Ordinance to authorize the levy of a specific duty on the Importation of Salt in lieu of the <i>ad valorem</i> duty hitherto paid.
Aug. 1, 1865	No. 8. An Ordinance to amend the Ordinance of the 26th day of February, 1864, intituled "An Ordinance to repeal the Ordinances now in force relative to the Import Duties payable in the Ports of the Settlement of Lagos, to establish a Tariff of Duties, and to provide for the Collection of the same."	Feb. 17, 1869	No. 1. An Ordinance to provide for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos.
Aug. 2, 1865	No. 9. An Ordinance for appointing certain Commissioners for the purpose of ascertaining the true and rightful owners of Lands within the Settlement of Lagos.	Mar. 5, 1869	No. 2. An Ordinance to abolish the present application of Penalties and Forfeitures under the Ordinance relating to the Customs, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.
Dec. 5, 1865	No. 13. An Ordinance to make provision relating to the Sale by retail of Wine, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Mar. 18, 1869	No. 3. An Ordinance to provide for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos.
Jan. 10, 1866	No. 1. An Ordinance to repeal an Ordinance No. XI., dated 13th September, 1865, intituled "An Ordinance to declare unlawful and to prevent the Export of Arms and other Munitions of War from Lagos."	Mar. 18, 1869	No. 5. An Ordinance to impose a tax on wholesale dealers in Wine, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.
Jan. 10, 1866	No. 2. An Ordinance to repeal the Ordinance No. X., dated 13th September, 1865, intituled "An Ordinance to authorise the levy of an Export Duty of Two-and-a-half per cent. on all Goods and Merchandise exported from the Settlement of Lagos to the Egba Territory, and to authorise the levy of certain export Duties on Goods and Merchandise exported from the Settlement of Lagos to the Egba Territory, and to provide for the collection of the same."	April 7, 1869	No. 8. An Ordinance to supersede Ordinance No. 4. of 18th March, 1869, and to authorize the collection of Tonnage Dues on all Ships and Vessels entering into any Port or Roadstead of the Settlement of Lagos.
		May 4, 1869	No. 9. An Ordinance to settle claims to Lands, Hereditaments, and Tenements within the Settlement of Lagos and its Territories, and to give validity to possessory titles thereto in certain cases.
		May 4, 1869	No. 10. An Ordinance to provide for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos.
		Dec. 30, 1869	No. 12. An Ordinance to provide for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos.
		Jan. 12, 1870	No. 1. An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to the Promissory oaths.

Date.	Title.	Date.	Title.
Feb. 1, 1870	No. 4. An Ordinance to repeal so much of an Ordinance No. V. of One Thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, passed on the Twenty-fourth day of February, One-thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, as remits Import and other duties on Provisions and Stores imported or supplied for the use of Her Majesty's land forces, and to provide an allowance to the Troops in the stead thereof.	Feb. 17, 1873	No. 2. An Ordinance to authorize the Administrator to raise, by way of Loan, a sum of money not exceeding Twenty-five thousand pounds.
June 2, 1870	No. 6. An Ordinance to amend the Laws relative to Jurors and Juries.	Mar. 21, 1873	No. 4. An Ordinance to repeal the Ordinance intituled "An Ordinance to provide for the Protection and Administration of Unrepresented Estates within the Settlement of Lagos," dated 15th May, 1871.
Aug. 17, 1870	No. 7. An Ordinance to amend the Laws relative to the easy and speedy recovery of small debts.	April 15, 1873	No. 5. An Ordinance to amend "The Ordinance for regulating the amount of duties and dues payable on goods imported into Lagos and entered for exportation by Lagoon to Porto Novo, and to allow a drawback on goods exported by Sea from Lagos; to allow the bonding of goods in certain cases, and for granting Tonnage or Roadstead dues on Ships in certain cases."
Sept. 13, 1870	No. 8. An Ordinance to make further provision for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos, for the year 1870.	July 7, 1873	No. 7. An Ordinance to amend the "Revised Tariff Ordinance of 1872."
Sept. 13, 1870	No. 9. An Ordinance to make further provision for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos, for the year 1870.	July 7, 1873	No. 10. An Ordinance to amend Ordinance No. 2. of the Twenty-eighth June, 1872, entitled, "An Ordinance for constituting a Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in the Settlement of Lagos."
Dec. 31, 1870	No. 11. An Ordinance to provide for an increased Salary to the Administrator from the Revenue of the Settlement of Lagos.	July 7, 1873	No. 12. An Ordinance empowering the Courts of Justice in the Settlement of Lagos to deal with Real Estate by the same Forms of Law, as if it were Personal Estate for satisfaction of Debt.
Mar. 11, 1871	No. 1. An Ordinance subjecting Real Estate in the Settlement of Lagos to the payment of Debts, and directing the Sheriff in his proceedings thereon.	Sept. 10, 1873	No. 13. An Ordinance to alter the existing provisions and to make others relating to the Sale by Retail of Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors, in lieu of those contained in the Ordinance dated 5th December, 1865.
Sept. 11, 1871	No. 9. An Ordinance to authorize the Administrator to prohibit the export of Arms and other Munitions of War from Lagos, in certain cases.	Sept. 23, 1873	No. 14. An Ordinance to make further provision for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos for the year One thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.
Aug. 3, 1871	No. 11. An Ordinance to make provision for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos for the year One thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.	Jan. 6, 1874	No. 2. An Ordinance to exempt certain articles from Import Duty.
June 28, 1872	No. 2. An Ordinance for constituting a Court for Divorce and Matrimonial causes in the Settlement of Lagos.	Mar. 31, 1874	No. 4. An Ordinance to apply the sum of Forty-nine thousand three hundred and five pounds, six shillings and four pence, out of the Colonial Revenue to the Service of the year ending Thirty-first December, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.
June 29, 1872	No. 3. An Ordinance to amend the Customs Tariff.	May 15, 1874	No. 6. An Ordinance to make further provision for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos for the year One thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.
June 29, 1872	No. 4. An Ordinance to make further Provision for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos for the year One thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.		
July 2, 1872	An Ordinance to make Provision for the Service of the Settlement of Lagos for the year One thousand, eight hundred and seventy-two.		
July 2, 1872	No. 5. An Ordinance to repeal "An Ordinance to authorize the Government of Lagos to levy a tax or toll on all persons fishing for Oysters, or using Stakes or fixed Nets, or other instruments for taking Fish within the waters of this Settlement."		
Dec. 12, 1872	No. 8. An Ordinance to repeal "The Ordinance to authorize the Collection of Tonnage Dues on all Ships and Vessels entering into any Port or Roadstead of the Settlement of Lagos," dated 18th March, 1869.		
Feb. 17, 1873	No. 1. An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance No. 9. passed on the Eleventh day of September, 1871, intituled, "An Ordinance to authorize the Administrator to prohibit the export of Arms and other Munitions of War from Lagos in certain cases."		

This Printed Impression has been carefully compared by me with the Bill which has passed the Legislative Council, and found to be a true and correct copy of the said Bill.

W. J. TYDD,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

I assent to this Ordinance.

S. FREELING, GOVERNOR.

SIERRA LEONE.

The Settlement of Sierra Leone consists of a peninsula ending in Cape Sierra Leone. The Cape lies in 8° 30' N. lat., 13° 18' W. long. The Settlement is about eighteen miles in length, by twelve miles in breadth, with an area of about 468 square miles. The Settlement was first ceded to Great Britain in 1787 by the native Chiefs. In 1791 a charter was granted to a company under the appellation of the "Sierra Leone Company." The Company transferred the Settlement back to the Crown in 1807.

In 1862 a large tract of land called "Sherbro" was ceded to this Settlement. A considerable amount of the revenue of Sierra Leone is derived from this place. The exports therefrom in 1869 amounted to £116,087.

Customs Revenue in 1881	£107,326
" Expenditure	107,015
Total Export in 1881	304,759
" Import	344,440

GOVERNORS OF SIERRA LEONE AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Captain Day, R.N.	1803
T. Ludlam	1803
T. P. Thompson	1808
Captain Cullumbine, R.N.	1810
R. Bones	1811
Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell	1811
Sir Charles McCarthy	1814
Captain Grant	1820
Brigadier-General Sir C. McCarthy	1823
D. M. Hamilton	1824
Major-General C. Turner	1825
Ken. Macaulay	1826
Sir N. Campbell	1826
H. Lumley	1827
H. J. Ricketts	1829
A. M. Frazer	1830
A. Findley	1830
O. Temple	1833
Colonel R. Doherty	1837
Sir J. Jeremie	1840
Dr. Ferguson	1841
Colonel G. Macdonald	1842
Norman W. Macdonald	1846
B. C. C. Pine	1848
Captain A. E. Kennedy	1852
Colonel S. J. Hill	1854
R. Dangan	1855
Colonel S. J. Hill	1855
Alexander FitzJames	1859
Lieutenant-Colonel T. Hardwick Smith	1861
" William Hill	1862
Major S. W. Blackall	1862
Colonel W. J. Chamberlayne	1865
" S. W. Blackall	1866
" G. N. Yonge	1867
Sir A. E. Kennedy, C.B.	1868
J. J. Kendall	1870
Captain Sheppard	1871
Sir A. E. Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B.	1871
J. Pope Hennessy, C.M.G.	1872
W. R. Keate	1873
G. Berkeley, C.M.G.	1874
George French	1874
C. H. Kortright	1875
Samuel Rowe, C.M.G.	1876
W. W. Streeten	1880
Captain A. E. Havlock, C.M.G.	1881

WEST AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS.

Comprising Sierra Leone, Sherbro, and the Gambr, with their Dependencies.

Governor-in-Chief—A. E. Havlock, C.M.G. £2,000
(And £500 Allowance.)

Assistant Private Secretary—J. W. Lewis	160
Government Interpreter—T. G. Lawson	300
Aide-de-Camp and Private Secretary—Captain Jackson, R.A.	£150

(With Military Pay and Allowances.)

Executive Council (styled Honourable)—The Governor (President), Officer Commanding Troops, the Colonial Secretary, and Queen's Advocate.

Clerk of Executive Council—Captain Jackson, R.A.

Legislative Council—The Governor (President), the Chief Justice, Colonial Secretary, Queen's Advocate, Officer Commanding Troops (ex officio), S. Lewis, S. Boyle (unofficial), T. J. Sawyer.

Clerk of Legislative Council—J. W. Lewis £100

COLONIAL SECRETARIAT.

GEORGE STREET.	
Colonial Secretary—T. Risely Griffiths	£700
Assistant Colonial Secretary—Captain H. F. Richmond	400
Secretaries—G. A. Banbury	400
First Clerk—Metzger Macaulay	200
Second Clerk—Dawson	100
Third Clerk—M. D. Lake	60

TREASURY.

GEORGE STREET.	
Colonial Secretary and Treasurer—T. Risely Griffiths.	
First Clerk and Cashier—M. A. Potts	£240
Second Clerk—B. M. Brown	140
Third Clerk—J. J. Wellington	100

THE TREASURY SAVINGS BANK, SIERRA LEONE.

The following principal Rules abridged from the Regulations of the Colonial Treasury Savings Bank are printed and circulated with the view of making the Treasury Savings Bank more generally known in Sierra Leone.

Established 1st January 1882, under Ordinance No. 5 of 1874.

Manager:—The Honourable the Colonial Secretary and Treasurer. Clerk:—Mr. James H. Spaine.
Office: George Street, Freetown. Hours: From 1 to 3 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays.

PRINCIPAL RULES.

1. Deposits of One Shilling or any number of shillings or of pounds and shillings will be received from any Depositor, provided the Deposits made by any one Depositor in any year ending 31st December do not exceed £130 and provided the total amount standing in each Depositors' name do not exceed £500.

2. Interest calculated yearly on the 31st December in every year at the rate of sixpence per pound per annum, or one-half-penny per pound per month shall be allowed on every complete pound deposited.

3. Deposits may be made by a Trustee on behalf of another person, but repayment of the same or any part thereof shall not be made without the receipt and receipts of both the said parties or the Survivor or Survivors of them. In the case of a minor the deposits shall be repaid after the age of seven years in the same manner as if he were of full age.

4. Deposits may be made by married women, and deposits so made, or made by women who shall afterwards marry will be repaid to any such woman unless her husband shall give notice in writing of such marriage to the Colonial Treasurer, and shall require payment to be made to him.

5. Deposits may be withdrawn by any Depositor by giving notice to the Colonial Treasurer on a printed form to be obtained at the Savings Bank. The amount required will be repaid within seven days at the latest from the date of such notice.

6. Repayments shall be made only to the Depositor in person, or to the bearer of an order under his hand signed in the presence of the Minister of the Parish in which he resides, of a Justice of the Peace, or, in case of sickness,

of the Medical Attendant. If the Depositor be resident abroad, his signature must be verified by some constituted authority of the place in which he resides.

Note.—A full statement of the regulations may be seen at the Savings Bank Office during Office hours.

T. RISLEY GRIFFITH,
Colonial Secretary & Treasurer.

July, 1884.

MILITARY STAFF.

Officers Commanding Forces, West Coast of Africa—Lieut. Colonels Ponsoby Sheppard, Commanding, and Thomas Talbot. Regimental Pay, £365; Staff Pay, £137; Allowances, £209; Total, £711.	
Fort-Adjutant, Sierra Leone—Lieut. J. C. Barton, 2nd W.I. Regiment. Regimental Pay, £118; Staff Pay £87; Allowances, £119; Total, £324.	
Royal Engineer—Lieut. W. L. Wainwright, 2nd W.I. Regiment (Acting). Regimental Pay, £118; Engineer Pay, £100; Allowances, £119; Total, £337.	
Field Adjutant—Lieut. H. P. Northcote.	
Commissariat in Charge—Deputy Commissary R. P. Gablett. Pay, £502; Allowances, £172; Total, £674.	
Commissary (Ordinance)—Assistant-Commissary G. T. Wann. Pay, £210; Allowances, £139; Total, £349.	
Senior Medical Officer—Surgeon-Major Parke, P.M.O. Pay, £365; Allowances, £172; Total, £537.	
Officers—Captains J. Wilkin and J. Skelton; Lieuts. A. N. Lysaght, G. Patterson, D. A. Macfarlane, W. Were, Dunn, Prance, J. W. H. Ogilby, C. E. A. Coleman, R. H. Townshend.	

The above officers are also entitled to Free Quarters, or to Lodging Allowance, according to rank.

Acting Garrison Chaplain—Pay, £75; Hammock Allowance, £55; Total, £130.

NAVAL DEPOT.

Naval Agent—£100

AUDIT DEPARTMENT.

WALPOLE STREET.	
Auditor-General—The Senior Commissariat Officer	£600
First Clerk—George W. Cole	126
Second Clerk—C. H. Archer	50

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

IN-DOOR BRANCH.	
Collector—M. V. D. Stuart	(and fees) £500
Chief Clerk and Warehouse Keeper—J. F. Brown	350
Second Clerk and Locker—J. W. Cole	200
Assistant Clerk—J. S. Front	100
Locker—	£50
Extra Locker—D. Decker	50
Warehousemen—W. S. Davies and J. D. Macaulay, each	50
Deputy Collector of Customs, Isles de Los—J. M. Metzger	200

OUT-DOOR BRANCH.

Landing Surveyor—A. B. Hanson	300
Senior Landing Waiter and Searcher—C. W. Edwin	150
Second " " —U. J. Laurin	75
Assistant " " —J. D. Macaulay	75

ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Bishop—Rt. Rev. Ingham, D.D., £500, and £400 from Bishop's Fund.	
Colonial Chaplain—	
Assistant ditto—J. Campbell	£500

NATIVE MINISTERS.

Rev. M. Pearce, Christ Church, Pademba road.	
Rev. D. G. Williams, Kissy road.	
Rev. G. J. Macaulay, Kissy.	
Rev. S. G. Hazely, Wellington.	
Rev. J. E. Taylor, Hastings.	

Rev. M. Taylor, Waterloo.

Rev. T. C. Nylander, Gloucester and Leicester.

Rev. N. J. Cole, Bathurst.

Rev. J. Robbin, Regent.

Rev. S. Mousa, Wilberforce.

Rev. W. Quaker, Kent.

Rev. J. H. Davis, York.

Rev. N. M. Bull, Quiah, Bishop Newton.

Rev. N. Boston, L.T.H., Bullom.

Rev. Benguema.

Rev. N. S. Davis, B.A., Fourah Bay College.

Rev. J. T. Asgill, Pademba-road.

Rev. Rio Pongar.

Rev. Obadiah Moore, Bonthe, Sherbro.

Rev. J. B. Bowen, Sherbro.

General Superintendent of the Wesleyan Missionary Society (Vacant).

JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Chief Justice—F. F. Pinkett	£1,500
Crown Solicitor and Master of the Supreme Court—H. Tarleton	500
Clerk, A. B. Martyn	160
Sheriff—J. Meheux	400
Registrar-General—(Vacant)	
Acting " J. Meheux	300
Clerks of " J. M. Thomas	80
Clerk to Crown Solicitor—J. H. Campbell	60
Police Magistrate—Edwin Adolphus	150
Clerk to " —Daniel Carrol	500
Commissioner, and Commissioner's Court—The Judge.	200
Clerk—The Police Clerk.	
Inspector-General of Police—Captain Jackson, R.A.	400
(And two Horses' Allowance.)	
Inspector—A. Revington	80
Sub-Inspectors—M. E. Betts and T. J. M. Reffel	50 each
Coroner—The Police Magistrate.	130

SIERRA LEONE BAR.

Samuel Lewis, B.L.	A. Hebron, B.L.
Nash Williams, B.L.	Cole, B.L.
J. B. Macarthy, B.L.	Renner, B.L.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GLOUCESTER STREET.	
Surveyor and Engineer—(Vacant)	£500
(And three Horses' Allowance.)	
Foreman of Works—	500
Supervisor of Roads—	150
Overseer of Roads—	60
Clerk—W. R. Campbell	130
Storekeeper—J. A. Fitzjohn	36 10s.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Members of the Board of Education—The Hon. Members of the Execution Council, and Hon. Samuel Lewis, B.L., Revs. Thomas Truscott, J. C. May, D. G. Williams.	
Inspector of Schools—Rev. M. Sunter, M.A.	
Headmaster Model School—T. S. Wilson	£100
Colonial Schoolmaster—T. S. Wilson	125
Assistant—	36
Mistress—Mary Ann Macaulay	36
—Patience Campbell	20

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Colonial Surgeons—Surgeon-Major W. B. Davies, M.D.	500
(And two Horses' Allowance.)	
Assistant Colonial Surgeons—R. Smith, F.R.C.S.	
" " —G. V. T. Manly, M.B.	300
" " —W. Renner, M.D.	
" " —J. Sylvester Cole, M.D.	
Comp. and Storekeeper—R. Spencer	100
(And Quarters.)	
Medical Clerk—D. Cole	150
(And Quarters.)	

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Inspector of Public Health—A. Revington £350
Clerk— 50

PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

GEORGE STREET.

Government Printer—S. H. John 100
Journeyman— 36

POST OFFICE.

Postmaster—J. H. Spaine 200
First Clerk—J. S. Johnson 80
Second "—S. T. Nicol 60
Sorter—J. B. Sawyer 25

DISTRICT MANAGERS.

(Allowance for two Horses.)

Manager (First Eastern District)—Edwin Adolphus
" and Coroner (for Second Eastern District)—W.
Budge. (And three Horses' Allowance.) 320

Clerk—D. H. Manly 30
Manager and Coroner (Western District)—J. B. Elliot
(And House.) 270

Manager (Mountain District)—Edwin Adolphus.....
(Allowance for two Horses)

GAOL DEPARTMENT.

Keeper of Freetown Gaol—(Vacant) 244
Under Gaoler—J. Thomas 100
Matron, Female Prison—E. Taylor 50
Under Matron—Martha Clarke 30

CHARITY COMMISSION.

Poor Fund Commissioners—T. J. Sawyerr, John McHeux,
D. Jarrett.

FOREIGN CONSULS.

GERMANY—Ernest Vohsen.
SPAIN. }
NETHERLANDS. } M. Louis Bicaise.
AMERICA—Captain J. A. Lewis.
LIBERIA—M. S. Boyle.
AUSTRIA—
ITALY—L. Bicaise.
PORTUGAL—P. Lemberg.
FRANCE—V. Barreite.

HARBOUR, &c.

Harbour Master—A. B. Hanson £100
Pilots—W. Johnson, T. Powers, and Green.

LIBERATED AFRICAN DEPARTMENT.

General Super.—The Governor (ex officio). (Horse allow.)
Clerk-in-Charge—W. W. Huggins £250
(Horse and Lodging allowance.)

Lighthouse.

Station—Cape Sierra Leone.
Superintendent—The Harbour-Master 50
Keeper—John S. Johnson 60

The Lighthouse stands on the extremity of the Cape; it is 69 feet from the base to the top of the lantern. It bears from the Carpenter Rock E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. Vessels coming from westward should be careful not to bring the light to bear more to the eastward than E. by S. $\frac{1}{4}$ S.; and coming from southward, not to alter course until the light is on that bearing. Coming from northward, should not bring the light more to westward than S.S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W., until King Tom's Point comes on with the centre barrack by S.S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E., to avoid the Middle Ground.

POST OFFICE INFORMATION.

The Acting Postmaster, in conformity with instructions received from the Postmaster-General, hereby notifies that from and after the 1st day of April next the rate of postage for correspondence and newspapers posted in Sierra Leone

and addressed to the United Kingdom and other countries of the Postal Union will be as follows: For a letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 4d.; exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce and not exceeding 1 ounce, 8d.; exceeding 1 ounce and not exceeding $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 1s.; and for every additional $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 4d.; newspapers, 1d.; book parcels and patterns, 1d. per 2 ounces instead of 2d., as heretofore. And for correspondence to the Gambia, the Gold Coast, Lagos, and other British possessions on the West Coast of Africa: ordinary letters, 2d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce rate; newspapers and prices current, 1d. each; book packets and pattern packets at $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 2 ounces rate.

By command of the Administrator of Sierra Leone,
ATHANASIOS BUCKLE,
Acting Postmaster and Mail Packet Agent.
Post Office, Sierra Leone, 26th March, 1879.
A fee of 2d. in addition to the ordinary postage is charged on registration of letters, etc.
Inland Postage, including the Sherbro', 1d.

MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

Sums under and not exceeding £2 1s.
Above £2 " " 5 2s.
" 5 " " 7 3s.
" 7 " " 10 4s.

No single order can be granted for more than £10, but orders can be multiplied to any amount.

Postage Stamps from the value of 1d. to 1s. are obtainable at the Post Office.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

Christmas Day—December 25. Good Friday—April 15.
Queen's Birthday—May 24.
Anniversary of Prince Alfred's (Duke of Edinburgh) Visit—October 10.
Anniversary of the Abolition of House and Land Tax Ordinance—August 22.

PROVINCE OF SHERBRO'.

Civil Commandant—W. M. Larbore £500
(And Quarters.)

Clerk (Acting)—J. A. E. Parkes 50
Assistant Colonial Surgeon—M. L. Jarrett 250
Deputy Collector of Customs—C. H. H. Moseley 350
Clerk of Customs—J. Dongan 150
First Landing Waiter—T. J. Laurence 75
Second Landing Waiter—Frederick A. Jones 75
Tide Waiter—Elliott 50
Gaoler—James Dennis 75
Railiff—E. C. Ogo 36
Coroner—The Commandant 20
Dispenser—J. May

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS.

EPISCOPAL.

Lord Bishop of Sierra Leone—Bishop Ingham, D.D.
Assistant-Chaplain—Rev. J. Campbell £150

BISHOPS OF THE DIOCESE OF SIERRA LEONE.

O. E. Vidal, D.D., 1852. E. H. Beckles, D.D., 1860.
J. W. Weeks, D.D., 1856. H. Cheetham, D.D., 1870.
J. Bowen, D.D., 1859. — Ingham, D.D., 1883.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

General Superintendent and Chairman of the District—
(Vacant.)

Ministers—Revs. Henry Williams, Samuel W. Davis,
Joseph May, Charles Marke, Alex. T. George,
Daniel W. Thorpe, Adam P. Woode, William G.
Marke, David A. John, Joseph C. Thomas, James
Booth, Joseph Kewley, J. Claudius May, and Lewis
J. Leopold.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Secretaries—Rev. D. J. Williams (Acting).
Industrial Agent—Mr.

U.M. FREE CHURCH MISSION.

Superintendent—Rev. Thomas Truscott.
Minister—Revs. W. J. Leigh and T. Coker.

LADY HUNTINGDON'S CONNEXION.

Superintendent—Rev. S. Williams.

BAPTIST.

Deacon in Charge—Mr. J. Pitson.

CHURCH OF GOD.

Superintendent—Mr. T. G. Lawson.
Assistant Preacher—Mr. W. S. Macaulay.

WEST AFRICAN METHODIST.

Superintendent in Charge of Maroon Chapel—Mr. Charles
S. Harding.

Licensed Preachers—Messrs. O'Connor, Shepherd, and
Leigh.

Catechist—James C. Thomas.

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION.

Superior—Rev. Father Blanchet.
Assistants—Rev. Father Lutz and others.

CONVENT.

Rev. Mother—Mary Cherasere,
Assistant—Marie Edgar.

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

FOURAH BAY COLLEGE.

(Established February, 1828.)

Affiliated to the University of Durham, May, 1876.

Principal—(Vacant)

Professor—(Vacant)

Tutors—Rev. N. S. Davis, B.A.

Rev. J. B. Bowen.

Medical Lecturer—

The above College, under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society, was re-opened in the beginning of January, 1876, when the Regulations recently adopted by the Parent Committee came into force.

The aim and object of the Committee is to place within the reach of the population of the West Coast a higher education than any hitherto imparted; and with a view to this, they have taken such steps as will very soon, they trust, affiliate their College to an English University, so that students may, in their own country, proceed to the Degrees granted by such University.

The Committee in doing this, feel that they are endeavouring to meet a long-felt want of the Coast, *i.e.*, to afford an education of a high order based on Christian principles; they therefore trust that their efforts in this direction will meet with the approbation of all interested in the welfare of the African Continent.

All information as to Curriculum of Studies, Scale of Charges, &c., will be supplied by the accompanying copy of regulations. Information as to duration of College Terms, Recesses, and other points will be hereafter duly supplied; it is sufficient to say for the present that the Three Terms constituting a College Session will probably, with short intervening vacations, extend from the beginning of January till the early part of the month of November.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

There are Scholarships (three in number) open for competition every year, each of the value of £40 per annum, and tenable for two, three, or four years, according to circumstances. Of these Scholarships, two, termed 'College Scholarships,' are open for competition to members of every Protestant denomination; one termed the 'Niger Scholarship,' for such only as, after passing

the examinations referred to in the "Regulations" (Title xiii., sec. ii.), engage to proceed to the Mission Field, "whenever the Church Missionary Society may direct."

EXAMINATIONS, 1883.

I. An Examination for "College Scholarships" will (D.V.) be held the first week in February, 1883. The subjects for this examination have been previously specified.

II. An Examination for the "Niger Scholarship" will be held at the College the last week in the Epiphany Term (April) or, if deemed more expedient, the last week in the Easter Term (June) 1883. Subjects for this Examination as under:—

1. Latin Grammar, with translation of Latin sentences.
2. The Gospel according to St. Mark and St. John, in Greek.
3. Scripture History to the end of the Old Testament.
4. Cicero, De Officiis, lib. I. (desirable, though not compulsory).

III. An Examination for "College Scholarships" will also (D.V.) be held at the College the last week in the Michaelmas Term (December), 1883. The subjects for this Examination will be as under:—

1. Horace—Odes, Book I.
Caesar—De Bello Civili, Book I.
Latin Grammar.
Rendering of Easy Sentences (English) into Latin.
2. Xenophon—Memorabilia, Books I. and II.
Greek Grammar.
Rendering of very Simple Sentences (English) into Greek.

3. Arithmetic—General, with Problems in Mensuration (Superfices and Solids).
Algebra—Including Quadratic Equations.
Euclid—Books I., II., and III. to Propositions 20 inclusive.

4. Holy Scripture—General Knowledge of Bible History; also acquaintance with Fundamental Doctrines of Christian Faith.

5. English Language—
Grammatical Structure.
History of Language.
Analysis and Paraphrasing.

6. History—
English: The Plantagenet Period.
Roman: To the Death of Julius Caesar.

7. Geography—General Knowledge required.
- IV. Examination for Matriculation (College) can be held in the first week of every term, if required. Subjects for such Examinations, as under:—

1. Latin—A portion of any book of any author, which the College authorities may sanction.
2. Greek—Xenophon's Anabasis—any portion of any Book.
3. Greek and Latin Grammar.
4. General Knowledge of Bible History, &c., as above.
5. Arithmetic—General.
- Algebra—Including Simple Equations.
Euclid—Books I. and II., Propositions 1-8 inclusive.
6. General Knowledge of Grammar of English Language.
7. General Knowledge of English History.
8. General Knowledge of Geography.

METCALFE SUNTER, Master.

REGULATIONS OF THE FOURAH BAY COLLEGE.

The Sub-Committee also considered Regulations to give effect to the Committee's determination to open the Fourah Bay College, and recommend the following for adoption by the Committee:—

1. That the Fourah Bay College be open to any student who can bring satisfactory testimony of his moral character, and pass the Matriculation Examination.
2. That the ordinary Curriculum of the College shall include instruction in the Holy Scriptures and the evidences for the Christian religion; Latin, Greek He-

brew, Arabic, and English History and Geography, Comparative Philology, Moral Philosophy, the principles of Political Economy, Logic, Mathematics, Music, and such branches of Natural Science as may be found expedient and practicable.

N.B.—The subjects taken up by each Student shall depend on their previous training, their capacity for receiving instruction, and their proposed future calling. Instruction shall also be given if required, in French and German, on payment of an extra Fee.

3. That no more Free Students be received into the College, but that two Scholarships be given every year, of the value of £40 each, to be held for three years, or in the event of the student being received for special training in Theology, for four years. These Scholarships are liable to be forfeited in case of serious misconduct or of failure of health.

4. That the Scholarships be given to the most successful candidates at an examination held yearly at the College by the College authorities, on the following conditions:

(a.) That all candidates bring satisfactory testimonials from three persons, one of whom must be a Clergyman, and the remaining two either Clergymen, Ministers, or Church Members of some Protestant denomination, as to their moral and religious character, giving promise thereby of future usefulness in the service of Christ. In the case of candidates from the Grammar School, one of the testimonials must be from the Master.

(b.) That no candidate shall be entitled to receive a Scholarship, unless the Examiners be satisfied he comes up to the required standard of attainments.

5. That Students intended for Holy Orders shall receive one year's special training in Theology.

6. That it shall be open to Catechists and Teachers who have earned for themselves a good degree in their respective callings, and are recommended by the Conference for Holy Orders, to avail themselves of this special training in Theology, in which case the Church Missionary Committee will grant for one year the sum of £50.

7. A Certificate shall be given at the close of their course to all Students who shall have succeeded in passing the final Examination, stating in what class they have passed.

8. That no Student be admitted under the age of 17 years; his application for admission to be accompanied, when obtainable, by his baptismal certificate.

9. That the following be the scale of fees:—For Instruction, per Term, £5; per annum, £15. For Board and Lodging, £8; per annum, £24.

10. That Students be at liberty to obtain board and lodging outside the College—provided that they conform in all other respects to the College discipline. In every case, the lodgings selected must have the sanction of the Principal. CHURCH MISSIONARY HOUSE, July, 1875.

AFFILIATION OF COLLEGES.

ON THE AFFILIATION OF CODRINGTON COLLEGE, BARBADOES, AND FOURAH BAY COLLEGE, SIERRA LEONE, TO THE UNIVERSITY.

From the Regulations of the University of Durham. Title XI.

1. Students of Codrington College, Barbadoes, and Fourah Bay College, Sierra Leone, may have their names placed on the Register of the University as Matriculated Students of the same, provided that the Principal of their College, or other person authorised to act in his behalf shall have certified to the Warden that they have passed an examination similar to that required for the admission of Students, in the several faculties, in the University of Durham; and the aforesaid Colleges shall be accounted affiliated Colleges of the University of Durham.

2. Students of the affiliated Colleges, having been so Matriculated, shall be admissible to the Exercises and Public Examinations required for proceeding to Degrees, Licenses, and Academical ranks in the several Faculties,

provided that they shall have forwarded to the Warden certificates of having fulfilled the same conditions as to residence, attendance at lectures, and conformity to discipline in their own Colleges, as are required from other Students of the University so admissible, terms of residence being counted from the time of passing the Admission Examination of their own College.

3. The Principals of the said Colleges shall forward to the Senior Proctor lists of Students of their respective Colleges who are Candidates for any examinations, together with the certificates required, in time for them to be received at Durham four weeks at least (and, in the case of candidates for Honours, six weeks at least) before the commencement of the examinations at Durham. The papers so sent shall be sent to the candidates as soon as possible after their arrival, and the answers to them returned, unread, as soon as possible after the conclusion of the examination, to the Senior Proctor (who shall transmit them to the Examiners), together with a certificate signed by the Principal of each College, or the person acting in his behalf, that the examination has been duly conducted, and the above-named conditions complied with.

4. The Examiners, after examining the papers, shall issue and publish in the usual manner supplemental lists of those who have passed the examination, and of those who have been adjudged worthy of honours; which lists shall be sent by the Registrar without delay to the respective Principals of the Colleges; and one combined list of all who have passed the Examination, in England, Barbadoes, and Sierra Leone, shall be inserted in next issue of the "University Calendar."

5. All prescribed conditions having been fulfilled, graces for Degrees, Licenses, or Academical ranks, shall be prayed in Convocation, in the usual manner, in behalf of Students of the affiliated Colleges; and Certificates of such graces having been granted shall be forwarded by the Registrar to the respective Principals of the Colleges; after the receipt of which the Degrees, Licenses, or Academical ranks for which graces have been granted may be conferred by the Bishops of the Diocese in which the affiliated Colleges are respectively situated, as Visitors of the same, acting under commission from the Warden.

6. The Warden and Senate shall have power to determine the fees payable by Students of the affiliated Colleges for admission to examinations and to Degrees, Licenses, and Academical ranks; and to frame, from time to time, such further Regulations as may be deemed by them expedient.

7. The above arrangements may be terminated at any time either by the University or by the authorities of each affiliated College on notice of six months at least being given beforehand.

CHURCH COUNCIL.

Secretary—T. J. Sawyerr.

CHURCH COMMITTEE.

Revs. J. Robbin, G. J. Macaulay, M. Taylor; Messrs A. A. Farrar, T. J. Sawyerr, J. D. Macaulay, D. Carro (Secretary)

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL SOCIETY.

The Bishop (President), Rev. J. Robbin, Messrs. T. J. Sawyerr, G. P. Bull.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Secretary—Rev. M. Pearce.
Depot—Hon. T. J. Sawyerr, Rawdon street.

RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.

Depot—Hon. T. J. Sawyerr, who has always on hand. Prayer Books, Hymn Books, and School Materials.

SIERRA LEONE DIOCESAN FRIENDLY INSTITUTION.

Patron—His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief.
President—The Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

Vice-Presidents.
His Hon. the Chief Justice. Mr T. J. Sawyerr.
Hon. S. Boyle.

Directors.
Right Rev. The Bishop. Mr. J. D. Macaulay
J. Meheux, Esq. Mr. R. Mason.
Mr. G. P. Bull. Mr. M. T. Sawyerr.
His Hon. the Chief Justice. Hon. T. J. Sawyerr.
Mr. J. B. Macarthy. Rev. D. G. Williams.

Honorary Physician—Dr. Robert Smith.
Treasurer—Hon. T. J. Sawyerr.
Honorary Secretaries.

Rev. D. G. Williams. Mr. S. J. Smart.
The Society holds its meetings on the second Monday in every month at 7 o'clock p.m. in the Bishop's room, Gloucester street.

Advantages of this Institution.
1. It is a sick club; giving relief in case of sickness.
2. It provides a regular weekly sum in old age.
3. It is a burial company; providing for the expense of burial.

Members on being elected may either pay an entrance fee, and so come into immediate benefit, or not, as they choose.

For admission and further particulars apply to the Secretary, Mr. Simeon J. Smart, Master of Kissy Road School, Mountain Cut, Freetown.

DIOCESAN CLERGY LIST.

Right Rev. E. G. Ingham, D.D., Bishop of the Diocese, 1870.

ISLES DE LOS, RIO PONGAS, AND RIO NUNEZ.

Rev. P. H. Douglin, Rio Pongas.

" J. McEwen, Isles de Los, 1872.

Rev. S. Hughes, Rio Pongas.

BATHURST ON THE GAMBIA.

Rev. George Nicol, Colonial Chaplain, 1869.

SIERRA LEONE AND MISSIONS ADJACENT.

Rev. J. B. Bowen, Fourah Bay College.

" John Campbell, Assistant Col. Chaplain, 1856.

" N. J. Cole, Bathurst.

" John H. Davies, York, 1867.

" G. H. Hazeley, Wellington, 1881.

" Henry Johnson, Niger, 1881.

" George J. Macaulay, Kissy, 1867.

" Samuel Mousa, Wilberforce, 1865.

" Thomas C. Nylander, Gloucester-cum-Leicester, 1864.

" Moses Pearce, Pademba road, 1874.

" O. Moore, Principal, Grammar School, Freetown, 1882.

" William Quaker, Kent, 1867.

" James Robbin, Regent, 1871.

Rev. M. Santer, M.A., Principal, Fourah Bay College, 1870.

" J. Eldred Taylor, Hastings, 1873.

" Moses Taylor, Waterloo, 1867.

" Daniel G. Williams, Kissy Road, Freetown, 1869.

CAPE COAST CASTLE.

" Thomas Maxwell, Colonial Chaplain, 1871.

" Willtam Johnson, Accra.

LAGOS AND BADAGRY.

" V. Faulkner, Abeokuta.

" James Johnson, Breadfruit, 1874.

" A. Mann, Female Institution.

" J. A. Maser, Lagos.

" W. Morgan, Ebute Ero.

" M. Pearce, Lagos, 1871.

" J. B. Wood, Lagos.

" T. B. Wright, Fagi, 1872.

" Charles Phillips, Ondo, 1876.

" Nat. Johnson, Aroloya, 1874.

" D. Coker, Badagry, 1876.

" I. Oluwole, B.A.

" E. H. Willoughby, Lagos.

Rev. C. H. V. Gollmer, Principal, Training Institution, Lagos.

ABEOKUTA AND IRADAN.

" W. Moore, Oshiele, Abeokuta.

" D. Olubi, Kadeti, Ibadan, 1861.

" D. Williams, Ake, Abeokuta, 1871.

" S. Doherty, 1882.

" E. Bucks, 1882.

HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS.

KISSY HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES, UNDER ACT OF 1864.

ASYLUM FOR INSANE AT KISSY.

Superintendent—E. Collins.

Excellent and comfortable arrangements for the Patients have been made by the Sanitary Inspector.

COMMITTEE OF MISSIONS.

The Bishop (President), Revs. M. Pearce, J. Robbin,

D. G. Williams, J. E. Taylor, Messrs. T. J. Sawyerr, A.

H. Farrar, D. Carrol, Geo. J. Macaulay, J. Lisk.

ROMAN CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOLS.

Principal—L'Abbe D. Hyeve. Master—P. Claver.

Assistant—Brother Christian.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

REGENT SQUARE.

(Established March, 1845.)

Principal—Rev. O. Moore.

Tutors—Messrs. John Mark, T. Taylor, B.A., and

S. Farmer, B.A.

WESLEYAN HIGH SCHOOL, FREETOWN,

SIERRA LEONE.

(Established May, 1874.)

Principal—Rev. J. Claudius May, of the Univ. of London.

There are several Day Schools in connection with the various Missionary Societies.

The Boarding Department of the above School will be ready for the reception of boarders at the commencement of the ensuing Session.

The charge for boarding is *three guineas* a quarter—exclusive of tuition—payable in advance.

The charge for tuition with slight modification, remains the same, viz., per quarter, payable in advance:—English studies, £1 1s.; Latin, Greek, and French, 7s. 6d. each; Algebra and Geometry, 3s. 9d. each; Book-keeping and Drawing, 2s. 6d. each; attendance at Science Lectures, 2s. 6d.

Trigonometry, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric and Logic, Political Economy, and other subjects are also taught in the High School curriculum and are charged for as extras.

For further particulars apply to the General Superintendent, Wesleyan Mission House, Freetown, or to the Principal, Rev. J. Claudius May, The Battery.

THE ANNIE WALSH MEMORIAL (FORMERLY C.M.S.) FEMALE INSTITUTION.

KISSY ROAD, FREETOWN.

(Established 1840.)

Lady Principal—Mrs. Burton.

Lady Helpers—Miss Taylor, Miss Quaker, Miss Lynch,

Miss Dore, Miss Bright, Miss Nottidge, and Mrs. Brown.

WESLEYAN FEMALE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION.

OXFORD STREET, FREETOWN

(Established 1880.)

Acting Lady Principal—Miss Fitzjohn.

Lady Helper—Misses Buckle and Bicknersteth.

COLONIAL STEAMER.

H.M.C.S. The Prince of Wales.

CHIEF ARTICLES OF EXPORTATION.

Palm Oils and	Ground Nuts.	Ginger.
Kernels.	Benni Seeds.	Gum.
Hides.	Wax.	etc., etc.

NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED AT SIERRA LEONE.

THE WEST AFRICAN REPORTER.

A medium of communication between the West Coast of Africa, Europe, and the United Kingdom. Published Weekly.

Offices—Water street, Freetown; and in London, Messrs. Victor Bauer and Co., 7, Grocer's Hall court, Cheapside, London.

THE FREETOWN EXPRESS AND CHRISTIAN RECORDER.
By J. E. Gooding.

THE WATCHMAN AND WEST AFRICAN RECORD.
Published twice Monthly.

Office—Corner of Oxford and Pultney streets, Freetown, Sierra Leone.

THE METHODIST HERALD.

POPULATION.

(The last Census was taken on April 3, 1881.)

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Freetown	11,129	10,802	21,931
1st Eastern District.....	2,348	2,337	4,685
2nd do. do.....	4,323	3,963	8,286
Mountain do.....	2,957	2,999	5,956
Western do.....	2,943	2,617	5,560
Total	23,700	22,718	46,418

FISHERIES.

DESCRIPTION OF FISH AND PRICE VALUE AT LAGOS.

—Malantca, 55s. to £3 3s. each; Tapon, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; Sawfish, 9s. to 12s.; Baracouta, 3s. 6d. to 5s.; Sand Mackerel, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; Mackerel, 9d. to 1s.; Grouper, 9d.; Ten Pounder, 9d.; Shynose, 6d.; Skate, 6d.; Crocus, 6d.; The Jo, 6d.; Mullet, 3d.; Sole, 3d.; Catfish, 3d.; Blackfish, 1d. per string; Sprats, 3d. per heap; Shrimps, 4d. per quart; Oysters, 3d.; Crabs, 3d.; Lobsters, 3d. each; Minnows, 1d. per heap.

MONEY TABLE.

£	French Dollars.	Sp. Mex. Am. Bel. Dollars.	Napoleons.	£	French Dollars.	Sp. Mex. Am. Bel. Dollars.	Napoleons.	£	French Dollars.	Sp. Mex. Am. Bel. Dollars.	Napoleons.
1	0 3 10 1/2	0 4 2	0 15 10	28	5 8 6	5 16 8	22 3 4	100	19 7 6	20 16 8	79 3 4
2	0 7 9	0 8 4	1 11 8	29	5 12 4 1/2	6 0 10	22 19 2	200	38 15 0	41 13 4	158 6 8
3	0 11 7 1/2	0 12 6	2 7 6	30	5 16 3	6 5 0	23 15 0	300	58 2 6	62 10 0	237 10 0
4	0 15 6	0 16 8	3 3 4	31	6 0 1 1/2	6 9 2	24 10 10	400	77 10 0	83 6 8	316 13 4
5	0 19 4 1/2	1 0 10	3 19 2	32	6 4 0	6 13 4	25 6 8	500	96 17 6	104 3 4	395 16 8
6	1 3 3	1 5 0	4 15 0	33	6 7 10 1/2	6 17 6	26 2 6	600	116 5 0	125 0 0	475 0 0
7	1 7 1 1/2	1 9 2	5 10 10	34	6 11 9	7 1 8	26 18 4	700	135 12 6	145 16 1	554 3 4
8	1 11 0	1 13 4	6 6 8	35	6 15 7 1/2	7 5 10	27 14 2	800	155 0 0	166 13 4	663 6 8
9	1 14 10 1/2	1 17 6	7 2 6	36	6 19 6	7 10 0	28 10 0	900	174 7 6	187 10 0	712 10 0
10	1 18 9	2 1 8	7 18 4	37	7 3 4 1/2	7 14 2	29 5 10	1000	193 15 0	208 6 8	791 13 4
11	2 2 7 1/2	2 5 10	8 14 2	38	7 7 3	7 18 4	30 1 8	1100	213 2 6	229 3 4	870 16 8
12	2 6 6	2 10 0	9 10 0	39	7 11 1 1/2	8 2 6	30 17 6	1200	232 10 0	250 0 0	950 0 0
13	2 10 4 1/2	2 14 2	10 5 10	40	7 15 0	8 6 8	31 13 4	1300	251 17 6	270 16 8	1029 3 4
14	2 14 3	2 18 4	11 1 8	41	7 18 10 1/2	8 10 10	32 9 2	1400	271 5 0	291 13 4	1108 6 8
15	2 18 1 1/2	3 2 6	11 17 6	42	8 2 9	8 15 0	33 5 0	1500	290 12 6	312 10 0	1187 10 0
16	3 2 0	3 6 8	12 13 4	43	8 6 7 1/2	8 19 2	34 0 10	1600	310 0 0	333 6 8	1266 13 4
17	3 5 10 1/2	3 10 10	13 9 2	44	8 10 6	9 3 4	34 16 8	1700	329 7 6	354 3 4	1345 16 8
18	3 9 9	3 15 0	14 5 0	45	8 14 4 1/2	9 7 6	35 12 6	1800	348 15 0	375 0 0	1425 0 0
19	3 13 7 1/2	3 19 2	15 0 10	46	8 18 3	9 11 8	36 8 4	1900	368 2 6	395 16 8	1504 3 4
20	3 17 6	4 3 4	15 16 8	47	9 2 1 1/2	9 15 10	37 4 2	2000	387 10 0	416 13 4	1583 6 8
21	4 1 4 1/2	4 7 6	16 12 6	48	9 6 0	10 0 0	38 0 0	2100	474 13 9	510 8 4	1939 11 8
22	4 5 3	4 11 8	17 8 4	49	9 9 10 1/2	10 4 2	38 15 10	3000	581 5 0	625 0 0	2375 0 0
23	4 9 1 1/2	4 15 10	18 4 2	50	9 13 9	10 8 4	39 11 8	3500	678 2 6	729 3 4	2770 16 8
24	4 13 0	5 0 0	19 0 0	60	11 12 6	12 10 0	47 10 0	4000	775 0 0	833 6 8	3166 13 4
25	4 16 10 1/2	5 4 2	19 15 10	70	13 11 3	14 11 8	55 8 4	4500	871 17 6	937 10 0	3562 10 0
26	5 0 9	5 8 4	20 11 8	80	15 10 0	16 13 4	63 6 8	5000	968 15 0	1041 13 4	3958 6 8
27	5 4 7 1/2	5 12 7	21 7 6	90	17 8 9	18 15 0	71 5 0				

GENERAL POST OFFICE, SIERRA LEONE.

Return showing the number of Postal Articles received and despatched from the Post Office at Freetown during the period from July 1 to December 31, 1882.

COUNTRIES.	RECEIVED.				SENT.				TOTAL POSTAL ARTICLES.		
	Letters.	Post Cards.	Newspapers.	Books, Parcels, Patterns, and Commercial Papers.	Letters.	Post Cards.	Newspapers.	Books, Parcels, Patterns, and Commercial Papers.	Received.	Sent.	Received and Sent.
United Kingdom and Foreign Countries through the United Kingdom ..	11,224	119	11,905	8,388	12,896	229	2,341	478	31,636	15,944	47,580
British Possessions: Ascension and Gambia ..	2,357	14	16	20	1,955	10	503	31	2,467	2,499	4,966
Gold Coast Colony, comprising Accra, Adah, Axim, Anamaboe, Cape Coast, Lagos, Quittah, Salt Pond, and Winnebaha ..	4,352	15	1,106	352	3,823	20	1,456	229	825	5,328	11,333
Foreign Possessions: Fernando Po, Goree, Grand Canary, Madeira, Teneriffe, and St. Paul de Loanda ..	736	30	111	26	884	9	123	15	903	1,031	1,934
Liberia—comprising Cape Palmas, Grand Bassa, and Monrovia ..	277	5	155	36	300	2	240	16	473	538	1,011
Native States in West Africa: Benin, Bonny, Brass and Niger, Little Popo, and Old Calabar ..	..	..	..	..	738	1	409	33	..	1,181	1,181
Loose Letters received in Moveable Boxes on board the Mail Steamers ..	2,066	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	2,071	..	2,071
Total ..	21,012	185	13,293	8,825	20,596	271	5,072	802	43,315	26,741	70,056
Out-stations and Inland: Sherbro, Shaingay, Isles de Los, and Inland Districts ..	6,099	21	88	71	6,081	6	3,214	795	6,279	10,096	16,375
Total ..	27,111	206	13,381	8,896	26,677	277	8,286	1,597	49,594	36,837	86,431
Total Sent brought down ..	26,677	277	8,286	1,597	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Great Total ..	53,788	483	21,667	10,493	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Return showing the number and description of Postal Articles received and despatched from the Post Office at Freetown, to the Out-stations and Inland Districts of Sierra Leone, during the period from July 1 to December 31, 1882.

PLACES.	RECEIVED.				SENT.				SUMMARY.		
	Letters.	Post Cards.	Newspapers.	Book Parcels, &c.	Letters.	Post Cards.	Newspapers.	Book Parcels, &c.	Total Postal Articles Sent.	Received.	Sent.
Freetown (Inland) ..	16	..	5	..	21	..	..	..	..	21	..
First Eastern District: Kissy, Wellington, and Allen Town ..	..	..	..	..	225	..	38	32	295	..	295
Second Eastern District: Hastings, Rokelle, Waterloo, Benguema, and Macdonald ..	..	..	..	..	371	..	286	102	759	..	759
Western District: Kent, York, Tombo, Russell Town, and Bananas ..	..	..	..	..	83	..	17	18	118	..	118
Mountain District: Gloucester, Leicester, Regent, Bathurst, Charlotte, Congo Town, Murray Town, Aberdeen, Wilberforce, Lumley, and Goderich ..	..	..	..	..	252	..	31	21	304	..	304
Total Inland ..	16	..	5	..	931	..	372	173	1,476	21	1,497
Out-Stations: Sherbro, Shaingay, and Isles de Los ..	6,083	21	83	71	6,258	6	2,824	622	8,620	6,258	8,630
Great Total ..	6,099	21	88	71	6,279	6	3,214	795	10,096	6,279	10,096
Do. Sent, brought forward ..	6,081	6	3,214	795	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	12,180	27	3,302	866	16,375	..	..	..	..	..	..

Return of the amount of Money Orders received and issued at the Post Office during the year 1882.

COUNTRIES.	Amount of Orders Received.			Amount of Orders Sent.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
United Kingdom ..	238	4	10	11,560	0	10	11,798	6	8
Gambia ..	2,360	2	10 1/2	36	3	6	2,396	6	4 1/2
Accra ..	457	12	3	12	1	4	469	13	7
Lagos ..	781	10	10	433	14	6	1,215	5	4
Sherbro ..	1,280	9	4	297	3	10	1,677	13	2
Total ..	£5,218	0	1 1/2	12,495	4	0	17,643	4	1 1/2

GAMBIA.

The Settlement of the Gambia occupies the banks of the river of the same name, as far up as Baraconda, but not continuously. It contains an area of 21 miles, with, in 1871, a population of 14,190. The principal station, Bathurst, is on the Island of St. Mary, at the mouth of the Gambia. The climate is notoriously unhealthy for five months in the year. The export trade, which at one time exhibited a considerable falling-off (ascribed in some measure to the competition of the French, who now enjoy equal rights with the British throughout the coast), appears to have revived, and to be steadily increasing. It consists of wax, hides, ivory, gold dust, rice, palm-oil, timber, and chiefly of ground-nuts. The Gambia River falls into the Atlantic Ocean by a large estuary, measuring in some parts nearly twenty-seven miles across, but contracting to little more than two miles between Barrapoint and Bathurst Town. This was one of the Settlements at which the slave-trade was once carried on.

Amount of public revenue in 1880	£23,340
Amount of public expenditure, 1880	19,170
Imports from United Kingdom, 1880	191,580
Exports to United Kingdom, 1880	138,983
The Government is vested in an Administrator (subordinate to the Governor of the West African Settlements), assisted by a Legislative Council.	
The Legislative Council is composed of the Administrator (President), the Chief Magistrate, and the Collector of Customs. James Topp, unofficial member. Clerk of Legislative Council, Captain Roche.	
Administrator—Capt. C. Alfred Moloney, C.M.G.	£1,300
First Writer—Captain Roche	200
Copying Clerk—R. H. Syrett	150
Compositor	65
Collector and Treasurer—C. J. Blackburn	600
Cashier—T. Johnson	300
Clerk of Customs, Tide Surveyor, and Quarantine Officer—A. W. Lewis	300
Collector of Palm Wine Duty—C. B. Jones	50
Landing Waiter—W. J. Davies	60
Second Landing Waiter—J. B. Oliver	40
Colonial Engineer—J. C. Bauer	300
Clerk—Philip C. Lyons	72
Postmaster—T. Johnson	100
Colonial Chaplain—Rev. G. Nicol	450
Colonial Schoolmaster—(Vacant)	60

JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Chief Magistrate—Francis Smith	£600
Queen's Advocate—Hon. J. Renner Maxwell, M.A., Barrister-at-Law	550
Sheriff—H. C. Goddard	Fees only.
Coroner—R. H. Syrett	do.
Registrar of Deeds—T. Johnson	do.
Clerk of Courts and Registrar—Z. T. Gibson	300
Superintendent of Police—Captain W. P. Roche	200
(and allowance.)	
Sergt.-Major—T. C. Paul	100
Goaler—(Vacant)	100
Manager of McCarthy's Island—E. A. M. Smith	250
Manager of Combo Island—J. W. Pearce	150

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Col. Surgeon—T. H. Spilsbury, M.R.C.S.	400
Assistant ditto—W. Allan	300
Acting Dispenser—R. H. Syrett	80
Coroner—D. P. H. Taylor	

WESLEYAN MISSIONARIES.

European—Rev. W. T. Pullen and Geo. Lowe	
Native—Rev. York F. Clement	

LIBERIA.

The Republic of Liberia occupies that part of the coast of North Guinea which is between the river San Pedro, on the south-east, in lat. 4° 24' N., long. 7° 46' W., from Greenwich, and the River Jong, an affluent of the Shebar, in lat. 7° 35' N. long. 12° 58' W., a distance of 600 miles. It extends interiorwards an average of 50 miles. The population consists of 20,000 emigrants from America and their descendants and 600,000 aborigines. The principal exports are coffee, sugar, palm-oil, camphor, indigo, ivory, gold dust, &c.

Capital. MONROVIA. Population, 11,000.	
Revenue, 1882	£125,000
Expenditure, 1882	112,000
President—His Excellency Hon. Hilary R. W. Johnson	2,500
Vice-President—Hon. Thompson	600
Secretary of State—W. M. Davis	1,000
Secretary of Treasury—Hon. M. T. Worrell	1,000
Secretary of Interior—S. N. Williams	600
Attorney General—Hon. H. W. Grimes, Monrovia ..	500
Postmaster General—J. T. Wilkes	400
Chief Justice—Hon. C. L. Parsons, Monrovia ..	1,000
Associate } Hon. H. J. Neal, Grand Bassa	700
Justices } Hon. Z. B. Roberts, Sinou	700
Treasurer—Hon. W. A. Johnson, Monrovia	500
Comptroller—Hon. A. M. Page, Monrovia	700

JUDGES OF COURTS OF QUARTER SESSIONS AND COMMON PLEAS.

Hon. Arthur Barclay, Montserrado County	£700
Hon. Brumskine, Grand Bassa County	700
Hon. Dunbar, Sinou County	700
Hon. D. F. Wilson, Maryland County	700

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS' AND POST MASTERS' SALARIES, WITH FEES OF OFFICE.

C. S. McGill, Esq., Monrovia	£675
Geo. R. McGill, Esq., Grand Bassa	675
H. W. Monger, Esq., Sinou	475
—Woods, Esq., Cape Palmas	550

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

LIBERIA COLLEGE, MONROVIA.

President—Edward W. Blyden, D.D., LL.D.	
M. H. Freeman, M.A., Mathematics and Natural Sciences.	
Professors } Rev. Hughes Brown, M.A., Intellectual and Moral Philosophy.	
E. W. Blyden, D.D., LL.D., Languages.	
Rev. T. McCants Stewart, M.A., Belles Lettres, History and Law.	

Principal, Preparatory Dept.—Rev. R. B. Richardson, B.A.
Tutor— " " for females, Miss Janie E. Davies.

ALEXANDER HIGH SCHOOL, CLAYASHLAND.

Principal—A. B. King, Esq., M.A.
Assistant—Mrs. Rachel Etheridge.
There are many other Public and Mission Schools.

CHURCHES AND CLERGYMEN.

Baptist Churches 29, Clergymen 22; Methodist Churches 25, Clergymen 18; Episcopal Churches 5, Clergymen 9; Presbyterian Churches 4, Clergymen 4; African Methodist Churches 2, Clergymen 2.

ECCLIASTICAL BODIES AND MISSIONARY ORGANIZATIONS.

Liberia Annual Conference, Methodist E. Church.
West African Presbytery, Presbyterian Church.
Annual Convocation, Episcopal Church.
Providence Baptist Association, Montserrado County.
Calvary Baptist Association, Bassa County.
Liberia Baptist Missionary and Educational Convention.

MILITARY

His Excellency the President, Commander-in-chief.
A. D. Williams, Brigadier General.
J. D. Jones, Colonel 1st Regiment, Montserrado County.
Isaac N. Roberts, Colonel 2nd Regiment, Bassa County.
James N. Lewis, Colonel 3rd Regiment, Sinou County.
D. F. Wilson, Colonel 4th Regiment, Maryland County.

MASONIC LODGE.

B. P. Yates, P.G.M.	G. Moore, G. Treasurer.
C. B. Dunbar, P.G.M.	H. D. Brown, G.S.
R. A. Sherman, G.M.	R. A. M. Deputie, G.C.
W. M. Davis, D.G.M.	J. B. Yates, G.S.D.
T. G. Fuller, S.G.M.	S. C. Fuller, G.J.D.
W. H. Row, J.G.M.	J. L. Barnett, G.T.

Oriental Lodge—No. 1, Monrovia, A. D. Williams, W.M.
St. Paul's Lodge—No. 2, St. Paul's River, Dowry, W.M.
St. John's Lodge—No. 3, Monrovia, Charles T. O'C. King, W.M.
Excelsior Lodge—No. 4, Sinou, J. M. Priest, W.M.
Rising Sun Lodge—No. 5, Grand Bassa, H. J. Neyle, W.M.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES.

America—Hon. John H. Smyth, LL.D.
England—Hon. E. A. Havelock.
Netherlands—Hon. — Moddermann.
Belgium—Hon. John H. Roberts, M.D.
Sweden—Hon. Chas. S. McGill, Vice-consul.

PRINCIPAL COMMERCIAL HOUSES IN LIBERIA.

Dutch—H. Muller and Co., per — Moddermann, General Agent for Montserrado, Bassa, Sinou, and Maryland.
German—A. Woerman and Co., per — Smyth, for Montserrado, Bassa, Sinou, and Maryland.
American—Yates and Porterfield, for Montserrado, Bassa, Sinou and Maryland; Lewis and Co., per Captain Miller, for Montserrado, Bassa and Maryland.
Liberian—G. Moore and Son, R. A. Sherman, H. Cooper and Son, J. C. Dickinson, T. D. Campbell, J. T. Wiles, for Monrovia; Cruse Bros., J. J. Cheeseman, A. H. Williams, H. J. Neyle, for Bassa; J. L. Fuller, J. J. Ross, Pink Harris, for Sinou; Thompson, Fred Cooper, for Maryland.

TABLE OF INTEREST.

From £1 to £100, at Five per Cent., from One Month to Twelve.

	1 Mon.	2 Mon.	3 Mon.	4 Mon.	5 Mon.	6 Mon.	7 Mon.	8 Mon.	9 Mon.	10 Mon.	11 Mon.	12 Mon.
£	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
30	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0
40	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0
50	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0
60	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0
70	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0
80	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0
90	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0
100	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0

FERNANDO PO.

Governor—Alhandro Alz Sagado	per diem	\$25
Secretary—Don Anselmo Gasulla	per month	200
Writer (Secretary's Office)—Anthony Bozel		£96
Commissary—Don Aremo		216
Inspector—Don Huan		300
Postmaster—Val Casa		\$800
Paymaster—Vacant		
Paymaster's Clerk—Stephen Hollis		£84
Colonial Hospital Surgeon—Dr. —		
Guard Ship—"Trinidad"		
Gun Boat—"Lstana"		

BRITISH CONSULATE, SANTA ISABEL.

H. M. Consul in the Bights of Benin and Biafra—
Edward Hyde Hewitt, Esq., (and Allowances.) £300

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES.

Rev. Father Superior and Two Fathers.
Native—Loranso.

PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONARIES.

Europeans—Revs. W. Holland and — Wolf.
Natives—Revs. F. G. Brown and Wm. Barcelon.
Schoolmaster—Mr. Robert Shower.

BAPTIST MISSION, VICTORIA.

Rev. — Saker, Manager; Revs. — Pinnock and W. Thompson.
Schoolmaster—Joseph Wilson.
A sanatorium at Victoria Mountain Peak, or Cameroon Peak.

COMMERCIAL HOUSES IN FERNANDO PO.

English—John Holt, G. Thompson, Peter Norman Johnstone, P. R. Prince, Wm. A. Vizer, Harry Gardiner, J. B. Davies, Isaiah Coker, Harry Bull, Joseph Smith.
Spanish—Gasulla.
Portuguese—Loriana des Cunha, Antony Buz, Phillip Va Casa, Martich, Estavo.

PHOTOGRAPHER.—Francis Joaque.

DIRECTORY

OF

AFRICAN MERCHANTS IN EUROPE.

The charge for insertion under this heading is 8 words for 5/-, and each succeeding 8 words (or portion) 2/6.

- ALGAR, F., 11 & 12, Clement's lane, London.
 BANNER BROTHERS & Co., 11, Billiter square, London.
 BARNES & Co., FRED., 109, Fenchurch street, London.
 BRESLAUER & Co., ADOLPHUS, Oriel Chambers, Water street, Liverpool.
 BRADBURY, GREATORREX & Co., 5, 6, & 7, Aldermanbury, London, E.C.
 CALLENDER, SYKES & MATHER, 2, Charlotte street, Manchester.
 CHRISTIE & Co., G. W., 25, Milton street, London, England.
 CLARE & Co., CHARLES LEIGH (Liberian Consulate), 42, Lloyd street, Manchester, also 30, Chapel walk, Liverpool.
 DUNKLEY, HENRY, North Western Bank Buildings, 6, Dale street, Liverpool.
 DURRANT & Co., A., 30, Great St. Helen's, London.
 DURRANT, CHARLES, 3, The Grove, New Wimbledon, London.
 DAVIS, E. M., 7, James street, Liverpool. See Advt.
 EADES & SON, W., Birmingham.
 FABRE & Co., CYPREU, Marseilles.
 FRANK, WILLIAM, 17, Philpot lane, London.
 GEM & Co., E., 27, Charlotte street, Birmingham.
 GRIFFITH & Co., WALTER, Crosby buildings, Bishopsgate street, London.
 GRIFFITHS & Co., ARTHUR, 6, Goree piazzas, Liverpool.
 GRILL, FRANCIS, Venice, Italy.
 GUNNELL, E. G., 2, New Broad street, London, E.C.
 HERSHELL & Co., M., 8, Union street, Liverpool.
 HOLLOWAY, T., Pills and Ointment, 78, New Oxford street, London.
 JAMIESON BROTHERS, 25, Maiden lane, Covent garden, London. See Advt.
 JOHNSON, T. G., 121, Fleet street, London, E.C.
 LANE, C., Liverpool.
- MASON, TOM, 4, Milk street, Manchester. See Advt.
 MIRANDA & FILHOS, Rua de S. Francisco, No 18, Lisbon.
 MORGAN & SON, THOS., 11, New street, Bishopsgate street, London.
 NAEFF, G., St. Gallen, Switzerland.
 NEILSON & FAIRBAIRNE, Commercial Chambers, 15, Lord street, Liverpool.
 NICHOLSON & Co., D., 50, 51 & 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. See Advt.
 OLLIVANT & Co., G. B., 3, Albert street, Manchester.
 RADCLIFFE & DURANT, Inner Temple, Dale street, Liverpool.
 RANSON, T. M., Great Homer street, Liverpool, wholesale shirt and clothing manufacturer, woollen and general dry goods merchant.
 REGIS, AINE & Co., Rue la Arsenal, Marseilles.
 ROTTMANN, CHR., Hamburg.
 SILVA & Co., CARDOSO, Bahia, Brazils.
 SMALPAGE & SONS, Maddox street, Bond street, London.
 STAEDLI, F.A., Irwell Chambers, West, Liverpool.
 SPENCE & Co., 76, 77, 78, & 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.
 STUART & DOUGLAS, Bridgewater street, Liverpool.
 TOMLINSON & Co., THOS. E., 39, South Castle street, Liverpool; and 8, South Parade, Manchester. See Advt.
 WALKDEN & Co., JOHN, 71, Cannon street, Manchester. See Advt.
 WALSH BROTHERS, Irwell Chambers, Union street, Liverpool.
 WHYTE, RIDSDALE, & Co., 73 & 74, Foundsditch, London, E.C.
 WITT & BUSCH, Hamburg.
 WÖLBER & BROHM, Hamburg and Little Popo.
 WERNER, I. P., 46, New Broad street, London.
 ZORBELI & Co., C., Great St. Helen's, London.

DIRECTORY

OF

MANUFACTURERS, EXPORTERS, &c., TO AFRICA.

The charge for insertion under this heading is 8 words for 5/-, and for each succeeding 8 words (or portion) 2/6.

- ABBOT & Co., 28, Victoria street, Bristol.
 ALLAN & Co., 157-158, Cheapside, London.
 AVIS & Co., E., 213, Upper street, Islington, N., London.
 BANKS, MORRIS, junior, 2 and 3, High street, Birmingham.
 BARKER, J., Orange street, Red Lion street, London, E.C.
 BARRON & SMITH, 12, Delahay street, Westminster, London.
 BENHAM & SONS, 50, 52, and 54, Wigmore street, London, W.
 BENJAMIN & Co., 18, Edgware road, London.
 BENTLEY & SONS, R., New Burlington street, London, W.
 BERRI, D. G., 36, High Holborn (opposite Chancery lane), London, W.C.
 BIRD, SAMUEL, 173, Bishopsgate street without, London, E.C.
 BLOOM, J. E., 317, High Holborn, London, W.C.
 BOOSEY & Co., 295, Regent street, London.
 BOSANQUET, SALT & Co., 73, Lombard street, London, E.C.
 BRADFORD & Co., THOMAS, London, Manchester, Liverpool.
 BRANDANAER, C., 401 & 410, New John street, West Birmingham.
 BROOKE, WILLIAM, Crown Bottle Works, Hunslet, Leeds.
 BROUGHTON, W. H., Smethwick, England.
 BROWN, JUSTIN H., 237 & 239, Euston road, London.
 CAMERON, JOHN, 47, York street, Glasgow.
 CLARE & Co., CHARLES LEIGH (Liberian Consulate), 42, Lloyd street, Manchester, also 30, Chapel walk, Liverpool.
 CHAPPELL & Co., 50, New Bond street, London.
 CHARLES, ANDREW, 17-20, Dudley street, Birmingham.
 CHUBB & SON, 128, Queen Victoria street, London.
 CLARKE, F. J., Chemist, Apothecaries' Hall, Lincoln. See Advt.
 COKER, CHARLES F., 688, St. Anne's square, Manchester.
 COLMAN, J. & J., 108, Cannon street, London.
 COOK, SON & Co., 22, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.
 CORDES & Co., J. J., Gas Works, Newport, Monmouthshire.
 COTESWORTH & PARNELL, St. Helen's place, London.
 CROSSE & BLACKWELL, Soho square, London.
- CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY, the Distillery of Choice Perfumes, and Manufacturers of Fine Toilet Soaps, 177, New Bond street, London. Manufactory and Sample Room, New Fairfield; Works, Old Bailey, London, where all communications should be addressed.
 DACCIA TWIST CO., THE, 100, Portland street, Manchester.
 DAVIS, E. M., Naval and Military Tailor, Wholesale Clothing Shirt Manufacturer, Colonial and Foreign Outfitter, 7, James street, Liverpool, W. See Advt.
 DOWNTON & Co., J., Brassfounders, Manufacturers of Pumps, Fire Engines, Water Closets, and general Steam Fittings. See Advt.
 DAVENPORT, J. T., Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, 33, Great Russell street, London. See Advt.
 DEANE, STEEL, & Co., Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, 131, Fleet street, London.
 DEBENHAM & FREEBODY, Wigmore street & Welbeck street, London.
 DIETZ & Co., 15-21, Carter lane; 1, Sermon lane, London.
 DORRICOTT, JOHN, 16, Regent parade, Birmingham.
 EDWARDS, F., 10, Cook street, Liverpool.
 ELLIS, LAMB & Co., 4, South street, Albert square, Manchester.
 ENO, J. C., Fruit Salt Works, Hatcham, London. See Advt.
 EPPS, J., Cocoa, 48, Threadneedle street, London. See Advt.
 EYRE & WM. SPOTTISWOODE, GEO. E., East Harding street, Fetter lane, London.
 EZARD, C., Bradford, Lancashire.
 FAULKNER BROTHERS, Stevenson square, Manchester.
 FOSTER, PORTER, & Co., 47, Wood street, London.
 FREEMAN, R., Chlorodyne, 70, Kennington Park road, London. See Advt.
 GILBERT & FIELD, 67, Moorgate street, London, E.C.
 GLASGOW CLOTHING CO., THE, 63, Argyle street, Corner of Dunlop street, Glasgow.
 GLOBE MARINE INSURANCE CO. THE, (Limited), 9, Old Broad street, London; 8, King street, Manchester.
 GOTT & Co., J., 71, Cannon street, Manchester.
 GRANDY, ISAAC NEWTON, ESQ., 66, Corporation street, Manchester.
 HOLLOWAY, T., Pills and Ointment, 78, New Oxford street, London.
 HAYWARD, TYLER, & Co., Engineers, &c., 84 & 85, Whitcross street, London.
 HUBBUCK & SON, THOMAS, White Lead, Oil, and Varnish Works, 24, Lime street, London. See Advt.
 JAMIESON BROTHERS, Electric Remedies, 25, Maiden lane, Covent garden, London. See Advt.

LALOR, ROBERT D., 32, Gaisford street, London, N.W.
Originator and manufacturer of Phosphodyne, also his
Blood Purifying Pills and Universal Healing Ointment,
See Advt.
LAMPLOUGH, H., Pyretic Saline and Lime Juice Syrup,
113, Holborn, London. See Advt.
LANGDON, J., 5, Pershore road, Birmingham.
LEDGER, SMITH & Co., 9, Dowgate hill, Cannon street,
E.C., London.
LEIGHTON, GEORGE C., 198, Strand, London.
LINCOLNS & SMITH, 18, Red Cross street, Liverpool.
MACKENZIE & Co., Chemists, 45, Forrest Road, Edin-
burgh.
MACKAY & Co., wholesale and export Druggists and
manufacturing Chemists; contractors to Her Majesty's
Government, House of Lords, Royal Mint, Post-office,
&c. 1 & 2, Bouverie street, Fleet street, London, E.C.
MORRIS & Co., 23, 25, & 27, Bury street, Liverpool.
MORTON, J. T., 107-109, Leadenhall street, London.
MOSES & SON, E., Corner of Minories and Aldgate,
London, E.
MUNT, BROWN & Co., 84-88, Wood street, London.
NICOLL, H. J., 10, Mosley street, Manchester.
NICHOLSON & Co., D., 50-52, St. Paul's churchyard,
London. See Advt.
PAWSON & Co. (Limited), 9, St. Paul's churchyard,
London.
PEACOCK & BUCHAN, Southampton, and 39, Upper East
Smithfield, London, Manufacturers of Anti-Fouling
Compositions and ready mixed Innocuous Non-poison-
ous Paints.

PHILLIPS, F. S. D., 304, Regent street London.
PLANT BROTHERS, London.
PLATT & Co., JAMES, St. Martin's lane, London, W.C.
PRINTING & ADVERTISING CO. LIMITED, 121, Flea
street, London.
ROWE, C. C., 88, Brompton road, London.
SCHWEITZER & Co., H., Coccatina, 10, Adam street
London. See Advt.
SILBER & FLEMING, 56 and 56½, Wood street
London.
SILICATE PAINT COMPANY (J. B. Orr & Co., Pro-
prietors), Manufacturers of Paints, Colours, and Var-
nishes for Hot Climates. Chief Office and Works
Charlton, London.
SPENCE & Co., 76, 77, 78, 79, & 80, St. Paul's church-
yard, London.
STEPHENS, H. C., Writing Fluid and Copying Inks,
171, Aldersgate street, London. See Advt.
STORER & Sons, D., Oil Refiners and Boilers, and
Chemical Manufacturers. See Advt.
THOMSON & SON, Government Contractors, 21, London
street, and 75, Mark lane, London.
TOMLINSON & Co., THOS. E., Commission and For-
warding Agents, 39, South Castle street, Liverpool
8, Southwark Parade, Manchester. See Advt.
TOWLE, E. T., Chemist, Nottingham. See Advt.
WEBB, ALFRED, MILES & Co., 12, Brook street,
Hanover square, London.
WOODCOCK, P., Chemist, Lincoln House, St. Faith's
Norwich. See Advt.

E. M. DAVIS,**Naval and Military Tailor,****WHOLESALE CLOTHING AND SHIRT MANUFACTURER,****AND COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTER,****7, JAMES STREET, LIVERPOOL, W.***ESTABLISHED 1801.*

FOR SUPERIORITY
OF STYLE AND
QUALITY, AS WELL
AS ECONOMIC
PRICES, THE PRO-
DUCTIONS OF
E. M. DAVIS REMAIN
UNSURPASSED.



GENTLEMEN WHO
PAY CASH FOR
THEIR
GARMENTS CAN
OBTAIN ESPECIAL
ADVANTAGES BY
PATRONISING THIS
ESTABLISHMENT.

SPECIALITE—**THE 18s. 6d. TROUSERS OR 45s. SUIT OF ALL WOOL,****THOROUGHLY SHRUNK GOODS MADE TO ORDER.****PATTERNS AND SELF-MEASUREMENT FORMS FREE BY POST.**

N.B.—E. M. DAVIS receives consignments of Produce of every description, which will be sold at best market
prices, and executes orders against same with the greatest promptitude.

FELT HATS, SMOKING CAPS, HELMETS, &c.

Merchants, traders, and others will get my specialities, specially suitable
for African trade, through any general Export Houses in London,
Liverpool, or Manchester (no direct trade entertained).

"ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION."

SMOKING CAPS, from 4s. 6d. per doz. to 4 guineas each.

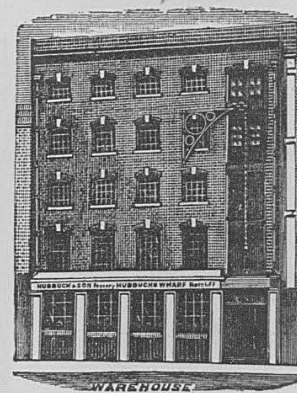
SOFT FELT HATS, from 9s. per doz. to 80s. per doz.

HARD FELT HATS, from 9s. 6d. per doz. to 70s. per doz.

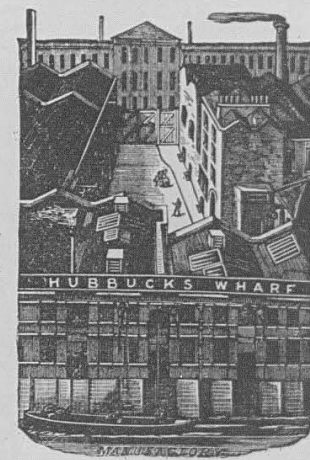
Clearance Goods suitable for Barter trade generally in stock.

TOM MASON,
4, MILK ST., MANCHESTER.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.



ESTABLISHED 1765.



HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.
HUBBUCK'S PREPARED LIQUID PAINTS.
HUBBUCK'S ANTI-OXIDATION COMPOSITION.
HUBBUCK'S ANTI-CORROSIVE PAINTS.

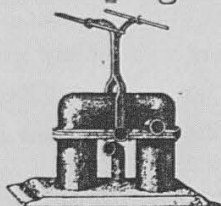
THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON
WHITE LEAD, OIL & VARNISH WORKS, 24, LIME ST., LONDON, E.C.



J. DOWNTON & CO.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of Brass and Copper Work,

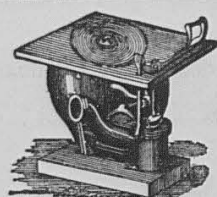
FOR
EMIGRANT
AND
PASSENGER SHIPS.



GUARANTEED
TO PASS
THE BOARD OF TRADE
SURVEY.

DOWNTON'S PORTABLE FIRE ENGINE OR DECK PUMP.

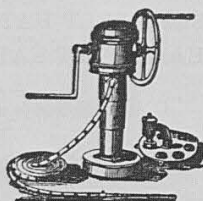
For Yachts, Pleasure Boats,
and Steam Vessels, where
the W.C. is fixed below the
level of the sea.



DOWNTON'S

Used in Her Majesty's Navy,
P. and O., and other
large Companies.

As supplied to Her Majesty's
Navy and all Foreign
Governments,



Peninsular and Oriental and
other large Companies,
Ship-builders, &c.

PATENT UNDER-LINE WATER CLOSETS. DOWNTON'S PATENT THREE-LIFT PUMP.

71, WEST INDIA DOCK ROAD, LONDON, E.

F. A. STAEDLI,

AGENT & COMMISSION MERCHANT,
21, IRWELL CHAMBERS, W., LIVERPOOL.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENT FOR THE SUPPLY OF
SWISS FANCY COTTON HANDKERCHIEFS, Madras,
Pignas. Superior quality and finish.

VENETIAN BEADS of all sorts.

REAL CORALS in every variety.

STEARINE CANDLES especially adapted for the Tropics.
Eight Medals.

TOILET SOAPS and PERFUMERY, superior quality.

NO BUYING COMMISSION CHARGED ON ANY OF THESE GOODS.

ALL OTHER GOODS OF ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE supplied at
the lowest possible prices, and with full Trade Discounts.

My Charges for Buying and Selling being strictly moderate, Indents can only be executed
on receipt of Remittances in Produce or Cash. As I am well acquainted with African Produce, Shippers
may rely on my competent and careful attention to this Branch, and on obtaining the best Market Prices.

Palm Oil and Kernels being generally saleable in transit from here to London and Continental Ports, the
Liverpool charges are in such cases greatly reduced.

ALL SHIPMENTS ARE COVERED BY FLOATING POLICY.
REFERENCES TO BANKERS, BROKERS, AND MERCHANTS.

MEMORANDA.

1885.—SUNDAY LETTER D.

"When found, make a note of."—CAPTAIN CUTLER.

JANUARY.

1 THURSDAY

2 FRIDAY

3 SATURDAY

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCHWEITZER'S

COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

**Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa of the finest quality,
without Sugar or admixture.**

COCOATINA consists solely of the finest Cocoa Beans, with the EXCESS of Fat extracted. It is four times the strength of Cocoas *thickened yet weakened* with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures.

It KEEPS IN ALL CLIMATES, is palatable without milk, and made instantaneously with boiling water; a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup, costing less than one halfpenny.

The Faculty pronounce it the most Nutritious, perfectly Digestible Beverage for Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper,

And it is highly commended by the entire Medical Press.

Specially adapted for EXPORT. In air-tight tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 20s., &c.

BY THE SOLE PROPRIETORS:

H. SCHWEITZER & CO., 10, ADAM ST., LONDON, W.C., & ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

H. S. & Co's Guaranteed Pure Filtered Cocoa Butter is best adapted for Chemical Purposes.

ESTABLISHED IN 1747.

PRIZE MEDALS AT PHILADELPHIA, 1876; CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 1877; PARIS, 1878; SYDNEY, N.S.W., 1880; MELBOURNE, VICTORIA, 1881.

Eight International Awards granted as above.

DAVID STORER AND SONS,

MAKERS OF

PAINTS, COLOURS, AND VARNISHES,
OIL REFINERS AND BOILERS, AND CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS.

HEAD OFFICE—SYDNEY STREET, GLASGOW.

LONDON OFFICE—128, LEADENHALL STREET; LIVERPOOL OFFICE—12, RUMFORD PLACE.
WORKS AT SYDNEY STREET, GLASGOW; AND STORER'S WHARF, POPLAR, LONDON, E.

BELL



BRAND.

**CELEBRATED BELL BRAND ANTI-FRICTION GREASE,
THE BEST AND PUREST.**

Patentees and Makers of Iron Packages for Export Shipment. Original Makers of Prepared Liquid Paints

ALL OUR MANUFACTURES PACKED IN A SUITABLE MANNER FOR THE AFRICAN TRADE.

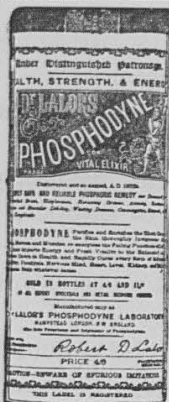
GOODS DELIVERED F.O.B. GLASGOW, LONDON, OR LIVERPOOL, AS REQUIRED.

OUR MONTHLY PRICE CURRENT FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or Name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Acts, 38 & 39, Vic., 91.

TWENTY YEARS' CRUCIAL TEST, and thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively that



Every Bottle of the
GENUINE
PHOSPHODYNE
Bears a Label a
Facsimile of the above.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

IS THE ONLY SAFE PHOSPHORIC REMEDY that CURES, with absolute CERTAINTY, Brain and Nerve Diseases, Sleeplessness, Hysterical Dreams, Nervous and Muscular Debility, Stomach and Liver complaints, Shortness of Breath, Loss of Memory, Urinary and Kidney Difficulties. Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all morbid conditions of the System dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

From its immediate effects in cases of Exhaustion, Lassitude, Stomach and Liver Complaints, Urinary and Kidney difficulties, Want of Stamina, Nervous Debility, Fevers, and Malarial Diseases, HAS ATTAINED A VERY LARGE SALE in Africa, China, East and West Indies, the Colonies, Turkey, Asia, and other Hot Climates.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Has become a Household Necessity in every Nation and Country in the World. Unequalled as a Brain and Nerve Food. Highly recommended by the *élite* of the Medical Profession to Dyspepsia, Mental and Physical Exhaustion, Nervousness, Wakefulness, Diminished Vitality, &c.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Makes an agreeable and Refreshing Beverage with Water Only, Invigorating and Vitalising the Blood with the Phosphoric or active Principle of Life.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the World. Full printed directions for the guidance of patients in the Self-treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle. Manufactured only at

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, Hampstead, London N.W., England.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England," engraved thereon. The great popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up several miserable imitations in India and the Colonies. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Will keep in any Climate, and is therefore specially adapted for SHIPPING, and wherever introduced commands a Large Sale.

DR. LALOR'S BLOOD PURIFYING FAMILY PILLS

ARE THE BEST LIVER PILLS THAT CAN BE TAKEN.

The Perfect Aperient, Act without Pain, Always Reliable, and Natural in their Operation, Perfectly Tasteless, Elegantly Coated, Purge, Regulate, Purify, Cleanse, and Strengthen. Acknowledged by All Ranks of Society as THE WORLD-RENOUNDED LIVER AND STOMACH REMEDY, Correcting any Derangement in their Functions, Purifying the Blood—the Fountain of Life—from every Unhealthy Accumulation, HERE-DITARY, MERCURIAL, or other Impure TAIN that may have been Established in the System for Years, at once restoring the Equilibrium of the Circulation into Healthy Action.

These Pills have now been before the Public for the last Forty Years, during which period the testimony of thousands of the afflicted from all parts of Europe amply demonstrate the Remarkable Purifying and Curative Properties possessed by them. They are expressly combined to operate successfully, either alone, or in conjunction with DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, in the cure of Disease in General; composed entirely of Vegetable Extracts, combining Aromatic, Alterative, Aperient, and Tonic properties; and being free from MERCURY, or any other new or dangerously active drug, prepared with the greatest care, and perfectly pure drugs, they may be used with the utmost safety and certainty of success by all members of the family circle, and those of the most Delicate Constitution.

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World, in Boxes and Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

NOTICE.—Merchants and Shippers to Hot Climates are respectfully requested to mark Indents to their London Houses, DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE PILLS IN BOTTLES, and if these are kept closely corked the Pills are neither impaired by time nor injured by change of climate.

DR. LALOR'S UNIVERSAL HEALING OINTMENT

For over a CENTURY has proved an unequalled Specific for every description of Pimples, Blotches, Skin Diseases Prickly Heat, Eczema, Cuts, Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Bruises, Ulcerated Legs, Scurvy, Piles, Fistula, Chilblains, &c. &c.

Sold in Pots, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

A Supply of suitable Printed Matter in any Language for distribution, also attractive Show Cards will be sent for Enclosure to any London House on receipt of a Letter of Advice from Agents.



FAC-SIMILE OF
TRADE-MARK LABEL

PHOSPHODYNE PILLS.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Glandular Swellings.

It Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures the Blood from all Impure matter, from whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Sold in Bottles, 2s. 6d. each, and in cases containing Six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world.

PROPRIETORS,

The LINCOLN and MIDLAND COUNTIES' DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

(TRADE MARK "BLOOD MIXTURE.")

EXPORT

11/- size 84/-
per doz.
4/6 size 36/-
per doz.

JAMIESON'S ELECTRIC REMEDIES

PRICES:

2/9 size 22/-
per doz.
1/1 size 8/-
per doz.

ELECTRIC TONIC, 1s. 1d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. Cures Premature Decline, Epilepsy, and Nervous Debility. ELECTRIC BALM, 1s. 1d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. Cures Diarrhoea, Consumption, Asthma, Coughs, &c. BLOOD VITALIZER, 4s. 6d., and 11s. Cures Infectious Diseases, Secondary Symptoms, &c. ELECTRIC OINTMENT, 1s. 1d., and 2s. 9d. Cures Gout, Rheumatic Pains, Tumours, and Abscesses. ELECTRIC PILLS, 1s. 1d., and 2s. 9d. Corrects all Irregularities of the Liver, and Bowels. MELISSA BALM, 4s. 6d. Cures Spinal Weakness, and all local Scalp and Skin Diseases.

NOTICE TO THE TRADE.—The Proprietors call special attention to the very low Export Price of these remedies; also to the unusual facilities given to Agents, in the shape of attractive printed matter for introducing them.

THE ELECTRIC REMEDIES are much used and very highly valued by the public on the West Coast of Africa; Medicine Dealers and Traders in general will therefore find it to their decided advantage to sell them. Small supplies can be ordered at the above Wholesale Prices through any of the African Agents in England, or Orders will be executed against Produce supplies of which may be consigned to us, and will have our prompt and careful attention.

Price List sent on application. Address—

JAMIESON BROS. 25 MAIDEN LANE, COVENT GARDEN, LONDON

TOWLE'S PENNYROYAL AND STEEL PILLS FOR FEMALES

Quickly correct all irregularities and relieve the distressing symptoms so prevalent with the sex. Boxes, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d., of all Chemists.

Proprietor: E. T. TOWLE, Chemist, Nottingham, England.

PAGE WOODCOCK'S WIND PILLS

SUFFERERS from WIND on the STOMACH, Indigestion, Costiveness, Giddiness, Sick Headache, Heartburn, Disturbed Sleep, Palpitation of the Heart, Colic, Biliousness, Liver Complaints, Skin Eruptions, &c., should lose no time in availing themselves of that most excellent medicine, PAGE WOODCOCK'S WIND PILLS, which for more than thirty years have held the first place in the world as an effectual antidote to the above, and all complaints arising from a disordered state of the stomach, bowels, or liver. Tonic, invigorating, and purifying, they form the best remedy extant. Sold by all Medicine Vendors in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each. Proprietor: PAGE D. WOODCOCK, 11, High Street, Lincoln, England.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

Is warranted to Cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs in either Sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel or Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury.—Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each.

By all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world.

PROPRIETORS: "THE

"LINCOLN & MIDLAND COUNTIES' DRUG COMPANY," LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Wholesale Agents—BARCLAY & SONS, LONDON.

AND ALL THE WHOLESALE HOUSES.



FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY TRUE.



It is the Greatest Medical Discovery of the Present Century, and is regarded as a boon to mankind.
It is the best known remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and Asthma.
It effectually checks and arrests those too-often fatal diseases—Diphtheria, Diphtheria, Fever, Croup, Ague, &c.
It acts like a charm in Diarrhoea, and is the only known specific in Cholera, Cholera, and Dysentery.
It effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, Convulsions, and Spasms.
It is the only palliative in Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Neuralgia, Sciatica, and Lumbago, &c.
It rapidly relieves pain from whatever cause; allays the irritation of fever; soothes and strengthens the system under exhausting disease, restores the deranged functions, stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, gives quiet and refreshing sleep, and marvellously prolongs life. It may be taken by Old and Young at all hours and times.
It is extensively used by Medical Men in their official and private practice, at Home and Abroad, who have given numerous written testimonials of its wonderful efficacy.

SPECIMEN TESTIMONIALS.

From JOHN TANNER, M.D., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., F.L.S., L.L.D., Physician to the Farringdon Dispensary; Physician to the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon's Metropolitan College, &c.
"It gives me great pleasure to bear testimony in favour of FREEMAN'S Chlorodyne. I have prescribed it extensively, and in cases of Asthma, Chronic Bronchitis, the last stages of Phthisis, and the Winter Cough of the aged, I have never found any substitute or chemical combination its equal."

THE "TIMES," AUGUST 13, 1877.

From our own Correspondent with the Russian Army.

OKOUN, July 25th, 1877.

"The want of sanitary arrangements in the Russian Camp was dreadful, and had we remained there a few weeks longer, dysentery and typhoid fever would have played more havoc in our ranks than the bombs of the Turks. I myself acquired an unenviable reputation as a doctor, owing to my being provided with a small bottle of CHLORODYNE with which I EFFECTED MIRACULOUS CURES."
From Mons. BONJOUR BARTHELEMY, Delegate of the Society for the Relief of the Wounded, Decorated with the Cross of the Convention of Geneva.
"I hereby attest that the Chlorodyne manufactured by RICHARD FREEMAN, Pharmacist, of London, is the best remedy against CHOLERA and DYSENTERY, and further affirm, as Director of the Anglo-American Ambulances and of French prisoners during the War of 1870 to 1871, that a large number of those under my care were attacked with Dysentery, and that by means of this Chlorodyne they were in a few days perfectly cured."
Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Dealers all over the World in Bottles, 1s. 11d.; 2oz., 2s. 9d.; 4-oz., 4s. 6d.; half-pints, 11s.; and pints, 20s. each; and by the Inventor, RICHARD FREEMAN, 70, Kennington Park Road, London, S.E.
Purchasers are CAUTIONED not to have palmed upon them any substitute. See that the Trade Mark, "THE ELEPHANT, is on the wrapper, &c., and the words "FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE," are engraved on the Government Stamp—which is the only true Chlorodyne.

HEALTH FOR ALL!!!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

THE PILLS

PURIFY THE BLOOD, CORRECT ALL DISORDERS OF THE
LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS, AND BOWELS.

They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For Children and the aged they are priceless.

THE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, Glandular Swellings, and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at THOMAS HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,

78, NEW OXFORD STREET (late 533, OXFORD STREET), LONDON, and are sold at 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box or Pot, and may be had of all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

THE

PRINTING AND ADVERTISING COMPANY, LIMITED,

(Printers and Publishers of the "African Times," "Clergy Directory," &c.)

121, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.,

UNDERTAKE ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

LETTER-PRESS AND COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,

AT MODERATE PRICES;

Also ADVERTISING IN LONDON AND PROVINCIAL PAPERS.

FOREIGN ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

References to London Merchants, or Cash Remittances, in every case required.

Address: MANAGING DIRECTOR, PRINTING AND ADVERTISING COMPANY,

121, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Published by

T. G. JOHNSON, 121, FLEET STREET, LONDON.

THE AFRICAN TIMES. A Monthly Newspaper devoted to the Interests of Africa. Annual Subscriptions (in Advance), 5s.; single copies, 5d.

WEST AFRICAN COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES; and a Vindication of the African Race. By JAMES AFRICANUS HORTON, M.D. Edin., F.R.G.S. Price 7s. 6d.; by post 9s.

LETTERS ON THE POLITICAL CONDITION OF THE GOLD COAST. By J. A. HORTON, M.D. Edin. Price 5s.; by post 6s.

THE VOLUNTEER SERVICE GAZETTE: The Official Organ of the National Rifle Association and the National Artillery Association. Every Saturday. Price 4d.; by post, 5d.; Annual Subscription (in Advance), 22s.

KEY TO CLERY'S TACTICS: For the Use of Officers of the Auxiliary Forces Preparing for the Tactical Examinations; in the form of Question and Answer. Illustrated with numerous Diagrams. Price, by post, 2s. 6d.

THE VOLUNTEER QUARTERMASTER: A Catechism of the Duties of Quartermasters and Quartermaster-Sergeants; specially compiled for the use of Volunteers. Sanctioned and approved by General G. J. Lord Wolseley, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., &c. By EVAN PEREGRINE, Sergeant-Major 8th Lancashire (Bury) R.V., late 8th ("The King's") Regiment. Price 1s. 6d.; by post, 2s.

GUIDE TO THE FIELD EXERCISE, 1877, Showing the Alterations made in the Old "Red Book." By EVAN PEREGRINE. Price 6d.; by post, 8d.

THE REVISED OUTPOST SYSTEM. A Catechism of the Duties of Infantry Outposts based on the 1877 Field Exercises. By EVAN PEREGRINE. Price 6d.; by post, 8d.

WACE'S RIFLE SCORE REGISTER, for recording Elevation, Aim, Score, &c. By THOMAS WACE, Hon. Artillery Company. Price 1s.; post free, 1s. 3d.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION: A Sketch of its History and Progress, 1859-1876. By J. R. MACDONNELL, late Major 19th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers. Reduced price 1s.; by post, 1s. 8d.

MANUAL OF MILITARY USAGES: Being Instructions in Interior Economy and Duties in Camp and Garrison for Auxiliary Forces, to which is added a Manual of Duties of Mounted and Foot Points in Brigade Drill. By Col. ANDERSON, Commanding the Forces of H.M. Government in Victoria; and Lieut. WILLIAMS, Local Staff. Price 2s. 6d.; by post, 3s.

NEW WIMBLEDON AND MILITARY TARGET DIAGRAMS. SHEPARD'S REGISTER BOOK, for Recording Rifle Scores, Light, Wind, Elevation, &c. By the rearrangement of Diagrams, the space for Recording Rifle Practice has been doubled without increasing the bulk of the Register. Invaluable at the Range. Small enough for the Waistcoat pocket. With pencil. Enlarged and Improved Edition. 1s.; by post, 1s. 2d.

Any of the above will be transmitted by post, on receipt of Post Office Order or Postage Heads addressed to

T. G. JOHNSON, PUBLISHER, 121, FLEET STREET, LONDON.

ADOLPHUS BRESLAUER & CO., AFRICAN MERCHANTS,

Are prepared to receive consignments of Produce or approved Bills of Exchange, for all kinds of British Manufactured and other goods specially suited for the West African Markets. Orders promptly executed, and Goods Invoiced at lowest prices.

INDENTS, ACCOMPANIED BY EFFECTIVE REMITTANCES, RECEIVE
THE FIRST ATTENTION.

HIGHEST MARKET PRICES REALIZED FOR ALL PRODUCE.

Policies of Insurance always open for Produce afloat, but intended
shipments should be advised the mail before.

ADOLPHUS BRESLAUER & CO.,
ORIEL CHAMBERS,
LIVERPOOL;
AND AT 3 & 4, ADMIRALITATSTRASSE, HAMBURG.

CHR. ROTTMANN, HAMBURG,

RECEIVES AFRICAN PRODUCE FOR SALE FOR GOODS IN RETURN.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE ON THE COAST ENABLES
HIM TO EXECUTE ORDERS TO SHIPPERS' SATISFACTION.

PURE COAL TAR SOAP.

FOR THE TOILET, NURSERY, & BATH.

This Soap is guaranteed perfectly free from any injurious ingredient, and by its use all Eruptions, Blotches, and other Impurities are quickly removed, and the skin is rendered delightfully fresh and healthy.
Pure Coal Tar is a well-known disinfectant, and the daily use of this Soap is an absolute necessity in warm climates, and a luxury once enjoyed few will be willing to forego.

Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World, in large Tablets wrapped in tinfoil.

PREPARED BY

THE CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY,
177, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

Orders may be sent through London Merchants, or if direct, should be accompanied by a remittance for half the amount of Order, the balance to be drawn for against Bills of Lading. All letters must be prepaid, & addressed to Manufactory, NEW FAIRFIELD WORKS, Old Bailey, London



In the Battle of this Life, 'The Drying up a Single Tear
has more of Honest Fame than Shedding Seas of Gore.'



WAR!

WHAT IS MORE TERRIBLE THAN WAR?
OUTRAGED NATURE.

She kills and kills, and is never tired of killing till she has taught man the terrible lesson he is so slow to learn, that nature is only conquered by obeying her. How much longer must the causes of this startling array of preventible deaths continue unchecked? For the means of prevention, and for preserving health, by Natural Means, see a large illustrated sheet wrapped with each bottle of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which (prepared from sound ripe fruit), when taken with water, acts as a natural aperient; its simple but natural action removes all impurities, thus preserving and restoring health. If its great value in keeping the body in health were universally known, no family would be without it.

ZULU WAR.—Surveying the Maputa River.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS AND ALL LEAVING HOME
FOR A CHANGE.—Winchester, 13th July, 1884.—Sir,—I write to tell you what your 'Fruit Salt' has done for me. During the Zulu War, Consul O'Neill and myself had occasion to survey the Maputa River. We had great difficulties in stowing sufficient fresh water for our need, and were obliged, on our return to drink the river water—water you may call it, but I call it liquid mud; mudbanks both sides, a tropical sun all day, and a miasmatic dew all night. We had the good fortune, however, to have with us a couple of bottles of your invaluable 'Fruit Salt,' and never took the water without a judicious admixture of it, and so did not suffer from the abominable concoction. Now when we arrived at Lorenzo Marquay there was no more 'Fruit Salt' to be obtained. I was sent on to Durban, but poor Mr. O'Neill was on the flat of his back with ague. At Durban I could only get one bottle, as everyone was a bit out, it being so much in demand. When I mention that we only went in a small boat with four niggers, and that two expeditions from men-of-war, with fully equipped boats had tried the survey before and only got forty miles (having lost the greater part of their crews through the malaria), while we got over eighty miles, I think I am only doing you justice in putting our success down to your excellent preparation.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully, A. LIEUTENANT, ROYAL NAVY, F.R.G.S.—To J. C. Eno, Esq., Hatcham, London, S.E.

JEOPARDY OF LIFE.—THE GREAT DANGER OF DELAY

"You can change the trickling stream, but not the raging torrent."

BLOOD POISONS. The predisposing cause of Disease, or, how to prevent a susceptibility to take Disease.

FROM ENGLAND TO SIDNEY ON BOARD THE SAMUEL PLIMSOLL.—Dear Sir,—I have just received a letter from my daughter, who sailed for Sydney last April as assistant matron of the Samuel Plimsoll, in which she says, "I am sorry indeed, dad, to hear how the winter has tried you. Make up your mind and come out here. You will never regret it; and don't forget to bring some 'ENO'S FRUIT SALT.' It was the only cure on board for sea-sickness. I gave it nearly all away to those who were ill, which seemed to revive them, and they soon began to rally under its soothing influence.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully, TRUTH, 6, Asylum Road. Old Kent Road, E.C., Sept. 14, 1883.—Mr. J. C. Eno."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"After suffering for nearly two and a-half years from severe headache and disordered stomach, and after trying almost everything, and spending much money without finding any benefit, I was recommended by a friend to try your FRUIT SALT, and before I had finished one bottle I found it doing me a great deal of good, and now I am restored to my usual health; and others I know that have tried it have not enjoyed such good health for years.—Yours most truly, ROBERT HUMPHREYS, Post Office, Barrasford."

STIMULANTS and insufficient amount of exercise frequently derange the liver. ENO'S FRUIT SALT is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver. A world of woe is avoided by those who keep and use ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"All our customers for ENO'S FRUIT SALT would not be without it upon any consideration, they having received so much benefit from it.—WOOD BROTHERS, Chemists, Jersey, 1878."

CAIRO.—"Since my arrival in Egypt in August last, I have, on three separate occasions been attacked by fever, from which, on the first occasion, I lay in hospital for six weeks. The last two attacks have been, however completely repulsed, in a remarkably short space of time, by the use of your valuable FRUIT SALT, to which I owe my present health at the very least, if not my life itself. Heartfelt gratitude for my restoration and preservation impels me to add my testimony to the already overwhelming store of the same, and in so doing I feel that I am but obeying the dictates of duty.—Believe me to be, Sir, gratefully yours, CORPORAL, 19th Hussars, 25th May, 1883.—MR. J. C. ENO."

SUCCESS IN LIFE.—"A new invention is brought before the public and commands success. A score of abominable imitations are immediately introduced by the unscrupulous, who, in copying the original closely enough to deceive the public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights, exercise an ingenuity that, employed in an original channel, could not fail to secure reputation and profit."—ADAMS.

DIRECTIONS IN SIXTEEN LANGUAGES HOW TO PREVENT DISEASE.

CAUTION.—Examine each bottle, and see that the Capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists.

Prepared only at ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, HATCHAM, LONDON, S.E.
By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

Stephens

WRITING
AND
COPYING

INKS



Are the INKS most adapted to TROPICAL CLIMATES, and have been awarded FIFTEEN HIGHEST INTERNATIONAL AWARDS, being in each case the Highest Award made.

STEPHENS' MANUFACTURES EMBRACE THE HIGHER QUALITIES OF WRITING AND COPYING INKS, and each possesses some special character adapted to the many different requirements of Correspondence and the Counting House. These distinctive features, and their general excellence, make them preferable to, and more widely useful than, the ordinary class of manufactures.

MANUFACTURED BY H. C. STEPHENS, 191, ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON, AND SOLD AT THE PRINCIPAL STATIONARY STORES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

ENGLISH GOODS

DIRECT, AT LOWEST EXPORT PRICES.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

SILK, WOOLLEN, & MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN

India, Colonial, and Foreign Outfitters,

ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 220 page Catalogue, sent (with patterns) post free.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

CONTRACTORS FOR MILITARY AND POLICE CLOTHING AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

Furniture, Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire-arms, Cutlery, Carriages Saddlery and Harness, Boots and Shoes, Wines and Spirits, Ales and Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationery, Perfumery, Books, Toys, &c., &c.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

EMBROIDERED JERSEY, Black, Brown, or Grenat, 15s. 9d. NEW HAT, any colour, 6s. 11d.

Terms: Cash or Produce to accompany orders, or a draft on a mercantile firm in Great Britain.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD AND
66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.



THE DUCIE COSTUME.
Prettily braided, with four yards for bodice, in Black, Brown, Grenat, Elephant, Myrtle, and Navy Foulle Serges, or in mixed Tweeds and Beiges, 13/9. Same with bodice made as per illustration, £1 5s. 6d. Success hat, to match costume, 6s. 11d.